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THE
ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN
ISLAND

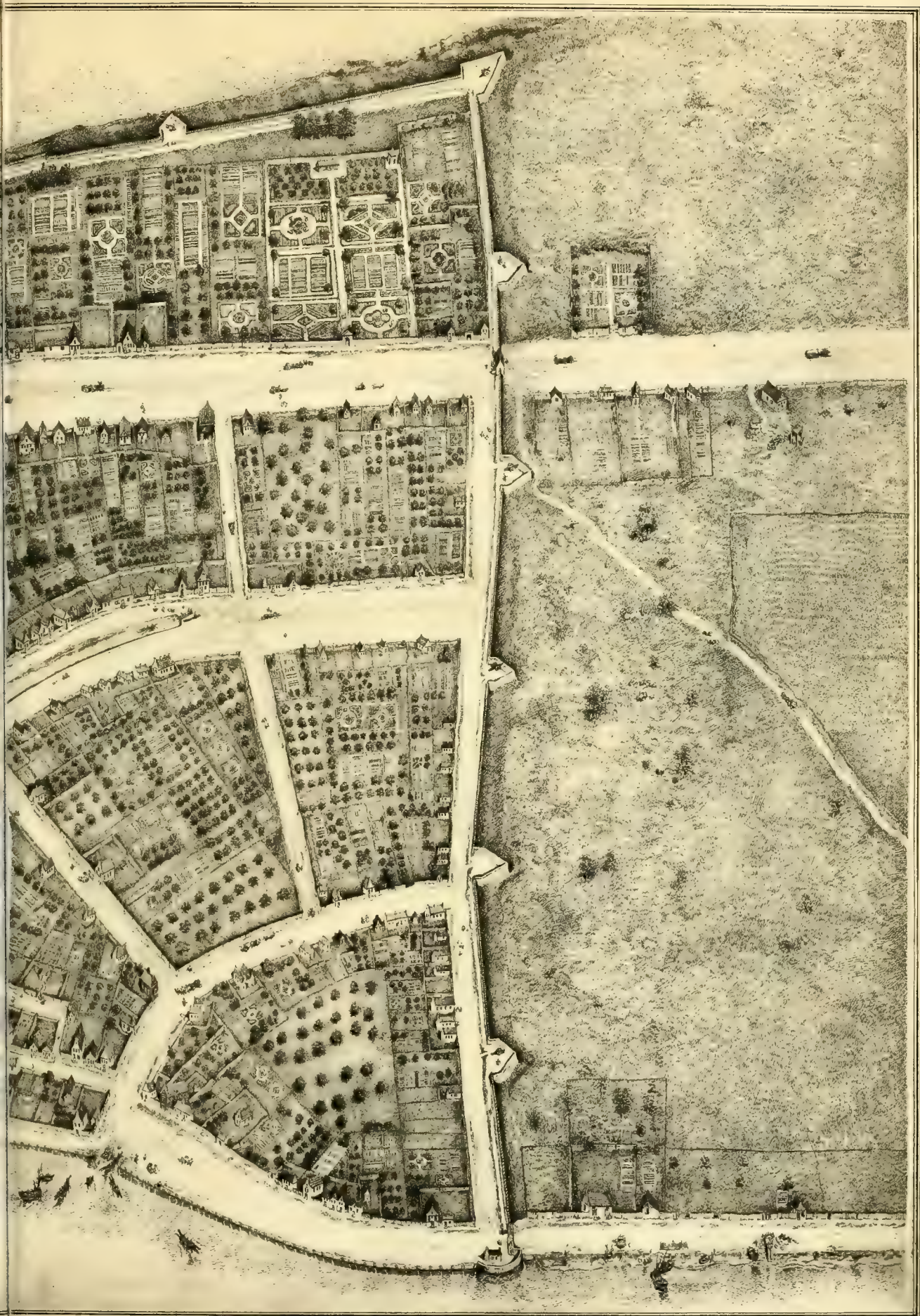
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VOLUME TWO
APPENDIX
(CARTOGRAPHY, ETC)

REDRAFT
of
THE CASTELLOPLAN
NEW AMSTERDAM
in
1660

JONAS WILCOTT ADAMS
1 N. WALL ST. STOKES
1915





VERRAZZANO

HVDSON

THE
ICONOGRAPHY
OF
MANHATTAN
ISLAND

· 1498 * 1909 ·

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By I. N. PHELPS STOKES

TO
HENRY HARRISSE
WHOSE UNFLAGGING ZEAL IN THE QUEST OF KNOWLEDGE
AND WHOSE
RETENTIVE, ANALYTIC, AND RESOURCEFUL MIND
HAVE ADDED SO MUCH TO OUR
UNDERSTANDING OF THE EARLY EXPLORATIONS
ALONG THE
EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA
THIS VOLUME IS INSCRIBED
WITH ADMIRATION
AND
GRATITUDE

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I

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- C. PLATE 10 MAP OF DIEGO RIBERO (Stevenson, No. 11) 1529
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C. PLATE 17 (OUTLINE)	KUNSTMANN, VI, FROM THE <i>Atlas zur Entdeckungsgeschichte Amerikas</i>	c. 1532-40
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THE MINUIT MAPS, THE MANATUS MAPS, THE CASTELLO PLAN, ETC.

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IV

THE DUTCH GRANTS

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V

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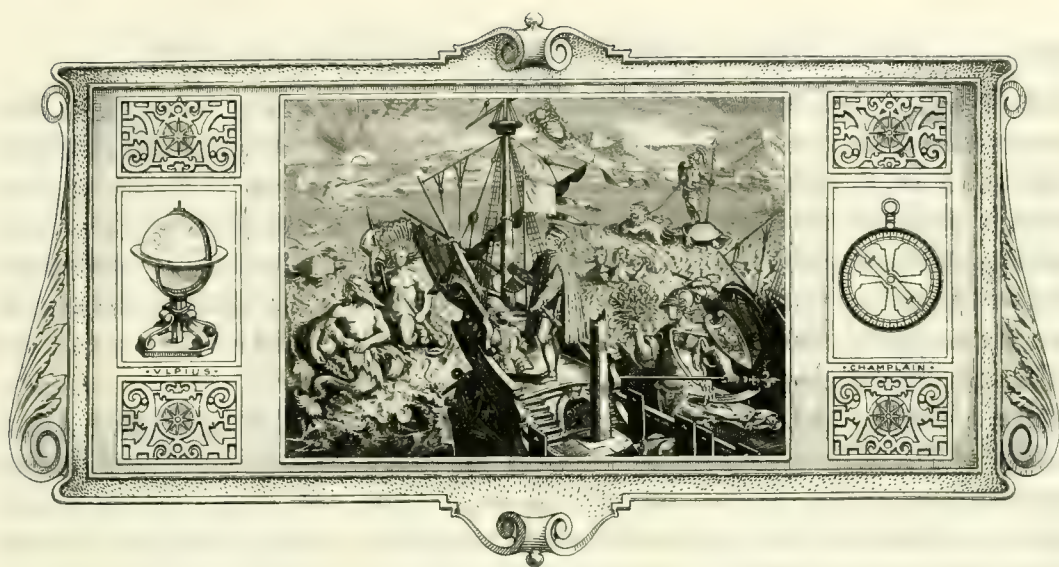
- FRONTISPIECE THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, No. 18, February 28–March 7,
(C. PLATE 88) 1725–6
Owner: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
- C. PLATE 89 THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY POST-BOY, No. 5, February 1,
1742–3
Owner: Historical Society of Pennsylvania
- C. PLATE 89 THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL, No. 1, October (error
for November) 5, 1733
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- C. PLATE 90 THE NEW-YORK EVENING-POST, No. 4, December 17, 1744
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- C. PLATE 90 THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, No. 5, August 31, 1752
Owner: Library Company of Philadelphia
- C. PLATE 91 THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER, No. 1,
May 29, 1766
Owner: N. Y. Historical Society
- C. PLATE 91 THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER, No.
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- C. PLATE 92 WEYMAN'S NEW-YORK GAZETTE, No. 00, February 16, 1759
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- C. PLATE 92 RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETTEER; OR THE CONNECTICUT,
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ADVERTISER, No. 1, April 22, 1773
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- C. PLATE 93 THE NEW YORK PACKET AND THE AMERICAN ADVERTISER,
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Owner: N. Y. Society Library
- C. PLATE 93 THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, No. 14, March 16, 1785
Owner: American Antiquarian Society
- C. PLATE 94 THE AMERICAN MINERVA, No. 1, December 9, 1793
Owner: N. Y. Public Library
- C. PLATE 94 THE TIME PIECE, AND LITERARY COMPANION, No. 1, March
13, 1797
Owner: N. Y. Public Library

- C. PLATE 95 THE SPECTATOR, No. 1, October 4, 1797
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INTRODUCTION

THE Essay on the Cartography of the North East Coast was originally conceived, and in part prepared, as an introductory chapter preceding the Historical Summaries. In this form, it bore the title "Manhattan Island on Early Maps and Charts," and was little more than a compilation, based on the works of Kohl, HARRISSE, and Winsor, augmented by some brief observations on a few maps of special interest to our subject in the collections of the New York Public Library, the Hispanic Society of America, the American Geographical Society, the Harvard College Library, the Library of Congress, and the author's own collection; and by the results of some investigations undertaken on the author's behalf, in London by Mr. Henry N. Stevens, and in Paris and Holland by M. Henri TROPÉ.

As the scope and volume of the ICONOGRAPHY grew, and with it that of the Cartography, it became evident that even a superficial survey of the subject could not, satisfactorily, be completed without at least a glance, in person, at some of the more important European collections. For this purpose, therefore, I went abroad in the summer of 1911, and, after examining the principal collections of London, Paris, Amsterdam, and The Hague, returned home, realising the wide expanse and the difficulty of the subject, the fragmentary character of the information which I had been able to gather, and my lack of expert knowledge and training.

While striving to produce something which should at least add a little to our scanty knowledge of this interesting and important subject, I received a letter from Dr. F. C. WIEDER, an associate of the firm of Frederik Muller & Co., of Amsterdam, and an experienced student of maps and other material relating to America, with whom I had occasionally corresponded,

and whom I had met in Holland during the preceding summer. This letter informed me of Dr. Wieder's acceptance of the post of Assistant Librarian in the library of the University of Amsterdam. Realising that in this position he would have increased opportunities for cartographical studies and more time for outside work, I wrote inviting him to undertake for me certain researches in Dutch cartography, an invitation which he readily accepted, and which led to a correspondence which has continued at almost fortnightly intervals ever since.

These investigations, which at first occupied only occasional spare hours in the collections of Amsterdam and The Hague, were continued during the summer vacations and on special leave from the municipal and university authorities, and were eventually extended to cover, either by personal visit or by correspondence, most of the important collections of Europe.

When these researches began, it was my intention to use Dr. Wieder's reports in the preparation of my introductory chapter, but the pressure of other work connected with the *ICONOGRAPHY*, and a growing realisation of Dr. Wieder's far wider experience, as well as his closer proximity to the sources of original information, soon led me to reverse this process, and to ask him to submit his reports in the form of a constructive and connected outline. Before this was completed, it became evident that it would be impracticable to present the necessary facts and arguments within the limits of a single chapter; and it was, therefore, determined to print the *Cartography* as an appendix, divided into several chapters. It later seemed desirable to include also in this appendix the material connected with the *Manatus Maps*, the *Castello Plan*, and the *Dutch Grants*, as well as the modern *Real Estate and Insurance Plan of the Island*; thus collecting into a single volume practically all of the available early topographical data, except the *Landmark Map*, which, unfortunately, could not be completed in time. The *Check-List of Early Newspapers* was included here purely because of space considerations.

When the preliminary report had been completed, and while such editorial modifications and additions as were suggested by my researches in America were being made—in constant consultation with Dr. Wieder—the great desirability of a personal examination of the Spanish archives became apparent; and Dr. Wieder, finding it possible to procure from the city and university authorities the necessary leave of absence, left Holland for this purpose in February, 1914, and spent eight weeks in Spain, devoting a part of this time to cartographical investigations for the *Royal Dutch Geographical Society*. As a result of these researches, such important new material

was obtained that it proved necessary to rewrite the first and second chapters of the Cartography.

For the sake of directness and simplicity, it has seemed best to retain, as far as possible, in the essay the narrative form of Dr. Wieder's original reports to me, and to merge my own observations with his, without attempting to distinguish between our respective contributions to a work for which we accept joint responsibility, although the constructive framework, the theories, and the arguments are, for the greater part, his. In the reproduction of the maps our chief aim has been to secure the best possible facsimile work, and, to this end, wherever practicable, the reproductions have been made directly from the original, and not from a copy. In no case has any retouching of the plate been permitted.

The study of the cartography of the North East Coast naturally begins with the De la Cosa Map, on which appears the earliest delineation of our shores—a mysterious coast-line, curiously suggestive of the actual facts—and follows the gradual development of knowledge up to, and a little beyond, the appearance, about 1650, of the remarkable family of maps known as the Visscher Series, on which the coast-line and other principal geographical features are, for the first time, portrayed with approximate accuracy.

The discoveries of Verrazzano and Gomez are considered at some length, the former in the light of the recently discovered Cèllere Codex, the original of which was carefully examined and photographed, with the kind permission of Mr. J. P. Morgan, to whose collection it now belongs; and the important fact was brought to light that, contrary to the interpretation of historians, this explorer observed, generally, the mouth of the Delaware, which river, *and not the Hudson*, he named "Vandoma"; the Hudson being referred to in his report only as "a very great river."

Two fortunate discoveries made by Dr. Wieder, one in Italy, of the 1554 map of Lopo Homem, the other in Spain, of a manuscript description of the American coast by Alonso de Chaves, probably written between 1536 and 1540, help to clear up the obscurity which has long surrounded the lost *padron general* of 1536.

Notwithstanding the fact that it has not proved possible to dissipate, altogether, the mystery surrounding the signed and dated Jehan Cossin Chart, of 1570, the mere existence of this map is most interesting, proving as it does, conclusively, that New York Harbour was not only entered, but pretty thoroughly explored, between the visits of Verrazzano and Hudson. This map, doubtless, represents the result of one of several visits made by explorers during this mysterious period.

Although the search for Hudson's own lost map has not been crowned with complete success, new light has been thrown upon this all-important document, which it has been possible to connect very closely with the Velasco Map and with the newly discovered "Virginia Company Chart," which documents, respectively, supply a very good idea of Hudson's knowledge of our coast, just before and just after his memorable third voyage.

A special, and we believe a successful, attempt has been made to determine the first manuscript map, the first printed map, and the first printed and dated map to show the insularity of Manhattan Island.

Through the generous courtesy of the authorities of the Munich Königl. Hof-und-Staats-Bibliothek, it was possible to make a leisurely study of the little-known and very interesting collection of maps belonging to the original manuscript of Dudley's *Dell' Arcano del Mare*, now preserved in Florence, and to consider these in relation to the manuscript text, from which they have so long been cruelly separated.

In order to give a comprehensive idea of the scope and character of the European researches undertaken by Dr. Wieder, I quote, with some freedom and amplification, from the introductory remarks accompanying his final report on his investigations:—

From the beginning, the researches were inspired by the hope that the very chart drawn by Hudson of the vicinity of Manhattan might perhaps be refound; as it did not seem improbable that the so-called Velasco Map, which had lain hidden for centuries in the State Archives of Spain until unearthed by Alexander Brown in 188—, embodied in some way the results of Hudson's exploration of the Hudson River and of the coast near its mouth. Although the object of this hope was, unfortunately, not realised, the search led to the discovery of several other documents of deep interest to our subject, and made it possible to reach conclusions which I trust are not far from the truth.

The archives and libraries of my own country were first scrutinised, among which the Algemeen Rijksarchief at The Hague ranks first. The General State Archivist, Mr. R. Fruin, permitted a most liberal use of the treasures under his control, and Dr. J. de Hullu, custodian of the most important department of Colonial Archives, granted me the fullest facilities. It was in this department that, in 1910, I had come across what is probably the finest early view of New York in existence, and, almost without doubt, an early copy of the original prototype from which the well-known Visscher View was derived. [This important water-colour drawing, which had hitherto escaped notice, has been reproduced as the frontispiece of Vol. I.] Prof. Dr. S. C. de Vries, Director, and Mr. Louis D. Petit, Conservator of the University Library of Leyden, kindly allowed me to make a thorough inspection of the Bodel Nijenhuis collection of maps, described in 1859 by Asher, but even now not completely catalogued.

Not having found Hudson's map in Holland, I was next led to undertake a search for it in London; but neither the gracious interest taken in the subject by Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers, Chief of the Map-room of the British Museum, nor the kind help of the other officials of that institution and at the Public Record Office could throw any light upon the present whereabouts of this most desired document. The discovery, however, of a reissue by Robyn of an entirely unknown chart of the Atlantic, by the great Dutch cartographer William Jansz Blaeu, definitely disposed of the pretensions to the place of honour so long usurped in the earliest cartography of New Netherland by the well-known chart of Anthony Jacobsz; and a curious Spanish chart, found among the Sloane papers, not only widened the knowledge of our subject but contributed an unexpected addition from that country.

In the mean time, a third possible repository of the almost mythical map of Hudson was suggested to the writer by a notice in one of Bernard Quaritch's catalogues, drawing attention to the fact that the Dutch cartography of New Netherland, as found in the Dutch atlases of the first half of the seventeenth century, was materially supplemented by the little-known atlas of Robert Dudley, a romantic English contemporary of Hudson, who fled from England with a young lady, and settled in Florence, where he became a maritime expert at the court of the Duke of Tuscany. A study of Dudley's printed atlas, and of scattered information regarding his life, brought to light the fact that he possessed a collection of Dutch and English charts, presumably in manuscript. Edward Everett Hale, who had seen in Munich the original maps of the *Arcano*, even went so far as to suppose that Dudley used for his representation of the Polar Regions the charts of Hudson. Why, then, should not this Englishman have had also in his possession Hudson's original chart of the river which bears his name? Through the great kindness of the director of the Königliche Hof-und-Staats-Bibliothek, at Munich, the three bulky manuscript volumes of Dudley's maps were sent, for leisurely examination, to Amsterdam, and notes made at this time were afterwards compared with the manuscript text, which is preserved in Florence, as had been pointed out by Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts of the Library of Congress.

The knowledge gained from a study of these charts, supplemented by information obtained, by a happy chance, from Mr. J. W. Yzerman, President of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, regarding an early plan of New Amsterdam which he had seen in Florence the year before, and which later proved to be the oldest existing plan of the city, and the only plan known to have survived from the period of Dutch occupation, offered a sufficient inducement for my making a trip to that city, where a most friendly reception was prepared for me by the Cavaliere Eglio Modigliani, through whose much-appreciated interest and influence permission was obtained from the Italian Ministry to photograph the New Amsterdam plan and other important drawings in the Villa Castello, and who further introduced me to the directors of several other museums and libraries.

I soon became convinced that the collection of Dudley had been dispersed; I had, however, the good fortune to find some charts from his collection in the Riccardiana. These charts revealed the earliest English cartography of the vicinity of Manhattan, and at the same time proved that the English possessed at this time a

knowledge of Manhattan, independent of the Dutch. Careful consideration convinced me that this knowledge had been directly derived from Hudson, whose charts were kept in England when he was detained there, after his return from the discovery of the Hudson River.

The Dudley manuscripts were found, after some difficulty. They include no maps, but only the text belonging to the maps preserved in Munich.

While in Florence, I spent a fruitful and pleasant day with Prof. A. Lo Surdo, the director of the Museo degli Strumenti antichi. Among the treasures which were here shown me was a hitherto undescribed large planisphere, drawn on vellum by the Portuguese cartographer, Lopo Homem, in Lisbon, in 1554. During my later investigations for the Cartography, this map acquired an unexpected significance and importance for our subject. I must also gratefully mention Prof. A. Senna, to whom I gave much trouble in my search for the Dudley manuscripts, and Prof. Olinto Marinelli, who, during a visit to New York, cabled, through Mr. Stokes, the definite information by means of which the manuscripts were at last found.

In connection with my researches in France, I must mention first the HARRISSE manuscript maps of American interest. These important documents, bought by the eminent cartographer, Henry HARRISSE, from the Amsterdam firm of Frederik Muller & Co., formed originally the most important sheets of a collection of maps drawn by a Dutch artist, or group of artists, in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Among them was the earliest detailed survey of Manhattan Island, representing the Dutch settlement at the very early date of 1639. The owner had always been very jealous of these treasures, and, though the map of Manhattan had been once publicly exposed—at the anniversary celebration of the discovery of America, in 1892—had never permitted a photograph of it to be made, so that it remained practically unknown to all historians of the city of New York.

When I was in Paris in 1912, the will of HARRISSE, who had died two years before (on May 13, 1910), had not yet been probated, and the bequest which he had made of these maps to the Library of Congress in Washington had, consequently, not been executed, so that there seemed but little chance of my securing access to these precious documents, which were absolutely indispensable for the further study of our subject. However, by the kind mediation of the venerable M. Henry VIGNAUD, the friend and biographer of HARRISSE, I was introduced to Monsieur MALLORTIC, the notary of the French heirs; and this gentleman allowed me, with true French courtesy, to have photographs made of the maps, after the American heirs, acting through Mr. Moses R. Walter, of Baltimore, had, at the request of Mr. Stokes, cabled their consent.

Several days spent in the division of "Cartes et Plans" of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in the archives and library of the Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, afforded knowledge of several unknown maps and documents. For instance, the discovery of charts of the Atlantic by Jacob AERTSZ COLON, ANTHONY JACOBZ, JEAN GUÉRARD, and Le Bocage Boisaye established for the first time the true relations existing between the various known documents of this class, and furnished new material to prove the priority of the important "Paskaart" by the elder Blaeu, the only known copy of which is in the collection of Mr. Stokes.

I am very glad of this opportunity to express publicly my sense of gratitude toward the officials of these learned institutions, especially to MM. Charles de la Roncière, Léon Vallée, and Du Bus, at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and to M. L. Buteux and his associates at the Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

I am further indebted to M. Vignaud for the honour of being introduced to S. A. I. Prince Roland Bonaparte, and for the privilege of seeing the magnificent library in the palace in the Avenue de Iena under the personal guidance of His Imperial Highness. The unique maps of the New Netherland coast belonging to the Prince are mentioned in their proper place in this work.

A brief stay in Grenoble, on the way back from Italy to Paris, followed by correspondence with the librarian of the University, M. Maignien, and the well-known geographer, Professor Louis Blanchard, led to the refinding of the Grenoble copy of the Globe of Van Langren, which, since its reproduction in the atlas of Baron de Rio-Branco, published in 1899, had been lost to sight. This globe, by its date of 1630, helped to disentangle the somewhat confused relations existing between the earliest globes showing the island of Manhattan.

Having followed to this point the successive steps in the development of the cartography of the immediate vicinity of Manhattan Island, it became more and more evident that all of the maps made after 1609 were more or less directly descended from a common ancestor—the lost chart of Hudson—and that the known map which resembled most closely this primordial document was the so-called “Velasco Map,” which had so long lain hidden in the remote Spanish National Archives, at Simancas.

A personal inspection of this map seemed, therefore, almost necessary, and a trip to Spain presented the further advantage of affording an opportunity for studying many original documents which might shed light on the obscure history of the neighbourhood of Manhattan in the pre-Hudsonian period.

Combining these researches with a more general search for old Dutch maps and historical geographical documents, undertaken on behalf of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, I devoted two months to a rapid, but, considering the brief time at my disposal, fairly comprehensive, examination of the most important archives and libraries of Spain.

A visit to the archives of Simancas, and an examination of the Velasco Map, brought to light the surprising fact that the colours of the original had been wrongly rendered on the copy made for Alexander Brown, and now preserved in the New York Public Library; and with this discovery the last obstacle to connecting the Velasco Map very closely with Hudson disappeared. I remember with delight the friendly assistance rendered by the chief archivist, Don Juan Montero Conde, and the interest which he took in the making of photographs and the preparation of an exact facsimile of the map, in colours.

The researches in the archives in Madrid and in Seville proved most fruitful. Through the introduction of Don Antonio Blazquez y Delgado, I secured access to the precious collection of manuscripts belonging to the Real Academia de Historia, where the happy discovery of a minute description of the coast of North America, by no less an authority than Alonso de Chaves,^[1] made it possible to establish the

[1] See transcript deposited by the author in N. Y. Pub. Lib., Div. of Manuscripts.

close relation which must have existed between the representation of our coast on the lost *padron general* of Chaves and that on the planisphere of Lopo Homem which I had found the previous year in Florence; and, further, supplied a clue which explained a great deal that before was unintelligible in the maps of the sixteenth century.

A fixed point in the cartographical chaos of the sixteenth century having been established by this discovery, a careful perusal of the Spanish documents which might throw light upon the supposed explorations of the Spaniards along our coast, during that period, might naturally have been expected to settle the question whether the Spaniards could be counted among the very few early visitors to New York Bay. This hope was not vain; and the question was answered in the negative.

As the Spanish archives are of enormous bulk, and widely scattered, a thorough examination of them could not have been accomplished during the short period which I had at my disposal. However, the fortunate discovery, in the Depósito hidrográfico in Madrid, of a case of paper slips, containing short references, copied by Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, to documents in the various archives relating to navigation and to Spanish discoveries, brought a fairly comprehensive examination within the realm of possibility; and I feel deeply obliged to the librarian of the said Depósito, Don Joaquin Ariza y Estrada, and to the cartographer, Don J. G. Bellido, for their useful guidance and help.

The transcripts of Navarrete having furnished a general idea of the course of events, this idea gradually assumed definite shape, and was developed by researches and study in the famous Archivo general de Indias, in Seville. Don Pedro Torres Lanzas, the chief archivist, and his assistants, Don Juan Lafita y Diaz and Don Francisco Navas del Valle, are well known in America, and I am only repeating a common saying when I state how agreeable and fruitful a stay in these voluminous and well-arranged archives is sure to prove, by reason of the active and intelligent help cheerfully given by these officials, and of the lively interest which they take in all serious investigations.

My researches in the different countries of Europe would not have been possible without official introductions and recommendations, and in this connection I am deeply indebted to the ambassadors and ministers of the United States and of the Netherlands, as well as to the other diplomatic representatives of these countries, and especially to the secretaries of their embassies in Paris, Mr. A. Bailly Blanchard and Baron C. van Asbeck, who rendered valued assistance under difficult circumstances. I remember also with sincere gratitude all that was done for me in Spain—where formalities are often very strictly observed—by his Excellency, Joseph E. Willard, Ambassador of the United States, and by den Heer Maurice van Vollenhoven, Dutch Chargé d’Affaires. I must also mention the name of Mr. Willis Jordan Plummer, Clerk of the American embassy, whose companionship brightened many leisure moments in Madrid.

In closing these brief introductory remarks, it is a pleasure, as well as a duty, to add to Dr. Wieder’s my own acknowledgments and thanks to all who have so generously contributed by help and advice to the success of

our efforts, and especially to the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Herbert Putnam, who has extended to me every courtesy, and whose general letter of introduction, given at my request to Dr. Wieder, has proved an *open sesame* everywhere. I am also under lasting obligations to Mr. P. Lee Phillips, Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts of the Congressional Library, whose many contributions to cartographical knowledge are appreciated all over the world, and whose forthcoming work on the Bibliography of Cartography will be a boon to all students; as well as to Professor E. L. Stevenson, Director of the Hispanic Society of America; to Mr. Letts, Curator of Maps of the American Geographical Society; to Mr. Henry N. Stevens, of London, the well-known authority on American maps; and last, but not least, to Mr. Wilberforce Eames, of the New York Public Library, who, since the beginning of this work, has given ungrudgingly of his time and knowledge, and whose help, as well as that of his assistants, Mr. John B. Elliott and Mr. William A. Elliott, I shall always gratefully remember and appreciate.

In the preparation of the material relating to the Manus Maps and the Castello Plan, I have received much valued assistance from Dr. Wieder, and from Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, Chief of the Division of American History and Keeper of Manuscripts in the New York Public Library, and for four years Historian of the State of New York; and especially from Mr. Clinton H. Macarthy, and from Miss J. F. Macarthy, Location Expert and historian of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, who have devoted many months of patient, expert, labour to this difficult task.

The Dutch Grant Map, in its final form, represents the result of researches carried on continuously over a period of more than two years by Mr. Macarthy. In the difficult task of piecing together fragmentary items of information, and deducing reliable conclusions from sometimes very meagre, and often seemingly contradictory, facts, great patience and skill were required; and the successful outcome of this work is in large measure due to the enthusiastic co-operation and advice generously given at every stage of the work by Miss Macarthy, whose wide experience and accurate knowledge of all matters relating to land titles and conveyances on Manhattan Island are unsurpassed.

In the preparation of the Check-list of Early New York City Newspapers, I am chiefly indebted to Miss Emily Hickman, Professor of History in Wells College, and to the many librarians, both in America and abroad, who have generously contributed information regarding their files.

It seemed desirable that a work dealing primarily with the topography

and material development of Manhattan Island should record, in permanent form, its physical characteristics, as they exist at the present time. For this purpose, the Insurance and Real Estate Plan of the Island published by G. W. Bromley in 1908, which shows the water-fronts, streets, buildings, transit systems, elevations above high water, etc., was selected, and was reproduced at a scale which makes it possible to read—with a glass—every letter and figure.

In closing, I wish to record my sincere thanks to Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, President, and to the other officers of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, for generously permitting the freest use of their plant and records, without which this work could not have been fully accomplished.

I. N. PHELPS STOKES

New York

January, 1916



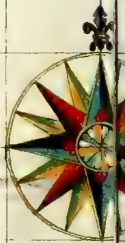
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CARTOGRAPHY

CARTOGRAPHY
AN ESSAY ON
THE DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE
REGARDING THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE EAST COAST
OF NORTH AMERICA

MANHATTAN ISLAND AND ITS ENVIRONS
ON EARLY MAPS AND CHARTS

BY
F. C. WIEDER
AND
I. N. PHELPS STOKES





CHAPTER I
DISCOVERY AND EARLIEST CARTOGRAPHY OF
THE VICINITY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
(FROM VESPUCCIUS TO HUDSON)

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DISCOVERY AND EARLIEST CARTOGRAPHY OF THE VICINITY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

(FROM VESPUCCIUS TO HUDSON)

OUR knowledge of the discoveries and cartography of the sixteenth century is by no means complete, and so much is still lacking towards a scientific classification of the known facts that one who wishes to study a particular subject in this broad field is apt to find much difficulty in reaching conclusions which are susceptible of proof, or even generally satisfactory. Though much investigation has been done, and an immense amount of material collected, and in part reproduced, especially during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, particularly regarding maps delineating America, there are still extensive gaps in our knowledge of the subject. For the cartography of North America, from its discovery down to about 1540, we possess the precious work of Henry Harrisse, *The Discovery of North America*,^[1] published in 1892; but from about 1540 until the discovery of the Hudson River, in 1609, we lack any general work covering the whole field, and there are many missing links, and many periods but imperfectly covered.^[2]

At the outset, two obvious methods presented themselves for determining what knowledge of the vicinity of Manhattan Island existed in the sixteenth century. One was to examine and compile the rough material contained in all available maps and documents, and carefully to consider such logical deductions and probabilities as were suggested by a minute comparison of a great many facts, often seemingly unrelated; rejecting or accepting conclusions reached by others, and developing new ones of our own. This method would inevitably have resulted in much doubt and confusion, and would probably have yielded but meagre results, at the cost

[1] The original MS., as well as a MS. autobiography—*Epistola*, 1883—is preserved in the Manuscript Division of the N. Y. Pub. Library.

[2] For this latter period, the best authority is the scholarly work of J. G. Kohl, *History of the Discovery of Maine*, in *Collections of the Maine Hist. Society*, second series. Portland, 1869. The reader is also referred to *The Kohl Collection of Maps relating to America*, Justin Winsor, Cambridge, 1886, reprinted by the Library of Congress 1904, with index by P. Lee Phillips.

of great labour. The other method was to take as a basis the records of those navigators who are known to have visited the vicinity of Manhattan Island, or of whose visits there is very strong presumptive evidence.

We have selected the second method, and have tried to state, with as much precision as possible, and with all essential detail obtainable, the influence which these recorded voyages had on the cartography of our coast. In testing the worth of each explorer's visit, it was necessary, and fortunately it proved possible, to examine either the original map embodying its first record, or, if not the original, at least one or more maps closely connected therewith.

This method has resulted in the establishment of several types of maps, and affords a guide for the examination and classification of all the known sixteenth-century maps on which our coast is represented.

Those maps which show a knowledge unobtainable from the well-authenticated visits naturally suggest unknown explorations, the record of which further investigation might, perhaps, bring to light. The material available admits, however, of the inclusion of only a few navigators in the list of those who may have visited the immediate neighbourhood of New York Harbour, and some of these possess for us but secondary importance, as the evidence proves that they did not enter the bay itself.

Following the chronological order, the first voyager who, it is claimed, sailed along our coast is AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS.

It is possible that he may have sailed along the eastern coast during his first voyage, in 1498, on the assumption that his landfall occurred on the shores of the Gulf of Honduras, and that from there he skirted the coast northward, along Yucatan, the Gulf of Mexico, Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, all of which can, without serious difficulty, be considered as being embraced within the 870 leagues of coast mentioned in the account of the voyage. And there is no serious obstacle to our supposing that the fine harbour in which he anchored, in June, 1498, to make necessary repairs to his ships, and which marked the most northern boundary of his journey, may be identified with Chesapeake Bay, the Delaware, or even New York Harbour.[²]

The track of this voyage might have been incorporated on the Cantino Chart (C. Pl. 2), a planisphere probably made in the latter part of 1502, in Lisbon, whither Vespuccius had just returned from his second voyage. This chart bears the name of its first owner, an Italian or a Portuguese, who was in Lisbon at that date, and who probably had met Vespuccius.[³] It depicts very distinctly the eastern and western coasts of Florida, the eastern coast being prolonged to the north far enough to include a large part of the coast of the United States; but the Cantino Chart omits the coast-line from the Gulf of Honduras to a point about half-way between the

[2] Henry Harrisse, *The Discovery of North America*. Paris, 1892, p. 358; Henry Vignaud, *Améric Vespucce, ses voyages et ses découvertes devant la critique*, in *Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris*, Nouvelle Série, 1911, tome VIII, p. 31 *et seq.*

An extensive discussion of this conclusion is given by Harrisse, on p. 78 *et seq.*

[3] Harrisse, p. 360; Sousa Viterbo, *Trabalhos nauticos dos Portuguezes nos seculos XVI^o, XVII^o*. I. Marinharia, Lisbon, 1898, pp. 6, 7.

embouchure of the Mississippi and Florida, and it seems, therefore, altogether likely that this chart was based, in part at least, upon information procured not from Vespuccius, but from some unknown navigators.

The type of coast delineation found on the Cantino Chart was used on many maps of this period, and indeed constituted the most accepted representation before the voyages of Verrazzano and Gomez. It is found in the same form on the Canerio Chart (C. Pl. 3), dating from 1502-3, which so much resembles the Cantino Map that it seems to be a copy of it, although both may be derived from some unknown original. From the Canerio Chart, or from its original, this delineation was copied by Waldseemüller, on his large map of the world (C. Pl. 5), engraved on wood and printed in 1507, which map was accompanied by a work printed at Saint Dié, and called *Cosmographiae introductio*. Upon this map, which was re-discovered in 1901 by Joseph Fischer,[⁴] it at once appears that many maps published or drawn immediately after 1507 were based. The author states expressly on the map that he gives the discoveries made by Vespuccius, and the map itself is adorned with a portrait of Vespuccius as well as with one of Ptolemy.

The *Cosmographiae introductio* [⁵] is an introduction to Waldseemüller's large map of the world, which he calls "Cosmographia." In this work he gives, besides theoretical expositions, a description of the entire world, and, as part of a description of the newly discovered lands, he relates the four voyages of Vespuccius. It is consequently clear that the coasts of America, as given by Waldseemüller on this map, are based on information derived from Vespuccius. And, as the coast-line closely resembles the representation of the Cantino and Canerio Maps, at least as far as North America is concerned, these maps must also be considered as being based on Vespuccius.

The difficulty which we encounter in the case of the Cantino Chart, that the coast of Florida is not connected with the shore of the Gulf of Honduras, does not exist here. On Waldseemüller's map, and also on the Canerio Chart, that part of the coast which, it is claimed, represents Vespuccius's explorations on his first voyage, forms a continuous line. We may, therefore, call the coast, as given on this map and its derivatives, the "Vespuccius-type," and recognise in it the Atlantic coast of the United States as far north as the Chesapeake, the Delaware, or New York Bay. The coast-line is given too vaguely, however, to allow of an identification of New York Harbour. The names, too, are of little significance, "Costa de mari uñano" (for uceano), "C. deli contre" (Cape of the Meeting), "Camnov," etc. [⁶]

We are the more justified in ascribing this representation of the east coast of North America to Vespuccius, when we take into account the fact that he was created "Piloto mayor" in 1508. Among the responsibilities attached to this office belonged the instruction of navigators and the care of nautical maps of newly discovered countries.[⁷]

[4] *Die älteste Karte mit dem Namen Amerika aus dem Jahre 1507 und Die Carta marina aus dem Jahre 1516 des M. Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus)*. Hrsg. von J. Fischer und Von Wieser. Innsbruck, 1903.

[5] M. Waldseemüller, *Cosmographiae introductio*, in facsimile, with translation into English and an introduction by J. Fischer and Von Wieser. Ed. by Ch. G. Herbermann. New York, 1907.

[6] On the Cantino Chart: "Costa del mar vciano," "Cabo d. licōtu," "Canju." See HARRISSE, p. 424, and his plate facing p. 111. See also Comparative Table of Geographical Names in the New World, on the Cantino, Canerio, and two Waldseemüller maps, in E. L. STEVENSON'S: *Marine World Chart of Nicolo de Canerio Januensis*, N.Y., 1908.

[7] Manuel de la Puente y Olea, *Los Trabajos geográficos de la Casa de Contratación*. Sevilla, 1900, pp. 65, 66.

In the same year (1498) in which Vespuccius first cruised in American waters, JOHN CABOT, on his second voyage, sailed in a southerly direction along the North American coast from Newfoundland, expecting to reach an equatorial region. No journal or log of this voyage has come down to us, but it is without reasonable doubt referred to on the celebrated map of the world drawn by Juan de la Cosa in 1500 (C. Pl. 1), the first map to show a part of the American continent. On this map, west of Cuba, there is an unbroken coast-line of a continent extending north-east to the upper margin of the map, and on the northern portion of this coast-line, De la Cosa has placed a series of five British flags with the inscription: "Mar descubierta por ingles." The most easterly point of this coast-line is named "Cauo de ynglaterra." None of the other nineteen names placed along the coast, nor the course of the coast-line itself, can be positively identified, so that the map does not afford a basis for the supposition that John Cabot visited New York Harbour, or even that he saw it from the sea. From this, however, it does not follow that the shore-line as depicted was purely conjectural; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that it had an actual basis in fact, for, from contemporary references, it seems probable that Cabot, on this voyage, went as far south as the Carolinas, or perhaps even Florida.^[8]

This Cabot-type of coast delineation did not have a wide influence, the only other conspicuous example known being found on the Ruysch Map (C. Pl. 2), published in 1508, on which there is a coast-line stretching from east to west, where it is connected with Asia. It is supposed that Johannes Ruysch, author of this map, was on one of the ships of Cabot's expedition.^[9] More to the south, Ruysch's delineation of the coast-line follows the Vespuccius-type.

On maps before 1525 the Vespuccius-type prevails: for example, on the later maps by Waldseemüller, where we encounter the same representation as on his great world-map of 1507. This is notably true of his large Carta Marina, of 1516 (C. Pl. 5),^[10] of the maps in the Ptolemy of 1513,^[11] of a map of the Atlantic Ocean in a Ptolemy of 1525,^[12] and of the wood-cut globe-gores known as the "Hauslab-gores," which were first ascribed to Waldseemüller, and to the year 1507, by Fischer and Von Wieser.^[13]

Other cartographers give the same representation of the East Coast, on printed as well as on manuscript maps. We may mention, as examples, the sketch-map of Bartholomaeus Columbus, ascribed to 1503, on which its author calls the North American continent "Asia," and accordingly combines Vespuccius's American coast-line with the northern coast of Asia;^[14] the world-maps drawn by Glareanus between 1510 and 1525;^[15] the world-map in the Ptolemy of Stobnicza, 1512;^[16]

[8] HARRISSE, pp. 39-45; C. R. BEAZLEY, *John and Sebastian Cabot, The Discovery of America*. London, 1898, pp. 104-9.

[9] BEAZLEY'S *John and Sebastian Cabot*, p. 111.

[10] Facsimile in FISCHER und VON WIESER'S work, cited above.

[11] Facs. in A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD, *Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography*. Stockholm, 1889, Pl. XXXVI.

[12] Facs. in A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD, *Periplus. An Essay on the Early History of Charts and Sailing-Directions*. Stockholm, 1897, p. 177.

[13] Facs. in FISCHER und VON WIESER, p. 14.

[14] Facs. in *Periplus*, p. 167.

[15] Facsimiles of the maps preserved in Bonn and Munich, in *Periplus*, pp. 173, 185. The Glareanus maps formerly in the possession of Major-General E. Renouard James, R. E., were sold in London at Sotheby's, 28 June, 1912, and bought by Messrs. Henry Stevens, Son, and Stiles, London. Facsimiles in the *London Geographical Journal*, June, 1905, and in the *Royal Engineers Journal*, June, 1905.

[16] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XXXIV.

the engraved gores for a globe, by Ludovicus Boulengier, 1514; [17] the world-map in the 1515 edition of the celebrated encyclopedia by G. Reisch, called *Margarita philosophica*; [18] the two globes by Schöner—the one ascribed to the year 1515, and the other dated 1520; [19] and finally, the first edition of the world-map of Apianus, published in 1520. [20]

On the Portuguese maps, no better knowledge of the East Coast is shown during the first quarter of the sixteenth century. On one of the maps of the Reinels (reproduced as C. Pl. 4), the coast-line shows, it is true, more detail, but this may be taken as a consequence of an attempt at ornamentation or elaboration, rather than as a proof of better cartographical knowledge. [21] The same may be said of the Portuguese map preserved in Munich, and known as "Kunstmann No. IV," which shows a similar form of representation (C. Pl. 6). [22]

Even after 1525 the same incomplete type is found on some maps, which were, therefore, antiquated at the date of their publication. It is interesting to note, for example, that on the world-maps in three geographical works of wide influence this type was adhered to,—namely, in Apianus's *Cosmographia*, which appeared in 1530 with a cordiform globe-map; [23] in the collection of voyages published by Grynaeus in 1532; [24] and in the well-known handbook of Honterus, published in 1546, with the title of *Rudimenta cosmographiae*. [24a] The same type is also found on the world-map in Vadianus's *Epitome*, 1534. [25]

A very degenerate copy of Waldseemüller's world-map (*Cosmographia*) has recently been found by Wouter Nijhoff in the British Museum. It is a wood-cut, printed in Amsterdam "per Johanem seueri claudu[m]" between 1534 and 1538, and has the peculiarity that to the east coast of North America is added the inscription (lacking on Waldseemüller's original map): "inue[n]ta p[er] rege[m] hispanie a 1497." [26] The first issue of this map was discovered by Miss Ruys in the University Library of Groningen, in March, 1915. It is dated 1514 and was published in Leiden.

The Vespuccius-type is found combined with the Cabot-type on the engraved world-map of Benedetto Bordone, published in 1528. [27] Perhaps this map was copied from the lost world-map by the same author, for which a privilege was granted him September 19, 1508, by the Senate of Venice. [28] On this map Bordone may have incorporated information obtained from the voyages of Cabot and Vespuccius quite independently of De la Cosa and Waldseemüller, or he may, perhaps, have obtained it from explorers now unknown.

This mixed type may have acquired an even greater influence in later years, and such maps as the engraved globe-gores published at Nuremberg about 1540, [29] the globe-gores of Gaspar Vopell, 1543, [29] and those by François Demongenet,

[17] Original in N. Y. Pub. Lib. Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XXXVII.

[18] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XXXVIII.

[19] Facs. in Konrad Kretschmer, *Die Entdeckung America's in ihrer Bedeutung für die Geschichte des Weltbildes; mit einem Atlas*. Berlin, 1892, Pls. XI and XIII. [20] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XXXVIII.

[21] Facsimile of entire map in: Jean Denucé, *Les Origines de la cartographie portugaise et les cartes des Reinels*. Gand, 1908, p. 42 et seq. [22] Harris, p. 508.

[23] Facs. in *Periplus*, Pl. XLIV.

[24] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLII.

[24a] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLIV.

[25] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, p. 105.

[26] C. P. Burger, Jr., *Een Hollandsche Wereldkaart uit de eerste helft van de 16e eeuw; and: Nog iets over de 16de eeuwse Hollandsche Wereldkaart*, in: *Het Boek*. Den Haag, 1912, 1913. I, p. 291; II, p. 197. With facsimiles.

[27] Facs. of entire map in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XXXIX. Outline on C. Pl. 17.

[28] Harris, p. 447.

[29] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XL.

1552,[²⁹] may have been derived from it, rather than represent a deterioration of the Ribero-type. I am even inclined to recognise the same mixed type in the representation of the East Coast on the double cordiform world-map by Orontius Finaeus, 1531,[³⁰] and similarly on that of Mercator, 1538.[³¹] The latter, however, though copying Finaeus, has introduced a large estuary, which stands for Penobscot Bay.

An unknown type is found on the Pesaro Map preserved in the Biblioteca Oliveriana di Pesaro[^{31a}] (reproduced in outline on C. Pl. 17). Here the part of the northern continent shown differs materially from the representations of De la Cosa and Ruysch, and may include explorations by unknown navigators. The coastline is, however, too vague to permit of its being identified with any definite part of North America.

The Turin Map, of Spanish origin, and dated by HARRISSE about 1523, inaugurates a new era. The Vespuccius-representation has disappeared, and in its stead appears Florida, breaking off to the north at a point to which the East Coast was known when the original used for this part of the map was made.[³²] It is noteworthy that at that date the representation of the East Coast based on Vespuccius's explorations had been abandoned in Spain (or perhaps forgotten?), and that the cartographers preferred to rely on the results of the explorations of later navigators, although these did not extend so far to the north. Some commentators have seen in our Vespuccius-type nothing more than an exaggerated representation of Florida, but it is interesting to note that the Spanish cartographers referred to did not connect this representation with Florida, such as it came gradually to be known by Spanish explorers.

The first addition to this new type was the stretch of coast visited by the licentiate Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, between 1521 and 1525, but as we know with certainty that his discoveries did not extend farther to the north than 33° 50', he cannot have visited New York Bay; and so we need not here consider his explorations.

The knowledge of the East Coast acquired in the first quarter of the sixteenth century is admirably portrayed on a copy of the *padron real* drawn by the "Pilot Major" Juan Vespuccius, nephew of Americus, in Seville, in 1526.[³³] Vespuccius appears both as pilot and as cartographer from 1512 onwards; in 1515 he was a member of the *junta* composed of the best pilots that could be brought together for the purpose of passing upon and improving existing charts; and he was a member also of the celebrated Badajoz Commission, in 1524.[³⁴] A map made by a man of his position

[³⁰] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLI.

[³¹] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLIII.

[^{31a}] Facs. in Vittore Bellio, *Noticia delle più antiche carte geografiche che se trovano in Italia, riguardante l'America*. Roma, 1892, Plate II. (Part IV, Vol. II of *Raccolta di documenti e studi pubblicati della R. Commissione Colombiana*.)

[³²] Sketch in HARRISSE, Pl. XIX.

[³³] This large map, which bears the inscription: "Jū Vespuchi, piloto de sus mata. me fezit en seuj llaño d. 1526," is in the possession of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of London. See full description in his Catalogue, No. 332; published July, 1914; and a separate pamphlet: W. Hack, *Description of a Mappemonde by Juan Vespucci, etc. in the Possession of Bernard Quaritch*, July, 1914; with a facsimile, which, however, does not show the entire East Coast. This map was exhibited at the Naval Exhibition in Amsterdam, 1913. It is probably a holograph copy, and not the *padron real* itself, as it does not bear the official seal of either the Pilot Major or the Casa de Contratación. See Chap. VII, note [^{46a}], and corresponding text.

[³⁴] See, for Juan Vespuccius: HARRISSE, pp. 744-5. HARRISSE knew only his small engraved world-map, dated 1524, and another edition without date (pp. 533, 534).

and authority must be accepted as a document of the highest historical value, especially as it appears that the author was very careful to embody on this map only such features as were, in his judgment, sufficiently established to justify such inclusion. The delineation of the coast on his *padron real*, if we may assume that Mr. Quaritch's map reproduces this document, extended from Florida north as far as a point representing the most northerly exploration of Ayllon. On this stretch he names the "Baia de Sa. Maria" and the "C. de Sa. Maria." Then there is a gap in the coast-line, which is not again given until we reach the vicinity of the country covered by the modern Nova Scotia. There is no trace of the explorations of Sebastian Cabot, who claimed to have sailed along the entire extent of the East Coast.

The existence of this hiatus, on such a map, greatly strengthens the probability that no discoveries in the vicinity of New York Bay and Manhattan Island had lately been made, or at least that none had become known, even to scholars, before those which have rendered the year 1524 so memorable in our annals. Juan Vespuccius, as official cartographer, with a practice extending over some fourteen years, could hardly have been ignorant of such interesting discoveries, if they had actually been made.

The first navigator known with certainty to have entered New York Bay is GIOVANNI DA VERRAZZANO, a Florentine, who visited this neighbourhood in 1524, [35] and may, therefore, be acclaimed the discoverer of our bay. Sent by command of Francis I, King of France, in search of a passage to Asia, Verrazzano sailed along the Atlantic coast of North America, probably from South Carolina to Nova Scotia. From his letter to the King, written at Dieppe, on July 8, 1524, after his return, it appears certain that he entered New York Bay and saw the mouth of the Hudson River. The date may be fixed at the middle of April. [36]

After sighting the American continent in the neighbourhood of 34° N.L. (probably just above Cape Fear), and coasting southward for 50 leagues, Verrazzano, observing that the coast trended continually to the south and finding no harbour, turned again to the north and, having made a brief excursion on shore at the point of his first landfall, proceeded again northward along the coast, to which he gave the name of the "Forest of Laurels," and the "Field of Cedars." Skirting the coast, which he found turned to the east, as far as Cape Lookout, which he named "Annunciata," he "found an isthmus a mile in width and 200 long." These words accurately describe the continuous sandbar separating the ocean from Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, which Verrazzano mistook for "the oriental sea . . . which is the one without

[35] See: Alessandro Bacchiani, *Giovanni da Verrazzano and his Discoveries in North America and The History of the Dauphine and its Voyage*, in *Bolletino della Società Geografica Italiana*. Roma, 1909, pp. 1274-1323. A translation, with further explanatory notes by Edward Hagan Hall, was published in the *Fifteenth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*. Albany, 1910, pp. 134-226. This precious document, which is the most complete and important record which we possess of Verrazzano's voyage, far surpassing the other two known copies of Verrazzano's letter to Francis I, was found a few years since in the collection of Count Giulio Macchi di Cèllere, of Rome, from which fact it is known as the "Cèllere Codex." It is now in the collection of J. P. Morgan, Esq. From a careful comparison of the text with a map of the East Coast, it is quite clear that some mistaken deductions and attributions have been made, even by Bacchiani, concerning the course of Verrazzano's voyage along our coast. See Chronology, 1524. Kohl's chapter on Verrazzano (*Discov. of Maine*, pp. 249-70) is also worth reading.

[36] Kohl, p. 263.

doubt which goes about the extremity of India, China and Cathay." To the isthmus he gave the name "Verrazanio."

After leaving Cape Lookout and passing Cape Hatteras, "following always the shore, which turned somewhat to the north, [he writes] we came in the space of 50 leagues to another land which appeared much more beautiful and full of the largest forrests." This is referred to as a land of vines, wild roses, violets, and lilies, and corresponds with the Accomac Peninsula of Virginia.

Up to this time, it will be noticed, no mention is made of anchoring at night, which probably accounts for Verrazzano's not having noticed the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, which, moreover, on account of its wide mouth and the oblique direction of the river, has from the sea the appearance of a rather shallow indentation.

Having remained three days in the vine country, they proceeded "always skirting the shore [the coast of Maryland] . . . which we baptized 'Arcadia' on account of the beauty of the trees, towards the north and east, *navigating by daylight and casting anchor at night*." Verrazzano next reached "a coast very green with forests, but without ports, and with some charming promontories and small rivers. We baptized the coast 'di Lorena' [Delaware] . . . the first promontory 'Lanzone' [Cape Henlopen], the second 'Bonivetto' [Cape May], the largest river 'Vandoma' [The Delaware], and a small mountain which stands by the sea 'di S. Polo' [The Navesink Highlands]."

"At the end of a hundred leagues [from the starting-point in 34°], we found a very agreeable situation located within two small prominent hills [the Navesink Highlands and the high ground at the east end of Staten Island], in the midst of which flowed to the sea a very great river." This is the first time that Verrazzano mentions hills in his account, and the Navesink Highlands are, indeed, the first hills of any importance found on the whole stretch of coast from Florida northward.^[37] Beyond these hills, he describes, "within the land about half a league [inside the Narrows], a very beautiful lake with a circuit of about three leagues [the Upper Bay]."

Verrazzano called the bay "Santa Margarita," and the river and the surrounding land "Angoleme," all in honour of the royal family.^[38] In a small book ("uno libretto") he collected technical observations made during his voyage, notably the longitudinal distances and the movements of the tides. This "libretto" is unfortunately lost.

Within a year after Verrazzano's visit, our coast was again explored, this time by a Portuguese pilot in the service of the Emperor Charles V. This was ESTEVAM GOMEZ, who sailed from Coruña on August 3, 1524, and reached the North American coast probably in September. He sailed along the coast from Newfoundland to Cape May, and was perhaps in the vicinity of New York about the beginning of May, 1525; though it is not anywhere stated that he saw New York Bay, or even Long Island. We know that he was back in Spain in the latter half of 1525.^[39]

The explorations of these two voyagers are recorded, separately, on some important contemporary maps, which we have now to consider.

[37] Kohl, p. 256; Hall, pp. 188, 189.

[38] See a more complete account in the Chronology.

[39] For details, see Chronology, 1524-5.

The discoveries of VERRAZZANO are found, first, on a map of the world by Vesconte di Maggiolo, dating from 1527 (C. Pl. 12); secondly, on a large sea-chart of the world drawn by his brother Girolamo, five years after his visit, namely, in 1529 (C. Pl. 13); and thirdly, on a map of Nova Francia, in Ramusio, 1556 (C. Pl. 14).^[40] On the second of these maps the coast-line is better defined than on Maggiolo's, and agrees more fully with Verrazzano's letter to the King of France, in which he relates his voyage; though all of the details are not given. In order to understand this map, we must consider the delineation of the coast-line and the range of names separately, as an extended study of sixteenth-century maps shows that cartographers were not always careful in associating names and places in these little-known parts of the world.

The coast-line on the Verrazzano Map, beginning with Florida, is extended to a point where a western sea approaches the Atlantic within six leagues, and is there separated from it only by a very narrow isthmus. The coast-line, continuing in a general direction east-north-east, forms ten bays, in the seventh of which is placed a triangular island, called "Luisa"; then the coast trends east to south till it reaches a feebly pronounced cape with a long sand-bank extending therefrom to the east. This sand-bank, indicated by dotted lines, is called "Armeline sirtes," and can, without difficulty, be identified as Cape Cod, with the shoals in its vicinity. Assuming this point as fixed, we see in the three or four small bays which form the coast west of the cape the entrances to Buzzard's Bay and Narragansett Bay. The island Luisa stands for Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, and the large bay north-west of it is the entrance to Long Island Sound. The form of the broad promontory between this bay and the one following to the west clearly indicates the south coast of Long Island. The next large bay must, then, be New York Bay.

Examining the nomenclature, we find a series of names, including "Angolesme," "Vendomo," "Navarra,"—which, however, are placed too far to the north, so that they are disassociated from the bay to which they should belong.

The map of Maggiolo shows many points of divergence, but it, also, has the long sand-bank, called here "Armelines Siltes," and the island Luisa. The cape which we identify with Cape Cod, is not named. The distance, moreover, between this cape and Luisa is much greater than on the Verrazzano Map, and the coast-line is more accentuated, and is accompanied by many islands. West of Luisa we find among the names those of "B. S. Margarita," "Anguileme," "Normanvilla." These names are placed near a bay, divided into two parts by two small projecting headlands. Into the innermost of these bays empties a river. East of the bay is a large promontory, where the name "Poll" occurs, which name was given by Verrazzano to the Navesink Highlands. This delineation resembles in many respects that on the Ramusio Map, and it requires no great effort of the imagination to recognise in these two bays a generalisation of New York Harbour, although it is also possible that they were intended to represent the mouth of the Delaware, which theory would better agree with their location in relation to "Poll."

The map in Ramusio's compilation is, in some respects, even more distinct than

[40] This map was, for the first time, brought into direct relation with Verrazzano's discovery by Bacchiani (see *ante*, note 35), p. 1323.

Maggiolo's map. As this compiler states expressly, in his chapter treating of Verrazzano and other explorers of Nova Francia, that he had original information at his disposal, derived from a great French sea-captain of Dieppe,^[41] the map of Nova Francia, drawn by Gastaldi, which accompanies this part of his book, acquires a special importance in relation to Verrazzano's discoveries. It is a curious representation of the regions explored by the French, and does not show any resemblance to the geography of Eastern Canada. Newfoundland is a large archipelago, composed of many islands; the mainland is filled with pictures of Indian life; and a river system, of small development, seems intended to suggest the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

The only names on the mainland are found along the southern shore; they are, reading from west to east: "Angoulesme," "Flora," "Le Paradis," "Port Réal," "Port du Refuge," and "C. de Breton" (the last name appearing twice). Here we have the Verrazzano names, Angoulesme (Angoleme or Angolemmé) and Port du Refuge (Refugio). Angoulesme is placed near a circular bay, into which a large river empties, and the entrance to which is closed by two headlands. Immediately east of these headlands is another circular bay; then a broad promontory, named "Flora"; then follow two bays separated by a narrow promontory ("Le Paradis"); again a promontory, extending farther into the sea, and then a larger bay, called "Port du Refuge." South of "Le Paradis" is an island named "Briso."

Examining this map, and remembering that Verrazzano gave the name "Angoleme" to the Hudson River, or rather to the country adjoining New York Bay, and "Refugio" to Newport or Narragansett Bay, it is easy to recognise in the figuration near Angoulesme, the Lower Bay of New York, with the Narrows and Upper Bay, and Long Island (here called "Flora"). The figuration in this vicinity, as has already been seen, resembles an indenture of the coast on the Maggiolo Map, where the Verrazzano names "Anguileme," "B. S. Margarita", and "Poll" are inscribed. The next bay would then represent the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, with Block Island, Nantucket, or Martha's Vineyard (here called "Luisa," this name having been wrongly transcribed as "Briso" by the author of this map) a little farther to the east. Next follow Narragansett Bay and Buzzard's Bay.^[42]

I believe that Gastaldi reproduced his map from an original which came to him, perhaps at second or third hand, from Verrazzano himself, and, influenced by the later French explorations, placed the delineation of this entire section of the coast too much to the east and north, locating it where Cartier made his explorations, and not realising that Verrazzano's had been made more to the west and south. Ramusio's text^[43] explains that the explorations embodied in this map extend from 40°

[41] Kohl, p. 227.

[42] Professor Bacchiani's explanation of the Verrazzano names of the "Cèllere Codex" differs somewhat from ours. There is some difficulty in identifying Aloysia with Block Island. Verrazzano states that they reached the island, sailing *toward the East*, and that they did not anchor there on account of the unfavourableness of the weather; but that they came to another land, distant 15 leagues from the island, where they found a very beautiful port, etc. It is evident that this port must lie *west* of the island, which leads us to identify Aloysia with Martha's Vineyard.

[43] Kohl, p. 227.

to 47° N.L., and locates Verrazzano's discoveries directly west from Cape Breton. [43a] This is strong evidence for our designation of the bay near Angoulesme, which would then be in the correct latitude of New York Bay, which is 41° 31'.

There is still another map, Italian like the three foregoing, which strongly supports our theory. [44] It is an anonymous and undated map without title, representing a part of Nova Francia. In the extreme west it extends as far as C. de Arenas; and in the east, almost to the extremity of Tierra del Labrador. It, therefore, gives nearly the same coast-line as the Ramusio Map, though the delineation is quite different, as are also the names. In a long inscription, it is, however, expressly stated that the portions of the coast shown were discovered by Verrazzano: "Queste provincie di Nova Francia et Norinbegga comprese nella gran provincia di Bacalaos, così dette per il loro descroprimento [*sic.*] del Capitt^o. Gio. Verazano Fiorentino mādato dall' Re Franco [Franc^o] di Francia."

We must call attention to the fact that all the maps showing Verrazzano's discoveries which we have as yet cited are Italian. We know that Verrazzano, after his return, sent a report to the French King. The original report is lost, and no trace of it has been found in the subsequent history of discoveries or cartography. But, at the same time, he sent to Italy at least three other reports, differing more or less in detail. These reports, which were probably accompanied by maps, made known his discoveries in Italy, where they were recorded upon the earliest maps which we know of these regions,—those of Maggiolo, of 1527, and of Girolamo da Verrazzano, of 1529.

Soon after 1535, new French expeditions, under Cartier and others, made known a considerable section of the North East Coast, including the region of Norumbega, the exact location and confines of which are somewhat vaguely fixed, but which corresponds generally with the territory now embraced within the state of Maine.

When the Italian cartographers became aware of these explorations, from their delineation on French maps as French discoveries, it is very natural that they tried to reconcile with them Verrazzano's discoveries, made for the French King, and already found on their own Italian maps. This may explain why, on these latter maps, our coast-line was drawn too far to the north or east, in the region explored by the later French navigators.

An interesting variation of the Ramusio-type is found on a map in the sea-atlas of Battista Agnese, preserved in the University Library of Bologna (Codex No. 997, plates 8 and 9). [45] Here we find the Verrazzano names "Arcadia," "Angoulesme," "Paradis," "P^o Real," "P^o del refuge," and "Brissa." These names, however, are

[43a] "Seguendo oltra al Capo de Brettoni v'è una terra contigua col detto capo, della quale la costa si stende ponente et un quarto garbino fin alla terra della Florida, et dura bene 500 leghe, laqual costa fu scoperta 15 anni fa per messer Giouanni da Verrazzano in nome del Re Francesco et di madamme la Reggente." Ramusio, Vol. III, (ed. of 1565), p. 423, verso.

[44] Profile on C. Pl. 17. The map is reproduced in whole in *Remarkable Maps*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Co., 1894, Part I, No. 13. I believe this map to be one of the sheets of a large unknown map of America in several sheets. As there exists a large map of Africa by Gastaldi, in eight sheets, reproduced in *Periplus*, Pl. XLVI, and, as there is recorded a similar large map of Asia, by Abr. Ortelius, also in eight sheets (see Jean Denucé, *Oud-Nerlandsche Kaartmakers in Betrekking met Plantijn*, Antwerpen, 1913, Vol. II, p. 21), there is nothing forced in the conjecture that there existed as well such a map of America. Moreover, large maps of America are mentioned in sixteenth-century documents (see Denucé, Vol. II, Index, under America).

[45] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 17; facsimile in Kretschmer, Pls. XXIII and XXIV.

not found on the south coast of the unnamed country of Nova Scotia, but on the east coast, almost exactly where Verrazzano made his discoveries. There is, however, another mistake, inasmuch as C. Breton appears close to "P^o del refuge."

In G. Ruscelli's *Expositioni et introductioni universali sopra tutta la geografia di Tolomeo*, Venetia, 1561, map No. 32, "Tierra nueva de los Bacalaos trentesimaseconda tavola nuova," shows a resemblance to the Ramusio Map; the rivers are very similar, and it has the following names: "Larcadia," "Angoulesme," "Flora," "Le Paradis," "P. Real," "Brisa," "Pt. Refuge." [49]

Having submitted to the judgment of the reader my reasons for believing that New York Bay and its vicinity are represented on Ramusio's map, I must add, for the benefit of those who are still unconvinced, that each of the four Italian maps above cited either includes Verrazzano's name or contains names bestowed by him, thus proving his connection with them.

We have now to consider the maps which record only secondary knowledge of Verrazzano's voyages.

As the coast-line drawn after Verrazzano's explorations does not present any prominent distinguishing features, such as the large estuary and cape of the Ribero-type (see C. Pl. 10), it was more subject to deterioration, and is, therefore, not so easily recognised. It is the names rather than the conformation that show the influence of Verrazzano.

Many maps show the "Verrazzano-sea," which was copied by succeeding map-makers for more than a generation—the map of America, for instance, in the Ptolemy published at Basle in 1530,[46] which has also the name "Francisca," located in Nova Scotia. This map, furthermore, possesses the curious feature of a strait between Francisca and "Terra nova sive de Bacalhos," with the inscription: "Per hoc fretu[m] iter patet ad Molucas."

The Carta Marina, in Gastaldi's Ptolemy, 1548,[47] has also the Verrazzano-sea, which proves that Gastaldi possessed information regarding Verrazzano, a further argument in favour of our interpretation of the Ramusio Map, which was drawn by Gastaldi. This sea is here placed more to the north, that is, nearer to Nova Scotia, where the same author (in Ramusio) drew Verrazzano's discoveries. The same sea occurs also on the Bailly Globe, 1530;[48] on the Ruscelli Map of 1544;[49] on the Ulpius Globe,[50] which has the inscription "Verrazana sive Nova Gallia a Verrazano Florentino comperta anno sal. M.D" (the date not further filled in); on the Jomard Map, of about 1550;[50a] and on the maps of the world drawn by Calapoda, 1552 [51] and 1563.[52]

On the map of America, of Munster,[53] published in 1540, the Verrazzano-sea is much reduced in size. The author of this map locates Francisca in Canada.

[46] Facsimile in *Facsimile-Atlas*, p. 113.

[47] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 17; facsimile in *Facsimile-Atlas*, No. 45c.

[48] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 17; facsimile in Ludwig Rosenthal's Catalogue No. 100, item 1723. This globe is now owned by J. P. Morgan, Esq.

[49] Sketch in Kohl, p. 296.

[50] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 17. See also: Justin Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*. Boston and New York, 1889, Vol. IV, p. 42.

[50a] Sketch in Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 88.

[51] Facs. in *Periplus*, Pl. XXVI.

[52] Facs. in Kretschmer, Pl. XXII.

[53] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 17; Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 41.

This "Terra Francisca" is found also on the Nancy Globe, dated about 1550; [54] and an inscription, "Francisca nup[er] lustrata," occurs on a cordiform map of the world by Orontius Finaeus, engraved on copper by Cimerlinus, 1566. [55] The coast-line of this map has little detail, but shows two large islands near the coast, in the vicinity of Cape Cod. As the general map in Ramusio (Vol. III, p. 1566) [56] has no names along our coast, and as the coast-line is very indifferent, it is hard to say whether it has been influenced by Verrazzano.

Lastly, I feel inclined to recognise Verrazzano's influence on those maps on which the coast-line of Maine and Nova Scotia has acquired an exaggerated length, as is the case on the Harleian Mappemonde, ascribed to the year 1536, [57] on Cabot's map, 1544, [58] on the large world-map engraved by Julius de Musis, in Venice, in 1554, [58a] and on the map of North America by Zalterius, 1566. [59]

For a revival of the idea of Verrazzano's sea, see page 38.

The original maps based upon Gomez's voyage give quite a different representation of the East Coast.

ESTEVA GOMEZ, [60] a pilot of the Casa de Contratación, of Seville, accompanied Magellan on his circumnavigation of the globe, as the pilot of the Vice-Admiral; and it was under his direction that the vessel "San Antonio," which went astray from the two other ships of the expedition, returned safely to Spain, where his merits were acknowledged in the year 1534, when he was knighted. [61] Gomez was one of the leading men of his time in Spain, in matters of navigation.

Though Magellan had found a western route to the Molucca Islands, this way was so difficult and dangerous that the practical results of his expedition were very meagre. It was, therefore, only natural that the idea of the possibility of a passage through the northern parts of America was again advanced, and that Gomez was charged with the leadership of a new expedition in search of such a passage. In 1523 (March 27), Charles V contracted, in Valladolid, with Gomez for such a voyage, and the latter, at the end of 1524 or at the commencement of 1525, sailed out of the port of Coruña, on the northern coast of Spain.

Unfortunately, we have only very incomplete information concerning this voyage, as the original journal of Gomez is lost. [62] The earliest information that we know

[54] Facs. in *Periplus*, p. 159.

[55] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, p. 89.

[56] Facs. in *Periplus*, p. 163.

[57] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 19; facsimile in Crawford, *Autotype Facsimiles of Three Mappemondes*, Map A Aberdeen, 1898, folio.

[58] Outline-sketch on C. Pl. 18; for literature see *Lowery Collection* (full title in note 65), No. 44.

[58a] See page 28.

[59] Facsimile in *Facsimile-Atlas*, p. 129.

[60] See HARRISSE, p. 229 *et seq.*

[61] Jean Denucé, *Magellan*, in tome IV, Deuxième Série, *Mémoires*, Académie Royale de Belgique. Bruxelles, 1911, p. 291.

[62] Buckingham Smith claimed that Gomez's Journal existed in the still unpublished "Islario General" of Andrez Garcia de Céspedes. This is a manuscript preserved in the Bibliotheca Nacional in Madrid, folio size, with coloured maps; numbered J.92. HARRISSE had this manuscript carefully examined, with the result that the reference of Buckingham Smith was found not to apply. I may add that a personal examination in Madrid not only confirmed HARRISSE's conclusions (*The Discov. of N. Am.*, p. 230), but showed that the manuscript of Céspedes is nothing else than a manuscript of the Islario de Alonso de Santa Cruz. The name of this author has been erased and replaced by that of Céspedes. See a full description of this manuscript by Ridolfo R. Schuller, *Acerca del "Yslario general" de Alonso de Santa Cruz*, in: *Proceedings of the XVIII. Session of the International Congress of Americanists*. London, 1913. Vol. II, pp. 415-32. A careful comparison of the text of this manuscript with the text printed by HARRISSE,

of is given by the Spanish historian Oviedo, in his *Sumario*, 1526, from which source we learn that the voyage extended from the northern parts of America, beginning near the land of the "Bacallaos", that it followed a westerly course, and terminated at a point somewhere in the neighbourhood of 40° or 41° N.L.[⁶³] A more circumstantial account of Gomez's voyage was written by one of his colleagues, Alonso de Santa Cruz, but not earlier than 1560. This account was given by him in his *Islario general del mundo*, from which source it is known that Gomez discovered a large river, which he called "Rio de las Gamas," that he sailed in a westerly direction till his explorations touched those of the licentiate, Ayllon, and that one of the principal animals found in the regions which he visited was the beaver.[⁶⁴]

From this scanty information it is hardly possible to locate exactly Gomez's discoveries, although three facts are pretty definitely established: namely, the discovery of a large river, the direction of the voyage from east to west—the most westerly point reached being about 40° or 41° N.L.—and, as an additional aid for identification, the existence of beavers in these regions.

Now, again, we must look to the maps, and see whether they, perhaps, may aid in substantiating these facts.

The Planisphere of Mantova, also styled the Castiglioni Map, and completed in 1525 (C. Pls. 7 and 8), the anonymous Weimar Map of 1527 (C. Pl. 9), and the Ribero Map of 1529 (C. Pl. 10), all of which mention the discoveries of Estevam Gomez in 1525, delineate a coast-line which is very much alike on all three. The principal features are an important estuary filled with islands, from which the coast extends in a large curve to the south-west, where it forms a long, narrow cape, trending to the north. The extremity of this cape lies, on Ribero's map, between 40° and 41° N.L.

Diego Ribero [⁶⁵] became, in 1523, "cosmógrafo" of the Casa de Contratación, and his name is thereafter often mentioned in connection with the construction of the large *padron real* or model chart for the navigation to the Indies. If his map is not actually a *padron real* it is at least a copy of one.[^{65a}] It gives, along the entire eastern coast of North America, the names of the discoverers of each stretch, so that from south to north we find the names of Ayllon, Estevã Gomez, and Cortereal. On the coasts of Labrador the English are mentioned as the discoverers.

Each of these names on the Ribero Map is accompanied by a somewhat extensive description, which unfortunately is so placed inland on the map, that it does not distinctly indicate where one discovery ceases and the next begins, and, as we are not completely informed as to the names given by the different explorers, it is impos-

from the Vienna manuscript shows a number of variations, from a study of which it appears that the Madrid text is the better. The most important difference is found at the end of HARRISSE's quotation, in which the islands discovered by Ayllon are located in 43° and 44° N.L.; the Madrid manuscript has "quarante y quatro y quarante y cinco," the discoveries along our coast being placed one degree higher than in HARRISSE's transcript of the Vienna text.

[63] "Fué à la parte del Norte, i halló mucha Tierra, continuada con la que se llama de los Bacallaos, discurriendo al Occidente, i puesta en quaranta Grados, i quaranta i uno, i asi algo mas, i algo menos."

[64] HARRISSE, pp. 234-6.

[65] See HARRISSE, *The Discov. of N. Am.*, Index of names; Manuel de la Puente y Olea, pp. 294, 305 *et seq.*; and for further literature: Woodbury Lowery, *The Lowery Collection, a Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the Present Limits of the United States, 1502-1820*. Ed. with notes by P. Lee Phillips. Washington, 1912, Nos. 31 and 58.

[65a] See Chapter VII, note [46a] and corresponding text.

sible to determine exactly the boundaries of the tract which it was intended to ascribe to Gomez.

It is generally accepted that the "Arcipielago de Estevan Gomez," on these maps, is the group of islands which extend along the coast of Maine, west of the Penobscot River. As we follow along this archipelago, first to the west and then to the south, till we reach the large cape, the coast does not present any prominent details, although there are many rivers and small islands. Whereas some students recognise in this prominent headland Cape Cod, others have preferred to identify it with the eastern extremity of Long Island, or even Sandy Hook. (See De Costa, *Cabo de Arenas* and *Cabo de Baxos*.) For my part, I can see in it nothing else than Cape Cod, the first large projection of the coast which a sailor encounters on his course from Penobscot River to the west or south. If this cape was intended to represent Sandy Hook, we must ask why the very complicated formation of the coast between Cape Cod and Sandy Hook should have been completely omitted, and nothing shown of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, or Long Island; but, on the contrary, east of this large cape, a sand-bank, which extends along the coast till it reaches a point a short distance north of Florida. This sand-bank, which is very distinctly drawn on the Peter Martyr map of 1534, the first printed map on which the discovery of Gomez is given (C. Pl. 7), seems to me to be intended as a generalisation of the shoals of Cape Cod, the bank of Virginia, and all the other obstructions which are encountered in navigating along the coast south of Cape Cod. The presence of this sand-bank on the Ribero Map makes very probable the hypothesis that the large cape represents Cape Cod.

In the undated planisphere of Mantova, preserved by the Castiglioni family, and referred to above, the coast-line between Florida and Nova Scotia was originally left blank. It thus presented the same conformation as the Vespuccius-map of 1526, in the possession of Bernard Quaritch. (See page 10.) This coast-line was filled in on the map in 1525, after Gomez's discovery in that year. This fact appears from the inscription accompanying this added portion of the coast: "Tierra que descubrio Estevan Gomez *este* año de 1525 por mandado de su Magestad." Examining this added portion, from east to west, we see first an indefinite coast-line, extending in a westerly direction till it reaches a large estuary full of islands, stretching to the northward. From this estuary the coast-line is given in more detail, with small rivers, bays, and islands; and some names are found upon it. West of the large estuary the coast extends in a broad sweep to the southward, and ends in a narrow promontory stretching to the north; from this point to Florida the coast-line resumes the same indefiniteness that it has east of the large estuary.

The Weimar Map, dated 1527, gives nearly the same coast-line as the Castiglioni Map; it gives also the same names, but adds, to the south: "C. de Arenas" and "C. de S. Juhan," and still farther south, "tierra del licenciado ayllon." It is not clear whether these two capes belong to Gomez's discovery or to Ayllon's.

The correspondence between these three maps (Ribero-Castiglioni-Weimar), each of which has, in some respects, a distinct character of its own, independent of the others, makes it very probable that the stretch of coast here given goes back to the delineation which Gomez brought home, which delineation includes the large cape in the form of a long, narrow tongue of land, or hook.

We know, from Oviedo and Alonso de Santa Cruz, that Gomez sailed from north to south. In no known source is his landfall given, but, judging from Ribero's map, we may assume it to have been between the Penobscot River and Cape Breton. The first fixed point of his route seems to be the Penobscot. If from this point we follow Gomez's probable course on a modern map, we see him skirting along the coast without encountering any serious difficulties, sighting many islands and mouths of rivers, until, reaching Cape Cod Bay, his route, the direction of which has changed from west to south, is suddenly checked by a stretch of land trending to the east; still following the coast-line, he is soon obliged to steer a northerly course, until he reaches the northern extremity of the cape. Having passed this point and again turned south, he encounters numerous shoals, and fearing to become once more embayed or to be caught upon a sand-bank, he leaves the coast, probably between 41° and 40° N.L., and lays a straight course to the coast north of Florida, or perhaps returns directly to Europe.

This hypothesis would preclude the possibility that Gomez visited New York Bay or its vicinity. It is, however, possible that, having safely cleared Cape Cod and its shoals, he again steered to the west and hugged the shore; in which case he may have passed within sight of Sandy Hook—an hypothesis which, however, on the whole, seems rather unlikely. It is interesting in this connection to recall the fact that Hudson, after reaching Cape Cod, followed the first course here suggested.

From the considerations mentioned above, it seems to me that this large cape of the Ribero and other similar maps may be pretty safely identified as Cape Cod. In view of these considerations, it is also evident that we cannot reasonably expect, on maps delineating Gomez's discoveries, to find a representation of either Manhattan Island or New York Bay. If the Weimar Map, as well as the Ribero Map, were not official maps, they were, in any case, as has already been pointed out, copies of such maps; and, therefore, it seems safe to assume that this cape appeared exactly in the same form on the *padron real*. [66]

Let us pause here for a moment to compare and analyse the Verrazzano and the Gomez cartography of our coast.

The explanation of the difference between the Verrazzano-type and the Gomez-type perhaps lies in the fact, that Gomez, coming from the north, and tacking along the coast, was embayed by Cape Cod, which he, therefore, very distinctly noted; whereas Verrazzano, approaching from the south, evidently kept off shore and, therefore, missed the cape itself, although he clearly records, under the name "Armellini" ("Armeline sirtes," on the map), the extensive shoals lying to the south and east of it. A glance at a modern map shows that the cape itself is not nearly so prominent when approached from the south as from the north. That Gomez does not give any information regarding the coast west of Cape Cod might be explained

[66] We have already remarked that B. F. de Costa held another opinion, seeing in this large cape Sandy Hook, and giving to it the name of "Cabo de Arenas." We have carefully weighed his arguments, but have not been convinced; first, because new material, unknown to De Costa, permits a closer reconstruction of Chaves's lost map than that given by him, and second, because it now appears that the large cape did not originally bear the name of Cabo de Arenas. We have taken the opportunity to elucidate this latter fact in the course of our argument. As, however, in this field of investigation, the available documents do not justify positive deductions, we recommend to those who prefer to judge for themselves the reading of De Costa's interesting monographs: *Cabo de Arenas* and *Cabo de Baxos*.

by supposing that he feared the shoals, which must have been clearly visible as he sailed by the cape, and therefore, having first stood well out to sea, struck as straight a course as possible for Cape Hatteras.

The two characteristic points in the representation of Gomez's discoveries, as recorded, for instance, on the Ribero Map, are the large river full of islands (the Penobscot), at the north-eastern extremity of the great curved bay, and the well-pronounced headland (Cape Cod), at its southern extremity. The special features emphasised by the Verrazzano cartography, as shown, for instance, on the Maggiolo Map, are the two bays, "S. Margherita" or "Angoleme," and "Refugio." Verrazzano, coming from the south, entered New York Bay and noted the direction of the south coast of Long Island, without determining its insularity, but obtained only a scanty and imperfect knowledge of the Cape Cod peninsula, of which he saw only the southern coast and the outlying shoals.

The explorations of Gomez, stretching in a southerly direction from the Penobscot to Cape Cod, and those of Verrazzano, extending northward to the same point, consequently form a complete whole, and a combination of the two would have given a fairly accurate representation of the eastern coast-line from New York Bay to the Penobscot River; there is, however, no map known on which this combination was effected; on the contrary, most cartographers coming after Verrazzano and Gomez did not attempt to reconcile these two representations; or, when they did, succeeded only in further confusing the existing knowledge regarding our coast, which confusion grew rather than diminished during the course of the sixteenth century. The only positive effect of these explorations on cartography is that the maps made after 1525 delineate, in general, a continuous coast-line from Florida to Cape Breton. The first printed map showing this feature is believed to be Franciscus Monachus's small world-map, published in one of his treatises, in 1526 (C. Pl. 6). [66a]

A comparison of our coast-line, as it appears on nearly all the later maps of the sixteenth century, proves conclusively that they reflect only a secondary knowledge of the *facts*, for which facts we must go back to Verrazzano and Gomez. We have seen, too, that Gomez's discoveries were embodied on the *padron real*. Although this official model was under the constant supervision of the "piloto mayor" and his official assistants—"cosmógrafos" and "maestros de hacer cartas"—in Seville,[67] it is but natural, as means of communication were slow, that it should often have preserved for a time details which had been proved to be erroneous by new explorations. This led the Spanish King and German Emperor, Charles V, to determine upon a general revision, which was begun in accordance with a royal *Cédula*, issued on October 6, 1526, in which Diego Ribero, Hernando Colon, Nuño Garcia de Toreno, and other distinguished cartographers took part; but, apparently, it was not until some time after May 20, 1535, on which date Queen Isabella of Portugal called upon Fernando Columbus to cause the all-important map to be at once completed, that the revised *padron real*, thenceforward known as the *padron general* was at last finished.

[66a] See Map Descriptions, under date of 1526.

[67] See the interesting chapter on the work of the *padron real*, in Manuel de la Puente y Olea, p. 308 *et seq.*; also HARRISSE, *John Cabot, the Discoverer of North America and Sebastian his Son*, London, 1896, and our Chapter VII, note [46a] and corresponding text.

Probably this was not actually accomplished until the following year, for we know that, in 1536, a *junta* of pilots and cosmographers was called together in Seville by Juan Suarez de Carvajal, "del consejo de las Yndias." In the chapter on longitude, in his *Islario*, Alonso de Santa Cruz speaks of this *junta*, and says that its object was to compose a very correct sea-chart, which should be the model from which all maps for navigating the Indies could be copied.^[68] The result of this *junta* must have been the *padron general* drawn by Alonso de Chaves in that year.

Chaves had been, since 1528, "cosmografo piloto mayor y maestro de hacer cartas y instrumentos con encargo de corregir el padron real de Indias." His newly corrected *padron* remained the Spanish standard map for many years. Unfortunately, this map has been lost, and was until quite recently known to us only by the reference to it found in Oviedo's *Historia de las Indias*, written probably in 1537, but not published until the nineteenth century.^[69]

In this work Oviedo gives a description of the coast, following Chaves's map, as he expressly states. Attempts have been made, notably by J. G. Kohl^[70] and by B. F. de Costa,^[71] to reconstruct the East Coast from this description of Chaves's map, but these have necessarily failed. It is evident that no really serious effort has yet been made to compare Oviedo's text with existing maps, or rather that no maps have yet been found corresponding closely with that text.

Recently, however, two fortunate discoveries have been made, in Italy and in Spain, by the present writer, which make it now possible to state, with much precision, how our coast was represented on Chaves's map.

The first of these discoveries was made in Florence, in the Museo degli Strumenti Antichi, where, through the kindness of the Director, Prof. A. Lo Surdo, I was allowed to make a thorough search in all departments of the Museum, in one of which I found a large, undescribed chart of the world, on vellum, drawn in Lisbon by Lopo Homem, in 1554 (C. Pl. 11). Comparing the coast-line on this map, from the mouth of the Mississippi to Penobscot Bay, with Oviedo's text, we see at once so complete and striking a correspondence that there can be no reasonable doubt that, at least for the East Coast, Lopo Homem copied exactly Chaves's chart.

This "find" acquires a still greater importance when considered in connection with a new discovery made in Madrid in the spring of the present year (1914). In the Real Academia de la Historia, a manuscript of Alonso de Chaves is preserved, which contains a theoretical work on astronomical and nautical matters, called "quadripartitu[m] en cosmographia pratica," or "Espeio de navegantes." At the end of this work there is a complete description of the American coasts, also composed by Chaves. Here we have an original document, greatly exceeding in value Oviedo's text, which till now was the only source from which we knew of this very important map of Chaves. We give, at the end of this chapter, as an Addendum Note, a descrip-

[68] "El licenciado Ixuares de Carvajal . . . mando juntar todos los pilotos que en aquel tiempo se pudieron hallar en la dicha ciudad [Seville] para que juntamente con los cosmographos y maestros de hazer cartas se pudiese por sus dichos hazer una carta de marear muy precisa que fuese patron para se poder por ella todas las cartas con que se oviesen de navegar a las Indias occidentales." *Islario* de Santa Cruz, MS., Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.

See also HARRISSE, *Disc. of N. Am.*, p. 268.

[69] See HARRISSE, pp. 631-6.

[70] *Discov. of Maine*, pp. 307-15.

[71] *Cabo de Arenas*, New York, 1885. Reprinted from the *New England Hist. and General Register*.

tion of this manuscript, and a comparison of Chaves's text, Lopo Homem's map (as representing Chaves's lost map), and Oviedo's text. Here we state our conclusion that the principal alteration made by Chaves on the *padron real*, as it was drawn by Ribero, consisted of a change made in the form given to the large cape of Ribero's map, which, on the newly discovered map of Lopo Homem, in accordance with Chaves's description, has lost its long, narrow shape, and has been so extended as to form a large, nearly right-angled promontory. Further, the "baya de San Christoval" and the "Baya de San Antonio," of Ribero's map, have been placed in closer proximity to each other, and nearer to the large cape; and the latter has become "Rio de San Antonio." As for the rest, it seems fair to assume that Chaves preserved Ribero's representation.

What reason had Chaves to change these details on his *padron general*? Had a new discovery been made in these regions, or was he in possession of more material than Ribero had, possibly new information derived from Gomez's voyage? We cannot here attempt to give a positive answer to these questions, because of a lack of original documents, but must content ourselves by noting the various circumstances that might have influenced Chaves, thereby indicating the direction in which the problem may, perhaps, be solved by some future investigator.

We must see first what voyages along our coast are recorded during the years from 1525 to 1536, and must determine whether there are indications, even the slightest, of ships having visited this part of the East Coast; and in this examination we must be careful to include negative evidence.

In 1527, two English ships, "The Mary of Guilford" and "The Samson," sailed from Plymouth, for the discovery of a North West Passage. It may be assumed that Robert Thorne, an English merchant residing that year in Seville, was one of the promoters of this expedition (see outline of Thorne's map, C. Pl. 17). The ships sailed toward Newfoundland, but did not go farther south than 53°. We hear nothing more about "The Samson"; but of "The Mary of Guilford," commander Master John Rut, it is recorded that she entered a good port in Newfoundland, on August 3d; that she returned by the coasts of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and Norumbega, after entering the ports of those regions, landing men, and examining into the condition of the country; and that she finally returned to England at the beginning of October.^[72] Kohl has shown that it is very probable that this ship was the same as the English ship mentioned in 1527 by Oviedo, off Porto Rico, to which record Herrera adds that, coming from the north, it had coasted as far south as the river of Chicora ("hasta el Rio de Chicora"), and from this river had come over to Porto Rico.

The name of Chicora is mentioned in connection with Ayllon's expeditions, in 1521 and 1526, and corresponds to the Carolinas of our time. The name must be derived from the Indian called Francisco Chicora, whom Ayllon brought back with him to Spain. Lopez de Gomara cites "Rio Jordan en tierra de Chicora."^[73] This is the same as the "Rio de Chicora" of Herrera. We know nothing further of the direction of Rut's route, and are absolutely uncertain as to where he landed.

Between 1526, the date of Ayllon's expedition, and 1529, the date of Ribero's

[72] From Hakluyt and Purchas. See Kohl, p. 281 *et seq.*

[73] HARRISSE, pp. 198, 204.

map, Kohl mentions no other explorer who sailed along this part of the coast in the neighbourhood of the large cape.^[74]

In 1528, an English ship is mentioned at the Isla de la Mona, going to Española.^[75]

In the Archivo general de Indias, at Seville, are preserved lists of ships going to America ("Registros de ida"), as well as lists of returning ships ("Registros de venida"). In the lists covering the years 1526 to 1536, no ship is mentioned as going to, or coming from the part of the East Coast which we have under consideration. For the sake of rendering our information on this subject as complete as possible, I have noted also all the ships mentioned in these registers as coming from, or going to San Domingo and its vicinity. It is hoped that these lists (given as Note 76) may serve as a guide to further investigations. If there was any official Spanish ship on our coast during these years, it probably is included on one of these lists.

We are left entirely in the dark as to any exploring which may have been done by these ships; but if, as seems necessary, we accept the hypothesis that Chaves used new material, still unknown when Ribero's chart was made, we may assume that it was brought home by one or more of these ships; and it is obvious that this may as well have been in the form of a coast-description, or "derrotero," as of a map.

In Mr. Stokes's collection, there is a nautical manuscript in Italian, on vellum, which, by the character of its handwriting as well as from internal evidence, has been assigned to the second quarter of the sixteenth century. Along with several astronomical tables and some technical instructions, it contains a short description of the principal coasts and islands of the world, with the distances expressed in miles. In this description the only historical fact mentioned is the capture of the Island of Rhodes by the Turks (in 1522), which statement furnishes reason for believing that the manuscript was written shortly after this event, to warn mariners of a hostile occupation of this important island and seaport.

[74] Kohl, p. 399.

[75] "Relacion delo executado por una Nao Inglesa que estaba en la Isla de la Mona é iba para la Española 1528." Sevilla, Archivo general de Indias, Est. 2, Caj. 5, Leg. 1/20, No. 1, ramo 1.

[76] REGISTROS DE IDA.

1526, nao la Magdalena, mtre. Ginés de Carrion para Puerto rico y Santo Domingo.

1526, caravela Santa Maria de la Antigua, mtre Pedro Sanchez para Santo Dom^o.

1530, nao Santa Maria de la Concepcion, mtre Bartholome Perez para Santo Domingo.

1534, Pedro Martin mtre de la nao Na. Sa. de Monsarrate [to Santo Domingo].

REGISTROS DE VENIDA.

[From Santo Domingo.]

1533, Antonio Diaz mtre de la nao Santa Maria de Regla.

1533, Francisco Galdomez mtre de la nao Sta. Maria de la Concepcion.

1533, Franco Rodriguez Zano mtre de la nao Sn. Nicolas.

[From Puerto Rico.]

1528, Diego Marquez mtre de la nao Regina coeli.

1533, Martin Sanchez mtre de la nao S. Sebastian.

[From Vera Cruz and San Juan de Ulua.]

1530, Franco Camacho mtre de la nao la Victoria.

[From Santa Marta.]

1533, Vicente Roldan mtre del galeon San Salvador.

1533, Pedro Fernandez Cabron mtre del galeon San Anton.

[From Nombre de Dios.]

1533, Blasio de Lapazara mtre de la nao Santa Maria de la Concepcion.

1537, Juan Sanchez mtre de la nao la Magdalena.

This interesting document contains the following description of the east coast of North America:

"Terra del laborator nel mare oceano occidentali alla parte del septentrione si di longa verso ponente Ma.2000 et e lontana de la hibernia Ma.1800 piega verso ostro o Garbino e fa un stretto o canale di directo al stretto di Gibeltar col mondo novo e detto canale e longo Ma.300 e largo Ma.30 nel piu largo dal stretto di Gibeltar a questo canale sono Ma.3620, da questo al Cataio Ma.2500.

"Il die suo hore 18 ha di el 9.60: nel 9 clima 20 paralelo.

"Spagnola isola si lontana da quello del lavorator verso ostro Ma.1800 dal stretto di Gibeltar Ma.2400 da tramontana i sua longeza Ma.830 per levante i sua largeza Ma.340 nel clima 3 al 7 paralelo. Il die hore 13¾ di elevatione gradi 27 seu gradus 20-0."

These words are certainly suggestive of a continuous voyage—from Ireland to Labrador, thence along our coast to Hispaniola, and thence to the Strait of Gibraltar; and the distances given are interesting and suggestive, as is also the reference to the Gulf Stream.

This manuscript suggests the idea that unknown navigators in our waters may have sailed on some of the above-mentioned ships, or on others, and that their reports may have induced Chaves to alter the well-established image of the coast, given by Ribero, and based upon the voyage of Gomez. Or, on the other hand, the above-cited passage of this manuscript may, perhaps, be an allusion to John and Sebastian Cabot's second voyage, in 1498. Sebastian Cabot, as Peter Martyr states: "*coactus fuit, uti ait, vela vertere et Occidentem sequi, tetenditque tamen ad Meridiem, littore sese incurvante, ut Herculei freti latitudinis fere gradus aequarit ad Occidentemque profectus tantum est, ut Cubam insulam á leva longitudine graduum pene parem habuerit.*"[77] It is interesting to observe that we have here the same combination of the east coast of North America and the Strait of Gibraltar. If our second supposition were true, we should, perhaps, possess, in this manuscript, information derived from the lost journals of Cabot's voyage.

Another *derrotero*, preserved in the Archivo general de Indias, at Seville, the date of which cannot be exactly determined, but which probably belongs to this same period, gives the distances, in miles, along the entire eastern coast of North and South America, including the stretch from "la punta de Bacalaos" to "la Florida." This *derrotero*, too, may indicate a continuous voyage along our coast, but the data furnished by it do not permit of the precise geographical location of the names which it contains.[78]

Although the records of explorations during the years immediately preceding Chaves's map are very scanty, they furnish sufficient reason to justify the belief that Chaves had at his disposal, when delineating the East Coast, more material than Ribero. This is especially true when we consider that many explorers and

[77] Petrus Martyr ab Angleria, *De orbe novo*. Decas tertia. Cap. sextum. We cite the printed edition: Compluti, 1530. (Copy in the University Library of Amsterdam.) There are some slips in HARRISSE's quotation (*Discov. of N. Am.*, p. 43), and the sentence is not given in full, so that it is unintelligible.

[78] "Memoria de las leguas y altura que tienen los Cabos y bayas desde el Cabo del Labrador, fasta el Estrecho de Magallanes, por la costa de la mar del Norte." Copy, from the original in Archivo general de Indias, at Seville, by Navarrete, Tom. 28, No. 15, Depósito Hidrográfico, Madrid.

See data tabulated in comparison with Chaves's description, in the Addendum Note following this chapter.

navigators are known to have been in these parts, although no record of them has come down to us.^[79]

Let us now review, briefly, what is known of the work of Spanish cartographers in Europe during the same years (1525-36).

From the following cartographers, living during these years in Spain, work has come down to us: Diego Ribero, Alonso de Santa Cruz, Nuño Garcia de Torenó, Sebastian Cabot. All four knew Estevam Gomez, personally, and might have used material procured by him.

We have already examined Ribero's map. On the map ascribed to Nuño Garcia de Torenó (the Venice Map of 1534, C. Pl. 7), which was published before Chaves's map, we find exactly the same representation as on Ribero's and on the Castiglioni Map; and we have the same on the globe-gores of Alonso de Santa Cruz, of 1542 (C. Pl. 18), though this map was published after that of Chaves. Sebastian Cabot, however, on his world-map of 1544 (C. Pl. 18) gives the Chaves-type.

If we add the Wolfenbuttel Map B, ^[80] which closely follows Ribero, we shall have reviewed all of the maps made before Chaves's *padron general*, and they all give the Ribero-type.

Now, it is very interesting to note that Cabot presented, in 1533, a new sea-chart to the Indian Council; ^[80a] and it is possible that Chaves was influenced principally by this chart to change the coast-line of Ribero.

Cabot had at his disposal, for this part of the coast, material derived from his own voyages and from those of his father, and it is possible that map-material from Rut's expedition may also have come into his hands; but, as his credit does not stand high, the changes made by him may, as well as not, be accepted as distortions based upon peculiar personal interpretations, or even as artful fabrications.

Some years later, in 1560, Alonso de Santa Cruz, in writing his *Islario*, added a map of our coast constructed after the Chaves-type (outline on C. Pl. 18). This may have been a concession, on his part, to the general opinion of the day, which accepted Chaves's authority, although, on some maps, the Ribero-type still persisted.^[81] We must remember that none of these cartographers ever visited our coast, at least during the years under immediate consideration.

After this exposition of facts and theories in regard to Chaves's map, it is clear that we cannot consider his representation of our coast as original, but must accept it as having been altered, for reasons now unknown, from Ribero's figuration. We shall not attempt here a further interpretation of this coast-line, but will only add that his "C. Trafalgar" is probably Cape Hatteras; the "Baya de Sa. Maria," with its two rivers, Chesapeake Bay;^[82] the "arcipelago de Estavam Gomez," the islands along the coast of Maine, west of the Penobscot River; and the "Rio de las Gamas," the Penobscot itself. But we do not feel authorised to identify the "Rio de San Antonio,"

[79] We refer especially to the chapter on "Unknown Navigators," in HARRISSE, p. 699, No. LXXXI.

[80] HARRISSE, p. 580, No. 195.

[80a] HARRISSE, p. 707.

[81] Manuscripts of this *Islario* are in Vienna and in Besançon (see HARRISSE, p. 234), and also in Madrid (see *ante*, note 62, and De la Puente y Olea, p. 328 *et seq.* The rough sketch of Santa Cruz's preface to his *Islario*, in the autograph of the author, is preserved in the Archivo general de Indias, in Seville: "Borrador y apuntaciones hechas por Alonso de Santa Cruz cosmografo de S. M. para el prologo del libro intitulado *Islario General* que escribio el mismo Santa Cruz." Est. 2, Caj. 5, Leg. 2/15, No. 2, ramo 6. It contains no material information for his biography.

[82] See the very convincing argument by Kohl, in his *Discov. of Maine*, p. 400.

which was originally "*Baya de San Antonio*," with the Hudson River; the "*Cabo de las Arenas*" with Sandy Hook, or the "*Cabo de San Jago*" with either Sandy Hook or Montauk Point, or even with Long Island or Cape Cod. Such authentic documents as have come to our knowledge do not furnish enough information to admit of a positive identification of these names.

The two principal documents needed to clear up the mystery are the journal of Gomez and the discussions of Chaves and his companions, which led to the representation which we know now to have been laid down on his lost map.^[83]

As Chaves's figuration replaced that of Ribero, on the official Spanish *padron general*, it soon became the generally accepted one; and since we know that the rectangular shape of the large cape originates from his map, we may consider all maps which show the cape in this form derivatives of Chaves's map. Guided by this conspicuous characteristic, a great many of the sixteenth-century maps can be better understood, and their proper value in connection with our subject estimated.

A map of the Atlantic Ocean, engraved for the well-known nautical handbook of Pedro de Medina, the *Arte de Navegar*, 1545, and re-issued in *Libros de grandezas e cosas memorables de España*, Alcala de Henares, 1549, has a decadent coast-line, showing the bay with two rivers, named "b. S. Maria," and, more northerly, a river, "R. hermoso," which may stand for the broad bay north of the large cape of Chaves.^[84]

A manuscript map of another Spanish cartographer, Diego Gutierrez, dated 1550, and preserved in the Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, in Paris, shows much resemblance to Dieppese maps, especially to that of Freire. It is interesting to note that, in 1544, Gutierrez's sea-charts were declared by the authorities to be inaccurate.^[85]

The Salviati Map (C. Pl. 18)^[86] shows, apparently, a deterioration of the Chaves-type, and must, therefore, be ascribed to a date later than 1536.

The globe published by the famous Mercator, in 1541, shows the same Chaves-type.^[87]

The celebrated Harleian Mappemonde, which may be dated approximately 1536 (C. Pl. 19), and all other Dieppese maps, give nothing more than the Chaves-type. We may cite also the Desceliers Map, of 1541, which is the first dated French world-map (C. Pl. 19), and that of 1546 (C. Pl. 19); the so-called Vallard Map; and the Freire Map, of about 1546. The influence of Desceliers's maps is apparent on the map in the Riccardiana in Florence (C. Pl. 18).^[87a] To the same type belongs also the MS. map of Guillaume le Testu, of Havre, 1566, (C. Pl. 19); preserved in the "Archives du Dépôt des cartes des affaires étrangères", in Paris.

The Jomard Map, of about 1550, must also be ascribed to Chaves's influence, though it has the Verrazzano-sea.^[88]

[83] See Addendum Note following this chapter.

[84] Facsimile in Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-Atlas*, p. 117.

[85] "3 Copias de R^{elaciones} comunicadas a los oficiales reales de la contratacion advirtiendoles que las cartas de narear [*sic*] hechas por Diego Gutierrez estan (erradas) y son perjudiciales a la navegacion, . . . 1544."

"Diligencias sobre el pleyto que seguian en la casa de contratacion de Sevilla los cosmografos Pedro de Medina, Diego Gutierrez y Sebastian Caboto por errores cometidos en sus oficios, 1544."

Sevilla, Archivo general de Indias, Est. 2, Caj. 5, Leg. 1/6, No. 1, ramo 45, and Leg. 1/14, No. 1, ramo 16.

[86] Facsimile in E. L. Stevenson, *Maps Illustrating Early Discovery and Exploration in America*, 1502-30. New Brunswick, 1903, No. 7 (where it is dated 1525-7).

[87] Facs. in *Les Sphères de Gérard Mercator* (1541 et 1551), par J. van Raemdonck, St. Nicolas, 1875.

[87a] Facs. in Kretschmer, Pl. 34.

[88] Sketch in Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 89.

The large world-map engraved by Julius de Musis in Venice, in 1554, has the prominent cape, corresponding in size and form to that of Chaves, but prolonged somewhat to the north, which makes it resemble Ribero's representation. In the interior it has "Terra Francesca"; and the coast above the Gulf of Maine trends far to the east, which may be due to a desire to do full justice to Verrazzano's discoveries in this neighbourhood. The rivers along that coast, however, are other than those depicted on the Verrazzano maps.^[89]

Darinel's map of America, 1555, small though it is, clearly shows the Chaves-type, though some important names are omitted, namely, R. de S. Antonio and C. de las Arenas.^[90]

The Chaves figuration is found also on the chart of Bastian Lopez, 1558, in the British Museum (C. Pl. 18), and on the Huth Map sketched by Kohl in *Hist. of the Discov. of Maine*, Pl. XVII, 2.

The celebrated, large sea-chart of Gerard Mercator, engraved in 1569, "in usum navigantium," has a somewhat indifferent coast-line (outline on C. Pl. 19), on which only the Penobscot can be well identified. Some other points, however, are not lacking in interest; for instance, the presence of the island of "Claudia," which appears here for the first time, and which is re-found on several maps belonging to the end of the sixteenth century. The figuration of "C. de arenas" might suggest Sandy Hook, or Montauk Point on Long Island; but the shoals indicated near it make me believe it to have been, rather, intended to represent Cape Cod. In any case, the form of this cape shows the influence of Chaves's map. Along the entire coast, Mercator has attempted to soften the details, in which he was quite right, as, on nearly all the maps of this period, they are given on too large a scale, and are therefore too pronounced.

In the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence there is a room—the "sala delle carte geografiche"—the walls of which are covered by a set of beautifully painted maps, representing all parts of the known world. These maps were made, by order of Francisco de Medicis, by Ignazio Danti, during the years 1573 to 1577. The same cartographical material was embodied, by order of the same prince, on a gigantic painted globe. This globe is still preserved, in the Museo degli Strumenti Antichi, in Florence, but the colours are almost entirely faded. This monumental work, ordered by one of the most advanced princes of Europe, does not, however, give any more precise, or detailed information of our coast than we now know was embodied on Chaves's representation.

A map contained in the Atlas of Vaz Dourado, preserved in the Torre do Tombo, in Lisbon, and dated 1571 (outline on C. Pl. 18), deserves special mention. It is drawn after the Chaves-type, but, north of the cape, one of the rivers is extended far into the interior, till it reaches a range of mountains. Commentators have interpreted this river as the Hudson, and have concluded, from this map, that the Portuguese had sailed up the river to its source. We will not here discuss this claim, but will only call attention to the fact that, in many other parts of the map, mountains are shown rather as a decoration than as geographical details. This river does not bear a name on the map. Beginning with the large cape, which also is unnamed, we find "R°.

[89] Facs. in *Remarkable Maps*, Part I, Nos. 1-4; reproduced also in *Periplus*, pp. 146-7.

[90] Facs. in *Periplus*, p. 160.

de sãtiago," which apparently stands for C^o. de sãtiago; then "baia de sao cristouall," "Cabo de S. Antaõ" (for R. de S. Antonio?), then the river without name, and, directly north of it, "montanhas" and "R^o. de buena madre." The atlas of Vaz Dourado in the library of the Duke of Alba, in Madrid, dated 1568, does not contain this map, or any other similar to it.^[90a]

A map of Teixeira, dated 1573, shows the usual Chaves-type (outline on C. Pl. 18).

The only English map of the earlier half of the sixteenth century which is to be found in the so-called "Booke of Idrography by Johne Rotz," 1542, follows also the Chaves-type, though the large cape is called "Cabo Arenas" instead of "C. de San Jago" (outline on C. Pl. 18).^[91] This error occurs on several other maps, and may have taken its origin from a misreading of Chaves's original, which probably gave the name of Cabo de las Arenas to the south part of this large promontory.

As a matter of fact, the Ribero-type was not entirely replaced by the representation of Chaves. Italian cartographers, especially, adhered to Ribero. We find, for instance, his long, narrow cape on maps of Gastaldi, such as his world-map of 1546 (outline on C. Pl. 17), also on the map known as Kunstmann, No. VI, 1532-40 (C. Pl. 17), and, as a rule, on the maps in the *Sea-atlas* of Agnese, many specimens of which are preserved.^[92]

It is probably through the influence of Italian maps that Ribero's type appears again at the end of the sixteenth century—in the Netherlands. (See page 38, text to note 127.)

One Spanish map, belonging perhaps to the first half of the sixteenth century, shows the Ribero-type, the map reproduced in the *Cartas de Indias*. This map indicates its derivative character by barbarisms such as "alsa piglago de muchas y.^{as}" for "arcipielago" (outline on C. Pl. 18).

After the visits of Verrazzano and Gomez, and the construction of Chaves's map, in 1536, we have only indefinite and confused rumours of voyages in these parts; and, for a long period of years, we have no certain knowledge regarding any navigator who sailed along the coast in the neighbourhood of Manhattan.

There may, perhaps, be found sufficient reason why New York Harbour remained so long unknown, and was at last only visited by chance, in the fact that Cape Cod extends so far into the sea that sailors, in order to escape its outlying and dreaded shoals, were wont to keep far off the coast. The average navigator, coasting southward from Nova Scotia, unless he had some particular reason for hugging the shore, would be pretty apt to give a wide berth to the shoals in the neighbourhood of Cape Cod, and then to strike as straight a course as possible for Cape Hatteras; and the north-bound voyager naturally reversed this same course. For this reason, perhaps, long after the mouths of the Penobscot River and Chesapeake Bay had become pretty well known, New York Bay, which lay off the usual track, concealed in a corner, remained practically unknown.

The only other explorer of the sixteenth century whom we know to have seen

[90a] Fully described in: *Catálogo de las colecciones expuestas en los vitrinos del Palacio de Liria*. Le publicó La Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba. Madrid, 1898. (Printed for private circulation only.)

[91] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 83; see also p. 82.

[92] See *Periplus*, Kretschmer, and *Lowery Collection* (especially No. 32).

New York Bay, was the French captain, JEHAN ALFONSE DE SAINTONGE, who recorded the experiences of his life in a circumstantial description of the entire world, called his "Cosmographie." The description of the coasts is here based, primarily, upon his own observations. He had sailed along the entire eastern shore of North America, from the Saint Lawrence to Florida, principally during the period of his sojourn in North America, in 1541 and 1542, in company with Cartier and Roberval, but perhaps also in earlier years.^[93] The description which he gives of the coast between the Penobscot River ("la rivière de Norombègue") and Cape Hatteras ("un cap, et derrier icelluy un grand goulphe"), clearly shows that he entered, or at least saw New York Bay. His exact words devoted to that bay are: "Et icy faict une grande rivière d'eau douce et y a en son entrée, une isle de sable":—"and here is a large river of sweet water, and at its entrance is an island of sand" (Sandy Hook).^[94]

Alfonse did not land on this coast, or, at least, had no intercourse with the inhabitants.^[95]

On the sketch-map accompanying his description (C. Pl. 15), he calls the country "La Franciscane" (an allusion to Verrazzano), and a cape, omitted in the "Cosmographie," but added in his printed *Voyages aventureux*, is called here "Cap de la Franciscane." This, apparently, is Cape Cod, but the coast west of this cape does not show any indentation to suggest the mouth of the Hudson River or New York Bay, although there are two rivers and several islands, which fact, in general, bears out the words of the text, that from Cape Breton (southward) the entire coast is penetrated by rivers.^[96]

The explorations of Alfonse appear to have had no influence upon the cartography of the period, so far at least as the environs of Manhattan Island are concerned.

In 1552, Lopez de Gomara, the official chronicler of the Indies, describes the coast, beginning at Newfoundland and proceeding southward. Gomara makes the distance from Newfoundland to the Cape of Florida 870 leagues. He says that from "Rio Fondo" to "Rio de los Gamos," the Stag River, is seventy leagues, and thence to "Cabo Santa Maria," fifty leagues, with forty more to "Cabo Bajo" (Baxos) or Cape Cod; and "thence to Rio San Anton [Antonio] they reckon more than a hundred leagues," while "from the Rio San Anton are eighty leagues along the shore of a gulf to Cabo de Arenas [Sandy Hook?], which is in nearly 39° N."

If we identify Cabo de Arenas with Sandy Hook, Gomara's calculation of the distance between Rio San Anton and Cabo de Arenas is seriously at fault, and must have been taken from some map which greatly exaggerated the prominence of this latter headland.

[93] J. Fontereau, dit Alfonse de Saintonge, *Cosmographie*, publiée par G. Musset, Paris, 1904. With sketch-maps. Introduction, pp. 9, 11, 12.

[94] *Cosmographie*, p. 505. See also pp. 504-6. "La Vermoude" is "La Bermuda." The bay with four islands stands for Narragansett Bay; the white cliff ("fallaise blanche") is Cape Henlopen; the river 20 leagues wide is Chesapeake Bay; the cape, with the large gulf behind it, I take for Cape Hatteras and Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, which attributions are in accord with Winsor, Vol. IV, pp. 70-2. S. Ruge, *Kartographie von Amerika*, p. 68, says that this is the first mention of Hudson River, thus overlooking Verrazzano's mention. The end of the point of Sandy Hook has often, temporarily, been separated from the mainland, a condition which has existed several times during the past few years, so that Alfonse may very well have seen and recorded it as an island.

[95] "Et en toute cette coste la coste est toute peuplée de gens, et n'ay pas communiqué avec eulx et ne sçay quelle loy ilz tiennent, ne s'ilz sont bons ou mauvais." *Cosmographie*, p. 505.

[96] *Cosmographie*, p. 505.

In 1556, the French navigator, André Thevet, sailed along the entire East Coast, from Florida to "Norumbegue." In the account of his voyage, he, however, says nothing of the coast south of the Penobscot River.[⁹⁷]

Documents found in the Spanish Archives enable us to follow, broadly, during this period, the progress of Spanish explorations along our coast from Florida to the north.

In 1558, Guido de Lavezaris, Hernan Perez, Constantino Oresa, Bernaldo Peloso, and Juan Nuñez explored the coast as far north as the "Bahia Philipina," "que asi pusieron nombre, à una Bahia que descubrieron en altura de veinte y nueve grados y medio." The distance from San Juan de Lua to this bay is given as 260 leagues.[⁹⁸]

In 1559, Juan Rodriguez, Piloto Mayor, was in the same bay,[⁹⁹] and in this and the following years, sailors are mentioned in the bay of Sta. Helena, which was the most northerly point reached.[¹⁰⁰]

Prior to 1562, the French had visited the East Coast, as Ribault writes in that year that they undertook to go northward from Florida "and view the coast until XL degrees of the elevation," where "our pilots and some others" had been before.—Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages*, 114.

In 1561, Captain General Angel de Villafañe visited Rio de Santa Elena, Cavo San Roman, the rivers Jordan and Canoas, and Cavo Trafalgar, from 33° to 35°. Rio de Canoas is given as in 34° 30' N.L.[¹⁰¹]

In the report of the Consejo de la Nueva España, on Florida, presented in 1562, Rio de Santa Elena is located in 33°, Rio Jordan and Cabo de San Roman in 34°, Rio de Canoas in 35 "grados escasos," and Cabo de Trafalgar in 35 "grados largos." In connection with this last-mentioned point they quote, in the words of Villafañe, the following remarkable notice:

que es à donde llegué yo el Governador Angel de Villafañe, y los demas que aqui firmamos nuestros nombres, y donde nos dió la tormenta y tiempo forroso que nos compelio à no poder pasar mas adelante y que si S. M. fuere servido que se descubra y vea desde los treinta y cinco grados adelante que à nuestro parescer se podrà hacer mesor [*sic*] y à menos costa desde España que no desde esta Nueva España . . . :—this is where I, Governor Angel de Villafañe, and the others who sign our names, arrived, and where the torrents and the storms prevented us from proceeding farther, and [I add] that, if H. M. should wish that we should explore beyond 35°, it appears to us it could be done better and at less cost from Spain than from New Spain.[¹⁰²]

In 1565, the secretary of Villafañe, Francisco de Aquilas, declares again that they went no farther than Cape Trafalgar, in 35° N.L.[¹⁰³]

The words quoted above, from the Governor himself, doubtless indicate that his expedition was the last one sent from New Spain, and that Cape Trafalgar was the most northerly point reached; and his advice to the King seems to have been followed. At least, on March 15, 1565, an agreement was made with Pero Menendez de

[97] See Kohl, p. 416.

[98] Navarrete, transcripts, Tom. 14, No. 20, Depósito Hidrográfico, Madrid (original in Seville).

[99] *Ibid.*, No. 22.

[100] *Ibid.*, Nos. 25, 26 *et seq.*

[101] *Ibid.*, No. 27.

[102] *Ibid.*, No. 29 (original in Seville).

[103] *Ibid.*, No. 34 (original in Seville).

Aviles [¹⁰⁴] for a voyage of discovery from Spain along the coast north from Florida. From this agreement the following extract is taken:

. . . y descubrirá desde los Ancones y Vaya de Sant Josepe, que es en la lengua de la Florida de la parte del Poniente, hasta la cabeza delos Martires que están en 25 grados, y de alli hasta la Terranova que está de 50 grados hasta 60 de Leste Oeste, y Norte Sur, toda la costa para ver y calar los Puertos y corrientes, rocas, y baxios, y enseñadas que hubiese en la dicha costa haciendolos marcar y señalar lo mas precisamente que pudiere por sus alturas y derrotas para que se sepa y entienda el secreto de la dicha Costa, y Puertos que en ella hubiere, y dentro deste año haró logue [*sic*] pudiere, y lo demas dentro de los dichos tres años que está obligado en este dicho asiento, y de todo traerá testimonio.

. . . and he shall explore from the Ancones and the Bay of Sant Josepe, which is on the point of Florida on the West-side, to the head of the Martires which are in 25°, and from there to Terranova which lies from 50° to 60° from East to West, and North to South, the entire coast in order to see and to sail the Ports and streams, [reefs?], and beaches, and indentures which might be on the said coast having them marked and indicated as correctly as possible by their depths and routes so that the secret of the said Coast may become known, and what Ports there are, and this year he shall do what he can, and the remainder within the said three years that he is bound in this agreement, and of all he shall bear testimony.^[105]

It is known that Aviles did not fully carry out his contract. Immediately in his track he found the French settlement of Laudonnière, which kept him busy for some time; and his expedition resulted in the destruction of this colony.

In one of his reports, dated December 12, 1565, Aviles explains his ideas about our coast; and from his description, which we quote, it is clear that he got only confused information, in part from the Indians:

. . . la Bahia de Sta Maria que es 100 leguas al Norte de Santa Elena, donde es el Yndio Velasco que está en la Nueva-España, y 80 leguas la tierra adentro está la sierra, y detras della hay un brazo de mar que navegan Canoas, y llega à la Tierra Nova, que hay de camino 500 leguas, y acabase alli en un ancon que hace detras desta sierra, que està á la tierra adentro á la Bahia de Santa Maria 80 leguas, como tengo dicho; y junto de aquel ancon á un quarto de legua, ó media, hay otro brazo de mar, que vá la vuelta de la China y entra en la Mar del Sur, y esto se tiene por cierto, aunque por el ninguno ha entrado á la Mar del Sur, mas han ido por el mas de 500 leguas la vuelta del Oes-Norueste, que partieron 42 grados, y subieron hasta 48 y estaban 500 leguas de Mexico Norte-Sur con ella, y no estaban á razon 100 leguas dela Mar del Sur, ó dela mesma tierra de la China.

. . . the Bay of Santa Maria which lies 100 leagues North of Santa Elena, whence comes the Indian Velasco who stays in New Spain, and 80 leagues inland is the range of mountains, and behind this there is an arm of the sea which is sailed by Canoes, and which leads to Terranova, which is 500 leagues distant, and ends there in a port which makes [the coast] behind these mountains, which lie inland from the Bay of Santa Maria 80 leagues [distant], as I have been informed; and near this port at a distance of a quarter

[¹⁰⁴] On Aviles should be consulted: Woodbury Lowery, *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States*. New York, 1911, 2 vols. With maps and plates.

[¹⁰⁵] Navarette, transcripts, Tom. 14, No. 32 (original in Seville). This document is referred to by Barcia, *Ensayo cronologico*. Madrid, 1723, p. 66, from which it is cited by Kohl, in *The Discov. of Maine*, p. 456.

of a mile, or a half, is another arm of the sea, which goes in the direction of China and enters the South Sea, and this is accepted as certain, although nobody has entered the South Sea through it, but people have gone through it more than 500 leagues in the direction of West North West, having started in 42° , and proceeded as far as 48° and were 500 leagues from Mexico North-South of it [in a line North and South] and were not farther than 100 leagues from the South Sea, or from the same land of China. [106]

From this report, it is evident that to the north of the bay of Santa Maria (Chesapeake Bay), nothing certain was known about the coast. It is interesting to see that the idea of a passage to the west in those regions is here very distinctly expressed.

In the year 1565, the famous English navigator, John Hawkins, sailed along our coast from Florida to Newfoundland, but recorded nothing of the coast itself north of the French occupation. [107] It is interesting to note that on this voyage he had on his ship two sailors from Dieppe. One of these was called Martin Atinas; the other, who intended to go to Brazil, is not named, but we are told that Hawkins had found him on the coast of Africa.

This last information may, perhaps, help to explain a remarkable French map, preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris. It is a map of the world, drawn by JEHAN COSSIN, "marinnier," at Dieppe, in 1570 (C. Pls. 15 and 16), on a special semi-elliptical, or sinusoidal projection, and its principal purpose was, perhaps, to demonstrate the advantages of that form of projection. On the North American coast, between Florida and Newfoundland, is very distinctly shown the typical double bay of Santa Maria, with its two rivers—the Chesapeake and the large river of Gomez. But between these two cartographical points, instead of the large cape found on other maps, there is a peninsula, and also two islands and a river. In this respect the configuration differs entirely from that of this locality, as shown on all other known maps of the period. This striking combination of geographical features, presenting a marked resemblance to the environs of Manhattan Island, is located at about 40° N.L. Whereas it is possible that one of the large islands, here shown, was intended for Manhattan Island, it seems more likely that they represent Staten Island and Long Island, and that the peninsula to the north was intended for Manhattan Island. To the whole configuration the name "S. Jan" is given on the map.

The author of this map must have had good reasons for introducing such a novel representation for a part of the coast which, in cartography, had by this time come to have a pretty well-defined form; and there are reasons for believing that Jehan Cossin actually visited the coast himself, and, from his own observations, introduced this new representation on his map. That it is drawn on much too large a scale is explained by the fact that it was very usual, at this time, to exaggerate newly discovered and important details, which could not be clearly brought out at the small scale of the map itself.

Jehan Cossin called himself on this map "marinnier," or mariner, and, in 1587,

[106] *Ibid.*, No. 40 (original in Seville).

[107] See Kohl, p. 440 *et seq.*, and *The Hawkins Voyager*. Ed. by Clements R. Markham. London, Hakluyt Society, Vol. 57 (1878), p. 15.

he is mentioned among the navigators who obtained a fixed pension from the French King.^[108] In 1575 he executed a large sea-atlas, which is now lost.^[109]

I feel pretty well convinced that Cossin must be identified with the somewhat mythical figure of Jean Cousin, who was unearthed by Desmarquets, from Dieppese documents; and whose voyages are mentioned in his "Mémoires," anonymously published in 1785.^[110] Desmarquets relates that this Cousin made a voyage to South America and Africa, which he puts as early as 1488, thus making him a predecessor of Columbus! There must, however, be a mistake in this date, for he tells us, first, that Cousin was a disciple of "Descaliers," a priest-cartographer and marine-teacher of Dieppe. This "Descaliers" is, of course, Desceliers, who flourished about 1540, and by whom some important maps of the world are known.^[111]

Secondly, Desmarquets asserts that the function of marine-teacher was an official one at Dieppe, and that Descaliers was succeeded in this profession by Prescott, a priest, who, in his turn, was succeeded by Jean Cousin. Ten or twelve years after the death of Cousin, Jean Guérard appears; he was related to the great Coligny, and was followed by Jean Dupont, at whose death the position became vacant, and remained so for fourteen or fifteen years. During this period we hear that Jean Caudron gave lessons for at least twenty years. A pupil of Caudron's was the Guillaume Denys who, in 1669, published a book on the declinations of the sun and the stars.^[112]

It is clear, from this chronology, that we cannot trace Jean Cousin back to 1488; and, furthermore, we know of maps of Jean Guérard, who worked ten or twelve years after the death of Cousin, dated, respectively, 1631 and 1634, and described in the present work under Map Descriptions, and also of a map of Jean Dupont, dated 1625, and preserved in the Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, Paris.

Since we know maps by Jehan Cossin of Dieppe, who called himself a mariner, it seems no dangerous hypothesis to identify the mythical Jean Cousin of 1488 with the real Jehan Cossin of 1570, 1575, and 1587. The whole tenor of Desmarquet's story shows that, in Dieppe, Cousin had been a man of importance, known by his voyages to unknown countries, which were generally supposed to have been visited by him for the first time; and, so long, at least, as no more precise documents relating to Cossin come to light, there seems, therefore, to be good reason to assume that he visited New York Harbour, and put it down on his map, together with Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan Island, although the insularity of this last is not indicated. That Cossin omits Cape Cod, may be accounted for in the same way as in the case of Verrazzano's omission, namely, by supposing that he coasted from south to north, in which case Cape Cod was not conspicuous enough to be entered on a map drawn on so small a scale.^[113]

[108] Ch. de la Roncière, *Histoire de la marine française*. Paris, 1910, Vol. IV, p. 215.

[109] H. HARRISSE, *Découverte et évolution cartographique de Terre-Neuve*. Paris, 1900, p. xlii.

[110] Desmarquets, *Mémoires chronologiques pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe et à celle de la navigation française*. Paris, 1785, Vol. I, pp. 92-9.

[111] See, for instance, HARRISSE, *The Discov. of N. Am.*, p. 624. Outlines of two of his maps are shown on C. Pl. 19. See also Paul GAFFAREL, *La découverte du Brésil par les Français*, in *Congrès international des Américanistes*, Compte-rendu de la 2^e session. Luxembourg, 1877. Tom. I, p. 397, et seq. He concludes that Cousin was a contemporary of Desceliers.

[112] Desmarquets, *Mémoires*, Vol. II, pp. 1-7.

[113] See also G. MARCEL, *Recueil de Portulans*. Paris, 1886, No. 2. Marcel also refers to Cousin, but does not identify him with Cossin.

Special researches have been undertaken, in connection with the present work, in an attempt to identify, positively, this Jehan Cossin, but a great obstacle was encountered at the very outset, in the fact that the archives of Dieppe were burned in the bombardment of 1694.^[114]

In such brief examination of the principal Spanish archives as I have been able to make, I gave special attention to the records of French pirates, hoping to find something which would add to our meagre knowledge of this interesting and mysterious personage.^[115] It is quite usual, in Spanish documents of the sixteenth century, to find ships of other nations referred to as "pirates"; so Drake, Hawkins, and other navigators are always indicated by the name "corsarios." It seems, therefore, not unlikely that Cossin may have been pilot on one of these so-called "pirate ships."

In 1564, some French pirates are mentioned in the vicinity of Cuba. One of these possessed a sea-chart, on which the point of Santa Elena bore the French arms.^[116] About the same time, a French ship is recorded as having been seen by the Spanish in the Canal of Bahama.^[117] These may be taken as typical examples of a class of information which is found here and there in the records, but which, in general, is only useful for corroborative purposes.

In 1570, Guillaume Le Testu, of Dieppe, a pilot, whose sea-chart, in manuscript, has been preserved, was captured by the Spanish, in Flanders.^[118] In the same document which records this event, the names of several French sailors, imprisoned in Seville, are mentioned. The name of Cossin does not, however, occur among them.

In 1571, a memoir was written in Seville, giving an account of the damages suffered by the Spaniards from French pirates. In this memoir, a list is included of several French ships encountered by Spanish navigators between 1559 and 1570. Though the memoir does not state where these ships were met, we may assume that some of them sailed in American waters. The list gives the name of the ship, the French harbour from which it sailed, the name of the captain, and, in some cases, the name of the pilot, and, lastly, the names of the "dueños" (owners), or the "maestres" (masters). The name *Cossin* is not given, but, as the name of the pilot is omitted in the case of most of the ships, this omission is not conclusive. Is Jehan Cossin's identity perhaps concealed beneath the name of "Juan dorleans," pilot of the ship "la felippa," captain "clerisse," which sailed from Honnefleur in April, 1570? Who can tell?

These French "corsarios," or navigators, in American waters had their base in the French colony on "la rivière de May" (now St. Mary's River, which flows through parts of Georgia and Florida). After the complete destruction of this colony, by Menendez de Aviles, in 1565, ships cruising in those waters had to look for another shelter, and it is only natural to suppose that some of them went north along the coast. If we suppose that Jehan Cossin was pilot on one of these ships, he may thus have obtained his knowledge of the vicinity of Manhattan Island.

[114] Desmarquets, *Mémoires*, Vol. I, Dédicace.

[115] We refer especially to Tom. 25 of the Navarrete Collection in the Depósito Hidrográfico in Madrid, and to Est. 2, Caj. 5, Leg. 1/11, Archivo general de Indias, Sevilla. Both bundles are entirely devoted to "Corsarios franceses."

[116] Seville, Archivo general de Indias, Est. 2, Caj. 5, Leg. 1/11, No. 1, ramo 38.

[117] *Ibid.*, Leg. 1/22, No. 1, ramo 41.

[118] *Ibid.*, No. 48. Outline sketch of our coast from his map on C. Pl. 19.

Or was he, perhaps, the French sailor that Hawkins found on the coast of Africa, and who was on his way to Brazil? It is recorded of Jean Cousin (very probably our Jehan Cossin), that he had visited Brazil and Africa. In that case the famous Captain John Hawkins would have been the first Englishman to enter New York Harbour, as early as 1565!

As a full list of the names found in the Seville memoir may prove useful for further researches, it is given in a note.^[119]

The last recorded survey of the East Coast by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century, is that of Pedro Marquez, in 1573. He did not, however, go farther north than a little beyond Chesapeake Bay: "Lego mas adelante del puerto y baia de Sta. Maria."^[120]

It is interesting also to note that on the large map in Hakluyt's *Principall Navigations*, 1589 (copied from Ortelius's map, as Hakluyt tells us in his preface), there is what appears to be a dotted trail extending from the coast just below the 40th degree to the St. Lawrence, which seems to indicate that there was, even at this early period, intercourse between these two localities. It is, however, possible that this dotted line is intended to mark the boundary of Nova Francia.

From this brief review of the known explorations of our coast during the sixteenth century, we shall not be surprised to find that the maps drawn and published in the last quarter of that century do not show any marked advance over those of the preceding period.

The famous world-map of Ortelius, published in 1570,^[121] which occupies so important a place in the history of cartography, is anything but clear in regard to our coast. A small curve in the coast-line of this map faintly defines the Gulf of

^[119] Archivo general de Indias, Sevilla, Est. 2, Caj. 5, Leg. 1/11, No. 1, ramo 53. "1571 Memoria de lo que convenia executar para averiguar los robos que los corsarios franceses hicieron à los españoles despues del ultimo tratado de Paz, hasta 20 de Junio de dho. año." In this document the following French ships with their harbours (home ports), captains, pilots, and masters, are named:

		HARBOUR	SHIP	CAPTAIN	PILOT	MASTERS
13 Mayo	1559	Honnefleuer	la foy	Guillaume Chaudet		
	1559	Havra de gracia	la pucella	de la Chapelle		Pierre de Comptes Jehan de la Roche Francisco Diaz Portugues
Oct.	1560	Havra de gracia	el aguila	Francois Voisin alias Vitanval		
	1564	Fecamp	le preuier			
	1567	Havra de gracia		Juan Bontemps		
	1570			Juan Bontemps		
	1570			Juan Bontemps		
	1568	Saint Valeri		Paulo Blondel		
	1568	Dieppe	la Salamenda	Nicolas Valyer		
	1568		el heron	Pierre Deden		
	1568	Fecamp	la Salamenda	Juan de la Vota		
	1565-66	toncque	el esmerillon	Juan Carel Sr. depreaulx		(Owners) Guillaume Sorigny de roan Sr. de bonebaoc
	1567		la negresa	Pierre Barc		
Abr.	1569	Honnefleuer	el delfin	etmon de Sahulz	Juan dorleans	
	1570	Honnefleuer	la felippa	clerisse		
Abr.	1571	Honnefleuer	la esperança	Nicolas des Islles		
Jan. ult.	1571	Havre de gracia	la condessa			me Giraldo tetu
			de porte			
	1570	Havre de gracia		Cacheau		

^[120] Kohl, p. 469, from Barcia.

^[121] Facsimile in Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLVI.

Maine, on which appears a single name—"Montagnas." Somewhat to the east of a bay, which evidently represents the Penobscot, is the island "Clandia" (for Claudia), a new feature, characteristic of the second half of this century, and found also on Mercator's map of 1569.

Rumoldus Mercator's small world-map,^[122] published in 1587, is very little better. He gives the same representation as Ortelius, but adds a bay in the southern part of the Gulf of Maine, which he calls "B. de la buelta."

Hogenberg's map of America, dated 1587, confuses Virginia with the coast of Maine.^[123]

The northern hemisphere of the remarkable world-map of Cornelis de Judaeis, published in 1593,^[124] shows the influence of Chaves, in the form of the large cape, which is called here "C. de S. Helena," although on his map of "Americae Pars Borealis, etc.," published in the same year, this cape is named "C. de las Arenas" and "C. S. Petro" (outline on C. Pl. 20). The coast-line is contracted, and Penobscot Bay appears as a large arm of the sea, which completely separates Nova Scotia from the mainland, and converts it into an island, which, together with another to the east, receives the name "Terra Nova." This enlargement of the Penobscot appeared on Lopo Homem's map of 1554, but in much less exaggerated form (C. Pl. 11).

The Chaves-configuration is pretty completely reproduced on the manuscript chart of Thomas Hood, 1592 (C. Pl. 19), found in the Dudley-manuscript atlas in Munich. The map of John Dee, 1580 (C. Pl. 19),^[124a] is more simple, and confuses C. de St. Iago and C. de Arenas.

On the celebrated "Molineux" Map of 1600,^[125] there is a manifest confusion of several important features. Virginia and Chesapeake Bay here make their first appearance, although, in their delineation, an attempt has been made to identify them with the large cape and bay of Chaves, a remnant of which I see in the tongue of land called "Croatemonge." Chesapeake Bay stretches to the west, instead of to the north, and several good classic Spanish names occur to the north of it: for instance, "R. de S. Antonio," "R. de Montañas," "R. de buena madre," and "C. S. Maria," at which point the "R. de Gamas" flows from the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean. Just north of the mouth of this river, the name "I. Claudia" appears.

Similar features are to be found on the Wytfliet map of "Norumbega et Virginia," published in 1597, in Louvain (outline on C. Pl. 20).^[126] It is, however, somewhat more detailed, and the remains of Chaves's large cape are better indicated. Here, also, we have classic names, but nothing to show any progress, indicating new explorations between the large cape and the Penobscot River. But Wytfliet was not original, for we find this same representation, in embryo form, on the map of America in Cornelis de Judaeis's 1593 Atlas, already referred to.

It is interesting to see how the continental cartographers endeavoured to reconcile

[122] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLVII.

[123] In Mr. Stokes's Collection. The only other copy known is in the library of Prince Roland Bonaparte in Paris. Copied by the Italian cartographer Rascicotti; facs. in *Remarkable Maps*, I: 12.

[124] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. XLVIII.

[124a] Winsor, IV: 98.

[125] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. L, outline on C. Pl. 20.

[126] Facs. in *Facsimile-Atlas*, Pl. LI.

the new knowledge obtained by the English with the conformation on the old maps. This new representation is found as late as 1610, when it appears on the large Dutch portolano of the world drawn on vellum by Harmen Jansz and Marten Jansz, of Edam, and preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris (outline on C. Pl. 20). The chart drawn by Gabriel Tatton, in London, in 1602 (preserved in the Riccardiana at Florence), belongs to the same type (outline on C. Pl. 20).

Some maps of this period, especially some of Dutch origin, continue to show the large cape in its long and narrow form, as it was drawn by Ribero. This may be explained by the influence of Italian maps, which were still largely followed in the Netherlands. We find it, for instance, on Plancius's map of the world, published in 1592 (outline on C. Pl. 20), and on a large Dutch world-map, painted on vellum about 1600, and preserved in the Royal Library of Dresden (outline on C. Pl. 20). We find it also on the map of the Pacific, in Herrera, 1601.^[127]

We have seen that, during the course of the sixteenth century, our coast had acquired, on maps, a pretty well-defined direction and form, which, however, did not altogether agree with existing facts. We do not owe the dawn of a new and better knowledge to a gradual improvement and clarification of this faulty representation, which long survived in Italy and Spain, but to the remarkable circumstance of the revival, by the great English geographer, Hakluyt, at the end of the sixteenth century, of a curious hypothesis of Verrazzano's.

About 1580, Hakluyt found in England a large map made by Verrazzano,^[128] and also a great globe by the same author;^[129] and on these two cartographical relics of an almost forgotten time, he noticed the large Western Sea—the "Sea of Verrazzano"—which approached within a few leagues of the Atlantic Ocean, at a point on the eastern coast of North America.^[130] This suggested the idea that, if this representation were true, an easy way to India might be found through this isthmus; and, in his *Divers Voyages*, published in 1582, Hakluyt, with this hypothesis in mind, introduced a map engraved by Michael Lok, on which this sea was delineated.^[131]

This idea was still further developed, first in England, and afterwards in Holland, by the invention of a great river, or sea-arm, connecting this Western Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. This arm appears first in 1585, on the manuscript map of Virginia by John White, where it starts at Port Royal.^[132] It is found also on the Molineux Map, of 1600, and on the curious maps of Pisanus (C. Pl. 21).^[133]

Through the hope which it raised of an easy approach to the riches of the Orient, this new theory greatly stimulated the growth of navigation to North America; and

[127] Facs. in Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, p. 187.

[128] This may have been a map similar to the one preserved in the Vatican, in Rome (formerly in the Museo della Propaganda). (C. Pl. 13.)

[129] It is doubtful whether this globe was of the same type as the globe of Robertus de Bailly, styled the "Verrazzano Globe," until recently in the possession of Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal of Munich, and now owned by J. P. Morgan, Esq. This latter globe was made in 1530. (There is a good facsimile of it in Ludwig Rosenthal's Catalogue, 100, facing p. 314; see also outline sketch on C. Pl. 17.)

[130] Hakluyt, *Discourse Concerning Westerne planting* (Orig. in Mr. Stokes's Coll.); *Id.*, *Divers Voyages touching on North America*, pp. 541-3.

[131] Reduced facsimile of Lok's map in: Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 44. See also outline sketch on C. Pl. 17.

[132] Hakluyt, *Principall Navigations*. London 1589; Facs. in *ibid.* Glasgow, 1904. Vol. 8, pp. xiii and 320, 321.

[133] See also Map Descriptions.

thereby, incidentally, the colonisation of Virginia; and so led to the re-discovery of New York Bay and its great river, by Hudson, in 1609.

With the single possible exception of Jehan Cossin, no one of the navigators whom we have mentioned—and, in the present state of historical research, these are the only ones of whom we have any positive knowledge—could have made so thorough an exploration of New York Bay and its immediate surroundings as to discover the insularity of Manhattan Island; so that we may conclude that it does not appear as an *island* on any map preceding Hudson's explorations.

ADDENDUM NOTE

ALONSO DE CHAVES

The unfortunate disappearance of the very important *padron real* made by Alonso de Chaves in 1536 left a gap in the cartographical history of the east coast of North America in the sixteenth century, which, until now, it has been impossible to fill. The recent discovery, in Madrid, by the writer (Dr. Wieder), of a hitherto unappreciated manuscript description of the entire East Coast, written by Chaves himself, and belonging to the same period as his lost map, has, however, added much to our knowledge of this mysterious and important era; and, from a comparison of this document with a large map, found shortly before by the writer, in Florence, which map is signed by Lopo Homem, and dated 1554, it becomes at once apparent that this map closely reproduces our coast from Chaves's lost chart, and is, therefore, of the highest importance in our study.

Chaves's description is contained in a manuscript of the sixteenth century, preserved in the library of the Real Academia de la Historia, in Madrid (Est. 13, gr. 6, núm. 679).

It has the following title:—

“Quadripartitu[m] en cosmographia pratica i por otro nombre llamado Espeio de navegantes Agora nueuamente ordenada y compuesta por Alonso de Chaves cosmographo Dela Magestad Cesarea del emperador y Rei delas españas Carlo quinto Semper Augusto.”

This manuscript constitutes a complete treatise on navigation, and all that pertains thereto in accordance with the opinion of sixteenth-century instructors. We need not note its contents here, but will refer the reader, for that purpose, to the work of Cesareo Fernandez Duro, *De algunas obras desconocidas de cosmografia y de navegacion, y singularmente de la que escribió Alfonso de Chaves á principios de siglo XVI*. Madrid, Imprenta de la Revista de Navegación y Comercio, 1895.

In his 46 pages the author gives a good idea of the contents of the manuscript, but, curiously enough, he refers only superficially to the coast description of America, which, for us, is, of course, the most important part of the manuscript.

This description, which is contained in Libro IV, is as follows:—

Libro quarto de la cosmographia pratica y moderna llamado Espeio de navegantes, hordenado y compuesto por Alonso de Chaves Cosmographo de la sacra cesarea y catholica y Real magestad del emperador Carlo quinto semper augusto el qual trata de todo lo tocante alas nauegaciones para yr y venir y navegar en todas las partes de las Yndias yslas y tierra firma Del mar Oceano.

La qual asi mismo hordenó y compuso con sola su industria y trabaio el dicho Alonso Dechaues cosmographo de la magestad cesarea. La qual dicha obra es aprouada por los otros cosmographos De su mag[esta]t y conforme al voto y parescer de los mas ymas sabios y experimentados pilotos que nauegan y an andado y residido en todas las dichas partes, [de las Yndias].

Fourth book of practical and modern cosmography called the Mirror of Navigators, set up and composed by Alonso de Chaves, cosmographer of the Sacred Imperial Catholic and Royal Majesty, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, always august, and which treats of all that relates to the navigations for going and coming and navigating in all the parts of the Indies, islands and mainland of the ocean sea.

Which same was set up and composed by the sole industry and labour of the said Alonso Dechaues, cosmographer of His Imperial Majesty. Which said work is approved by the other cosmographers of His Majesty [of the Indies], and conforms to the vote, opinion, and judgment of the most learned and experienced pilots who navigate and have traversed and resided in all the said parts.

Preceding the general description of the coasts is an index of the names occurring in the description. This description is divided into several chapters, each of which corresponds with a certain stretch of the coast. Each stretch is treated twice, first somewhat superficially, and afterwards more in detail.

The East Coast, for example, is divided by Chaves into the "Costa oriental de la Florida" and the "Costa del Norte." Cabo de Trafalgar is the most northerly point of the first and the most southerly of the second.

In the description, each of these two stretches is again subdivided into two divisions, one of which gives the "derrotas y distancias" (directions and distances), the other the "puertos, rios y cabos" (harbours, rivers, and capes). The first division may, perhaps, have been intended for the use of navigators sailing along the coast without the intention of landing; it gives simply the direction of the coast-line and the distance in "leguas" between the salient points.

In the second division these salient points are located in their presumed latitudes, and many intermediate points of less importance are added, with the distances from one to the other and from the nearest salient points.

Either this description was derived from the lost map of Chaves, or that map was based on the material contained in the description. In either case the map combined the features which, in the description, have been separated, for practical purposes, into two divisions.

In our Comparison we have combined these two divisions, in order to approximate as closely as possible, Chaves's lost map. We have, however, attempted to do this in such a way that the "derrotas y distancias" can easily be distinguished from the material arranged in the second division—"puertos, rios y cabos." This has been accomplished by placing the first somewhat more to the left in the column. It will be remarked that, in a few cases of but little consequence, some additional matter describing a stretch of the coast has been introduced by Chaves in the division of the "derrotas y distancias." This is, however, of no vital importance for our comparison, our chief aim being to compare in its entirety the material contained in Chaves's description with the map of Lopo Homem.

The number of "leguas" in the second division shows in some cases a slight discrepancy from those given in the division of the "derrotas." In these cases the "leguas" of the second division have in our Comparison been added in brackets to those given in the first division.

The manuscript is not dated, but several statements, found in the description itself, justify the assignment of a date between 1536 and 1540. These statements are as follows:—

Chaves's list of the Golden Numbers runs from 1520 to 1538. His examples of the Solar Cycle and of the Movable Feasts are for the year 1540.

In Libro II, Trat. 1º, Cap. 1º, one of the queries is: "En que grado y en que signo *estuvo* el sol: 10 Apr. 1538?"

In the same chapter is found a: "Tabla del verdadero lugar del sol," to which is appended the remark: "Y tienes de notar que estas tablas estan ygaladas al meridiano De sevilla y por quarto años los q̄les començaron al principio del año de 1533 E acaban en fin del año 1536:"—and it must be noted that these tables correspond to the meridian of Seville and for four years, from the beginning of the year 1533 to the end of 1536.

In Lib. III, Trat. 2º, Cap. 1º, the following entries are noteworthy:

"Emxemplo. Yo quiero el año de 1540 a seis dias del mes de agosto quiero saber quantos seran de luna aqual dia."

"Enxemplo. Yo quiero saber quantos seran de luna aseis de agosto Año de 1540."

From these quotations, we may safely conclude that the material for this manuscript was collected from 1536 to 1538, and that the manuscript was finished in 1539.

The following tabulated comparison attempts to make clear, in detail, the relation between Chaves's description, Homem's map, and Oviedo's text, which last, up to now, supplied the only information that we possessed of Chaves's lost map. We have added some details taken from a manuscript in the Archivo general de Indias, in Seville, a copy of which is preserved in the Depósito hidrográfico in Madrid (Navarrete's Collection, Tome 28, No. 15). This manuscript, which shows, in many respects, a remarkable resemblance to these documents, is entitled: "Memoria de las leguas y altura que tienen los Cabos y bayas desde el Cabo del Labrador, fasta el Estrecho de Magallanes por la costa de la mar del Norte."



COMPARISON

OF

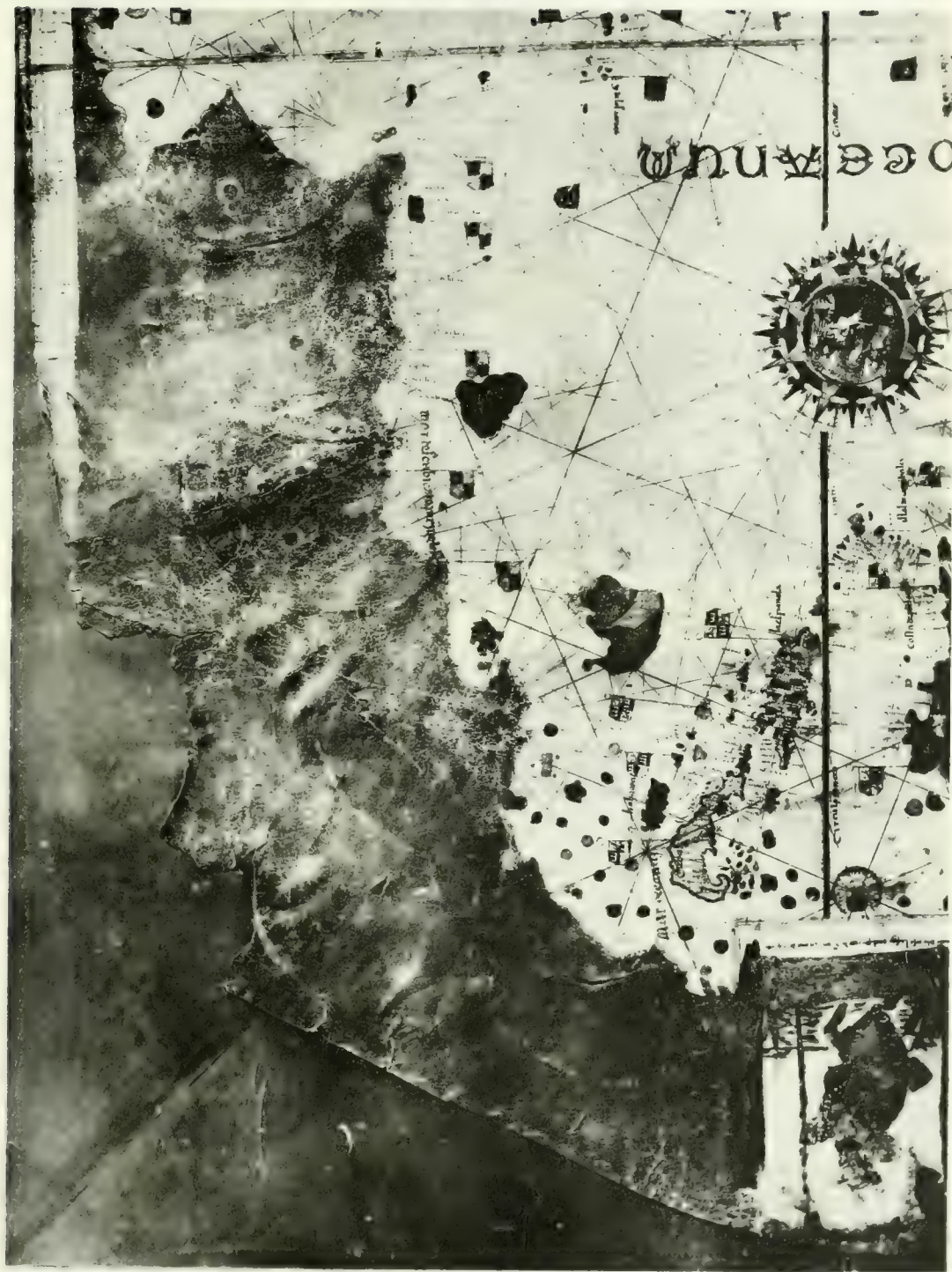
CHAVES'S OPUS QUADRIPARTITUM [M] (1530); LOPO HOMEM'S MAP (1534); OVIEDO'S HISTORIA DE LAS INDIAS (1537); AND THE "MEMORIA" IN THE ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS IN SEVILLE (COPY IN THE DEPOSITO HIDROGRAFICO IN MADRID, NAVARRETE'S COLLECTION, TOME 28, NO. 15.)

CHAVES I. COSTA ORIENTAL DE LA FLORIDA (Martines—C. de Trafalgar, 560 leguas.)	HOMEM (C. Pl. II) (The points of the compass indicate in this column the direction of the coast line on the map.)	OVIEDO	MEMORIA (desde la punta de Bacalos, hasta la Florida hay 870 leguas)
MARTINES, 25° norte quarta al nordeste, 43 (or 50) leguas. tres yslas: Yslas de flores. Canal de Bahama baxos de los Lucayos Bimini. Matanzas. de los Roques. Havana. Ysla de Bahama.	North to East. three islands. bimini. roques. Bahama. Florida.	Martines, 25° 40'. Nordeste 40 leguas. tres yslas. muchos baxos. tierra de la Florida.	Punta de la Florida, 25° 40 leguas.
CABO DEL CANAVERAL, 27° 30'. nordeste, 34 (or 32) leguas. Rio de Corrientes, 28° 30': 20 leguas, 15 del C. de Cruz.	C. del canaveral. North North East.	punta del Cañaveral 28° Norte, 45 leguas. rio de Corrientes, 10 ó 12 leguas (from C. de la Cruz).	punta del Cañaveral, 28° 40 leguas.
CUBO DE CRUZ, 29° 20' (dal C. Guiso 40 leguas) norte quarta al nordeste, 35 (or 34) leguas. Mar baxa, 30° 45', 24 leguas; (20 del C. Guiso)	C. de cruz. North North East.	Cabo de la Cruz, 29° 30'. Nordeste 20 leguas. Rio Mar baxa.	la Cruz. 20 leguas.
RIO SECO, 31° 15'. nordeste, 38 leguas. Cabo guiso, 31° 45' (70 leguas del C. de Canaveral, 20 del C. de S. Elena)	C. Guiso. North East. arenas.	Rio Seco. Nordeste, 10 leguas. Cabo Guiso. Nordeste, 20 leguas.	Rio Seco, 31° 40 leguas.
CABO DE SANTA ELENA, 32° 20'. nordeste quarta al leste, 36 (or 34) leguas. Rio de Santa Elena, 32° 40', 8 leguas; 30 de C. de S. Roman. una ensenada grande. Rio Jordan (= Rio de aillon), 33° 30', 30 leguas; 4 de C. de S. Roman.	C. de Santa Elena. North East. R. de Sta. Elena. ancones. R. Jordan.	Cabo de Santa Elena, 32° Nordeste quarta al leste, 120 leguas hasta rio de Santa Elena. Ancones. rio Jordan.	Cabo de Santa Elena, 32° 40 leguas.
CABO DE SANT ROMAN, 33° 30'; 80 leguas de C. de Trafalgar. nordeste quarta al leste, 70 leguas. Rio de San Roman, 34° 30', 22 leguas; 60 de C. de Trafalgar. Rio de los baxos, 35° 36 leguas de C. de Trafalgar.	c. de San Roman. North East. R. de canoa. R. de boca. Rio rio. R. de las baxas.	Cabo de Sanct Roman, 33° 30', 30 leguas del C. de S. Elena. Rio de los Canoa. rio de los Baxos.	60 leguas.
RIO DEL PRINCIPE, 35° 30'; 70 leguas de C. de S. Roman. este, 15 (or 14) leguas.	R. del principe. East.	rio del Principe.	Puerto del Principe. mas de 100 leguas.
CABO DE TRAFALGAR, 35° 30'; 80 leguas de C. de S. Roman, 38 de C. de S. Juan, (el que mas sale en toda esta Costa y el mas Conosciuto)	c. de trafalgar (the only prominent cape along this part of the coast, by Chaves called East coast of Florida, terminating at this cape)	Cabo de Trafalgar, 35° 30'. East coast of Florida.	
II. COSTA DEL NORTE. (C. de Trafalgar—C. Breton, 600 leguas.)			
norte, 20 leguas	North.	Nordeste, 20 leguas.	
BAYA DE SANTA MARIA, 36° 30'; una grande Baya con muchas yslas entre dos rios: Rio de Espiritu Santo, 36° 30', al suddeste Rio Salado, 37° al norte de la baya. nordeste, 20 leguas.	C. del spirito sio C. de Salado. East North East praia.	bahia de Santa Maria, 36° 40'; dentro de la qual hay algunos baxos y entras en ella. rio del Espiritu Santo, mas al Poniente. rio Salado, mas al Levante.	
CABO DE SANT JUAN, 37° largos (38 leguas de C. de Trafalgar) nordeste quarta al norte, 25 (or 24) leguas.	C. de S. Joan. North East to North.	Cabo de Sanct Johan, 37° Nonordeste, 30 leguas. promontorio ó Cabo de las Arenas, 38° 20'.	Cabo de Arenas, 38° 20°

Cabo de Santiago, 47°, e que me sale a la mar Costa l. e, the Coast north of Cape Trafalgar hueste, 20 leguas. entremedias entra una ensenada con un Rio la via del sudueste.	Cabo de Santiago, 39° 30'	Cabo de Santiago, 39° 30'	Cabo de Santiago, 39° 30'
Baya de Sant Cristoval, 40°, una grand ense- nada, entran algunos Rios. norte, 20 leguas.	C. de san cristobal North to East.	bahia de Sant Christopbal, 39° Norte, 30 leguas.	Rio de San Anton. 100 leguas.
Rio de Santo Antonio, 41° 30 leguas de C. de Santiago enordeste, 16 leguas. la costa haze unos Ancones ysias.	Rio d. S. antonio North East. montañas. porte.	Rio de Sanct Antonio, Norte Sur, 41° Nordeste quarta al Leste, 40 leguas.	
Rio de Buena Madre, 41° 40', nor nordeste de C. de Santiago, 35 leguas (cronous for Rio de Cabus, Antonio?), grande y medio entre dos y desde el Por la vanda del hueste se comien- ca la baya de Sant xpoual y Por la vanda del leste de este Rio van vnas ysietas y arracifes.	buena madre. East North East.	Rio de Buena Madre.	
Baya de Sant Juan Baptista, 42° 15', a la en- senada, entran algunos Rios (nordeste quarta al norte de C. de Santiago, 40 leguas) Rio seco, 43° 30 leguas; (20 leguas de C. de arracifes).	b. d. s. Jo. baptista North East. R. seco R. primo. R. los muchos	bahia de Sanct Johan Baptista, 41° 30' Nordeste quarta al Leste, 50 leguas. Rio seco, 20 leguas de C. de Arracifes.	(Cabo baxo, 40 leguas de Cabo de Santa Maria) 100 leguas.
Cabo de Arracifes, 43°, por la vanda del hueste entran dos ysietas y al sin del junto una baya nordeste de R. de Buena madre, 54 este, 20 leguas. entremedias av una grand ensenada que va la via del nordeste toda llena de baxos E ysietas a que llaman. Arcipelago, que entrara 30 leguas y de ancho terna 15 leguas.	C. de arracifez. East to North. East to North islands and riffs.	Cabo de Arracifes, 43° la una punta del arci- pelo septentrional. 20 leguas. ancon ó ensenada lleno de islas loqual todo llama la carta moderna: arciplago.	Cabo de Santa Maria 50 leguas.
Cabo de Santa Maria, 43° este, 6° 38' leguas. toda la costa llena de ysietas y baxos.	Cabo de mauchas From here on Homem's map cannot be further compared with either Chaves nor Oviedo.	Cabo de Santa Maria, 43° oriental, 35 leguas.	
Cabo de muchas ysias, 43°, rodeado de baxos e ysietas. nordeste 15 leguas (or: norte 8).	Cabo de mauchas From here on Homem's map cannot be further compared with either Chaves nor Oviedo.	Cabo de muchas ysias, 43° este, 20 leguas de mar.	Rio de las Gamas, 43°.
Rio de las Gamas, 43° 30', el mayor on toda costa. Costa; de ancho 60 leguas. Llano de ysietas, y arracifes, entra la via del norte. este quarta al nordeste, 125 leguas. muchos Pueros y Rios entremedios. costa de Medanos, 43° 30', este de R. de las Gamas. Golfo, 44° 30 leguas del R. de las Gamas. Rio de Montañas, 44° 30', 24 leguas del Golfo. Rio de Castañal, 44° 45', 24 leguas de R. de Montañas, 50 leguas de B. de la ensenada.	Cabo de muchas ysias, 43° este, 20 leguas de mar. Cabo del rio de las Gamas, 43° 30'. Nordeste quarta al Este, 120 leguas. costa de medanos ancon que llaman el Golfo. rio de Montañas, 50 leguas del R. del. Gamas, 44° Castañal, 20 leguas del R. de Montañas; rio 50 leguas de b. de la ensenada.	Rio de las Gamas, 43°. Cabo del rio de las Gamas, 43° 30'. Nordeste quarta al Este, 120 leguas. costa de medanos ancon que llaman el Golfo. rio de Montañas, 50 leguas del R. del. Gamas, 44° Castañal, 20 leguas del R. de Montañas; rio 50 leguas de b. de la ensenada.	(de Rio fondo (43°) al rio de las Gamas hay 70 leguas)
Baya de la Enseñada, 45° 30', boca de 5 leguas con dos ysietas; dentro tocon una ysietla enordeste, (or: este quarta al nordeste) 55 leguas Rio de la buelta, 45° 30', 18 leguas de la B. de la Enseñada.	Bahia dicha ensenada, hasta la boca de la qual hay 10 leguas, 45° este, 20 leguas. Rio de la Vuelta 40 leguas.	bahia dicha ensenada, hasta la boca de la qual hay 10 leguas, 45° este, 20 leguas. Rio de la Vuelta 40 leguas.	una baya en 45 grados (120 leguas)
Rio grande, 46° tres ysietas puestas en triangulo enordeste, 110 (or 135) leguas canal de S. Juan, 60 X 10 leguas ysla de Sant Juan, 48° 60 X 20 leguas.	Rio grande, 45° á la boca tres isletas. Nordeste quarta al Leste, 60 leguas.	Rio grande, 45° á la boca tres isletas. Nordeste quarta al Leste, 60 leguas.	
Cabo Breton, 48 grados escasos. norte, 30 (or 12) leguas Rio de dos bocas, 48° 45', dos bocas, tres ysietas juntas, 15 leguas de C Breton.	Cabo Breton, 47° 30' Norte 35 leguas. rio de dos Bocas.	Cabo Breton, 47° 30' Norte 35 leguas. rio de dos Bocas.	punta de Baclaos, 48° 30'
Cabo grueso, 50° norte, 10 leguas.	Cabo grueso, 49° 30'. nordeste, 40 leguas.	Cabo grueso, 49° 30'. nordeste, 40 leguas.	
Rio de mucha gente, 50° 30'.	rio de Muchas Islas.	rio de Muchas Islas.	

PLATES

I-20

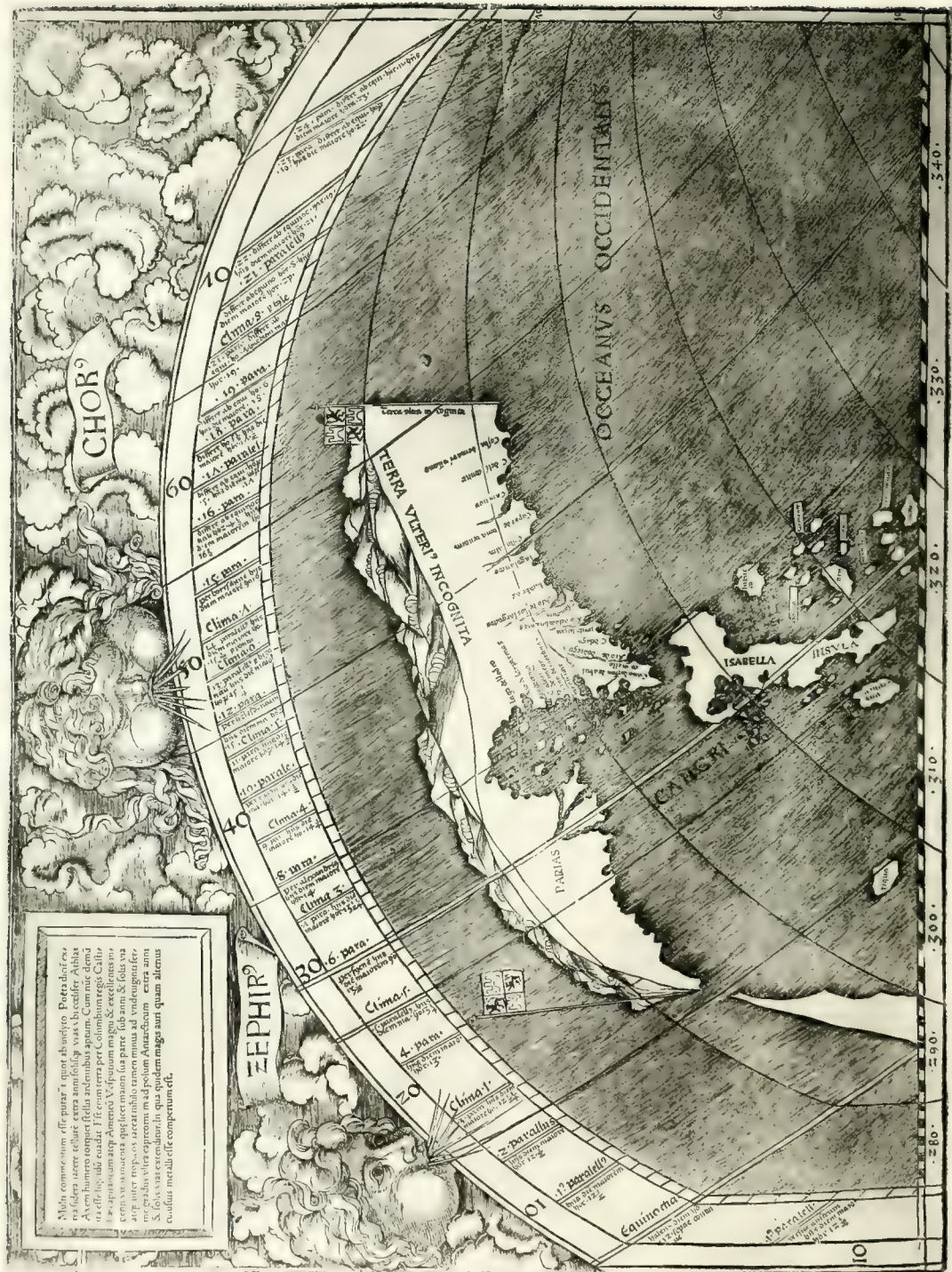




NICOLÒ DE CANERIO OF GENOA. C. 1502-1504.

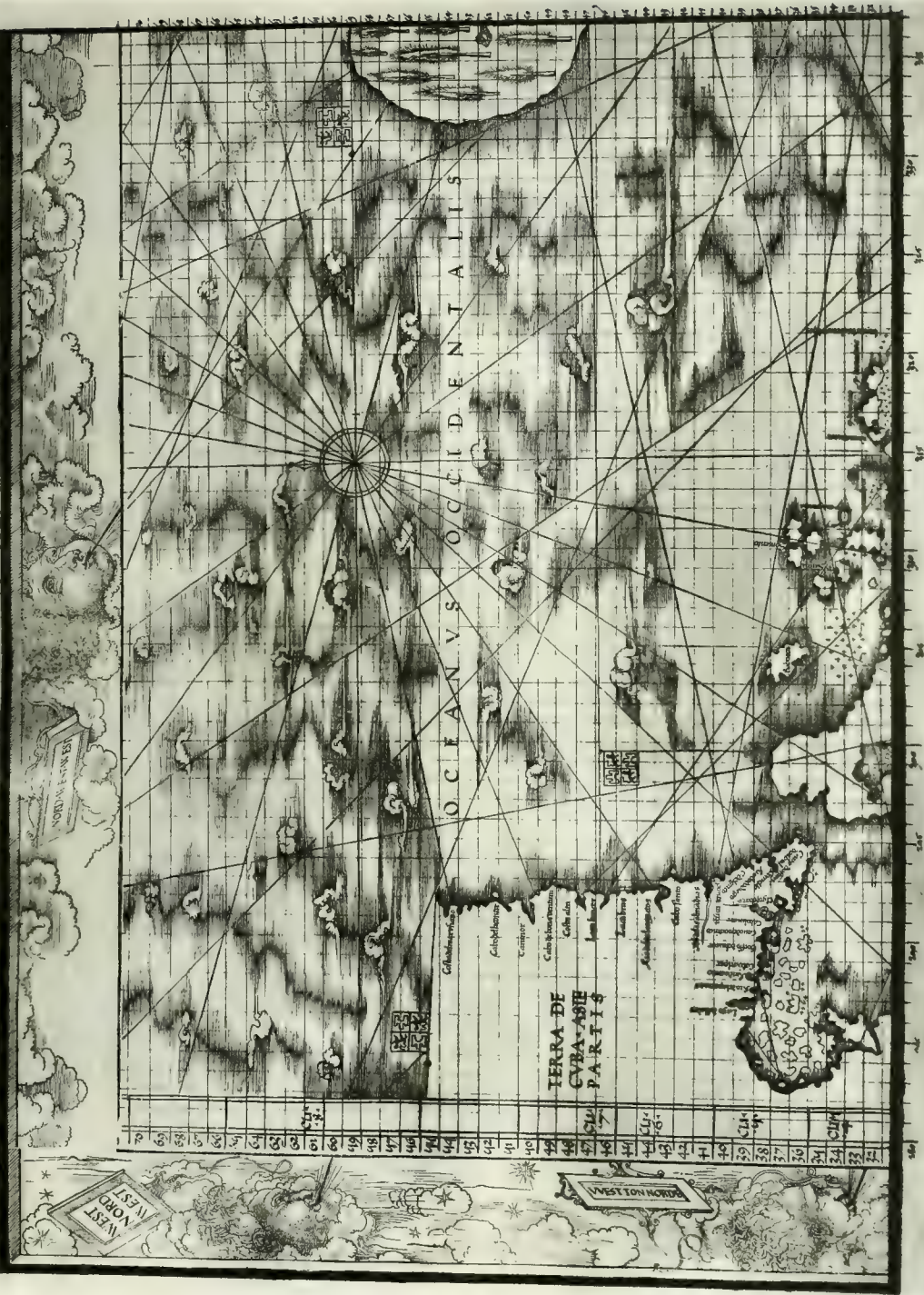


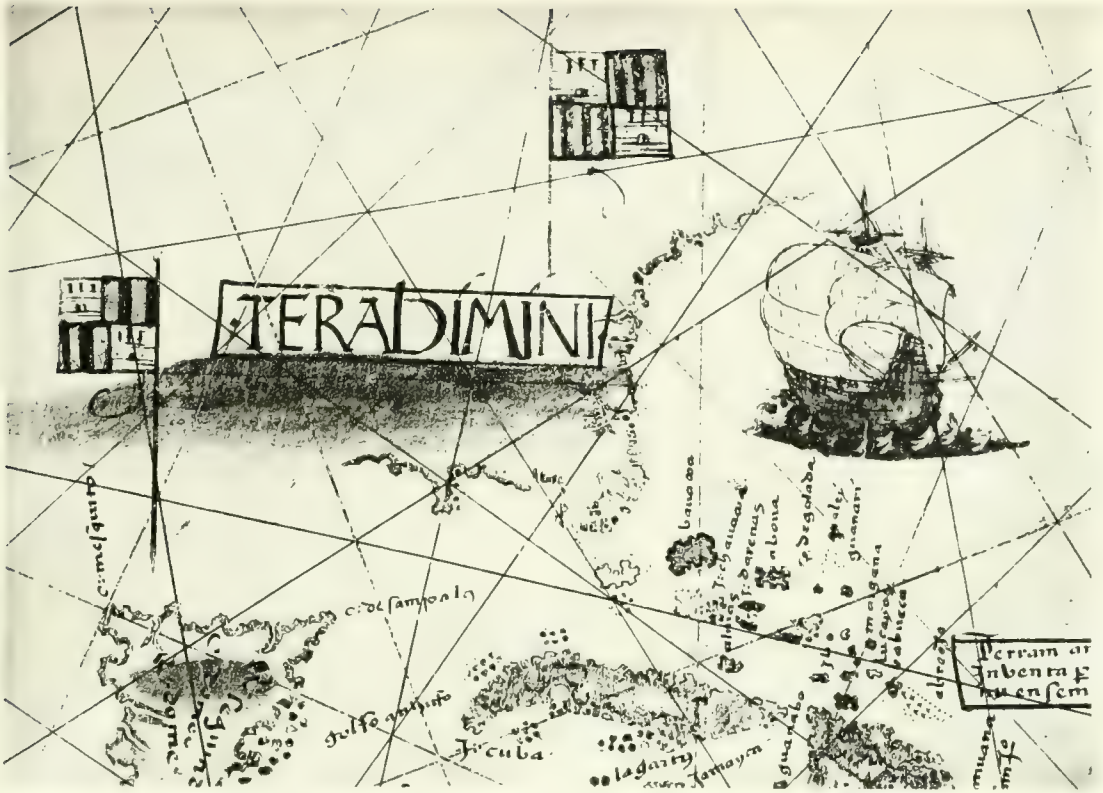




Multa commensum esse putat, quod theophrastus Porta dicitur
 na fideri utere celat extra anni folia vas thocifer. Athlia
 Avem humero torquet fella ardentibus apum. Cum nunc dem
 is agnoscit astra. Amore v' fissa margo. Si credideris
 rem sui amensu, applicet manum sua parte sub anni. & folia va
 atq; inter tropicos accretabulo tamen minui ad videriguerit
 me gressu vltra exproci in ad polum Annuecium extra anni
 & folia vas extenditur in qua quidem magis auri quam alernus
 couda metali esse compenium est.

CARTAMARINA NAVGATORIA PORTUGALEN NAVIGATIONES AIOS TOGV8

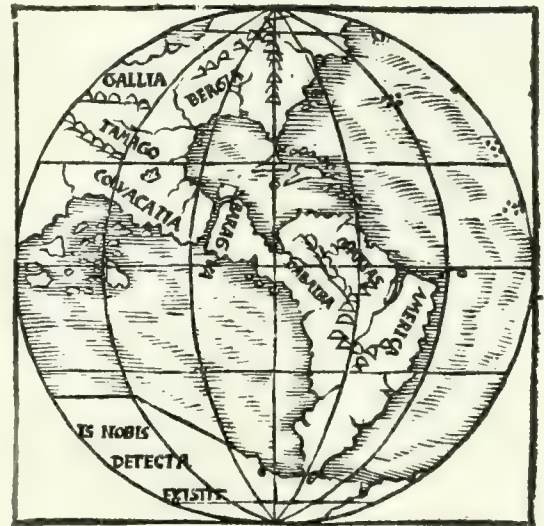
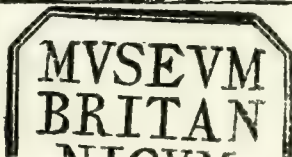
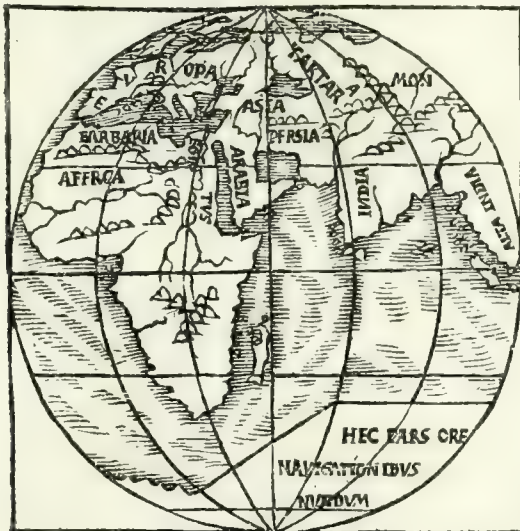




THE MUNICH PORTUGUESE MAP. C. 1520. (KUNSTMANN, No. IV).

Hoc orbis Hemisphærium cedit regi Hispaniæ.

Hoc orbis Hemisphaerium cedit regi Lusitaniæ.

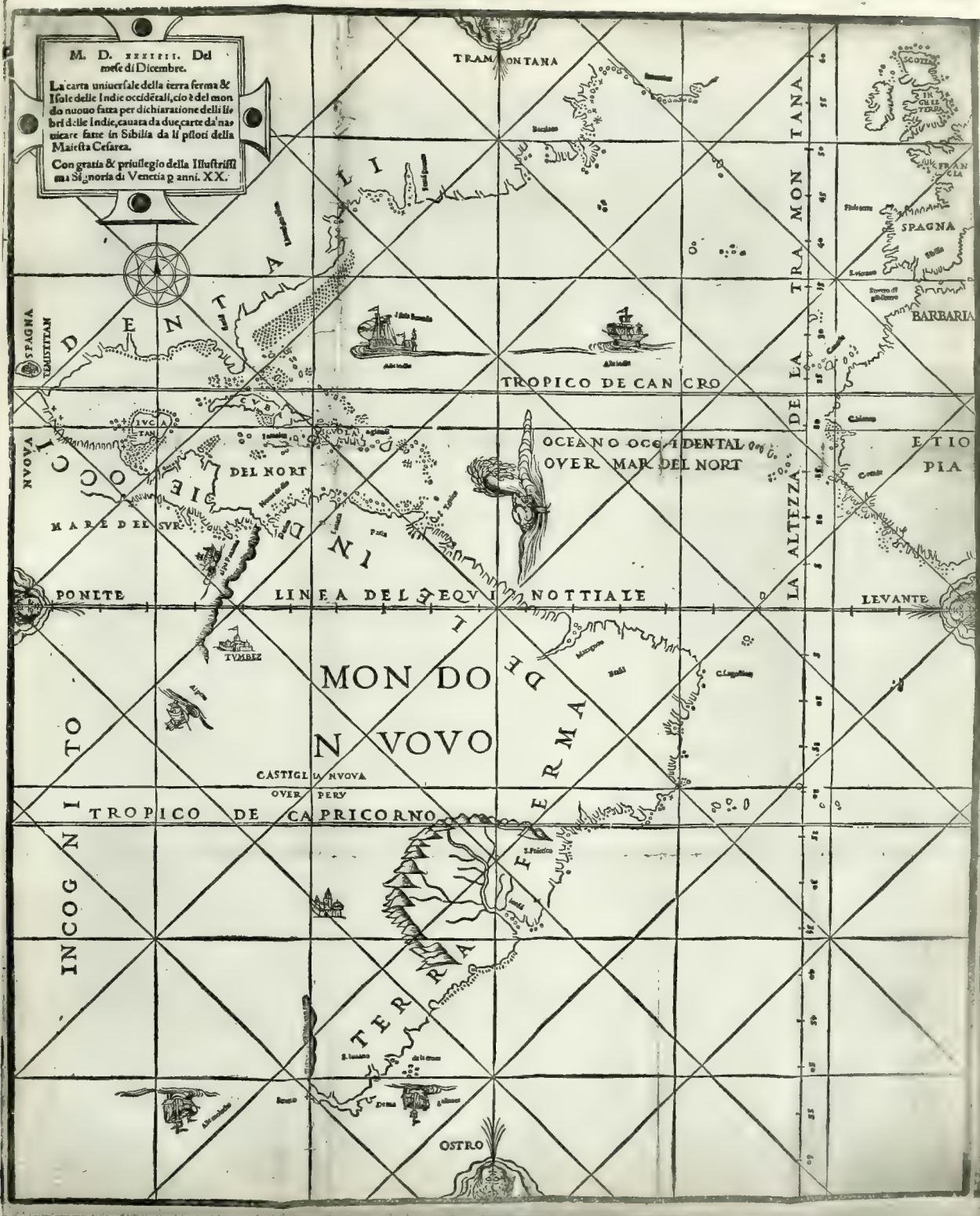


CVM PRIVILEGIO INVICTISSI-
mi Romanorum imperatoris Caroli quinti, ad quin-
quenniu, ne quis uel typis excudat, uel excudendos cu-
ret hos codices geographicos, una cū globis, submis-
sa amittendorum exemplariū aliq; pena princi-
pis seu reate inferenda.

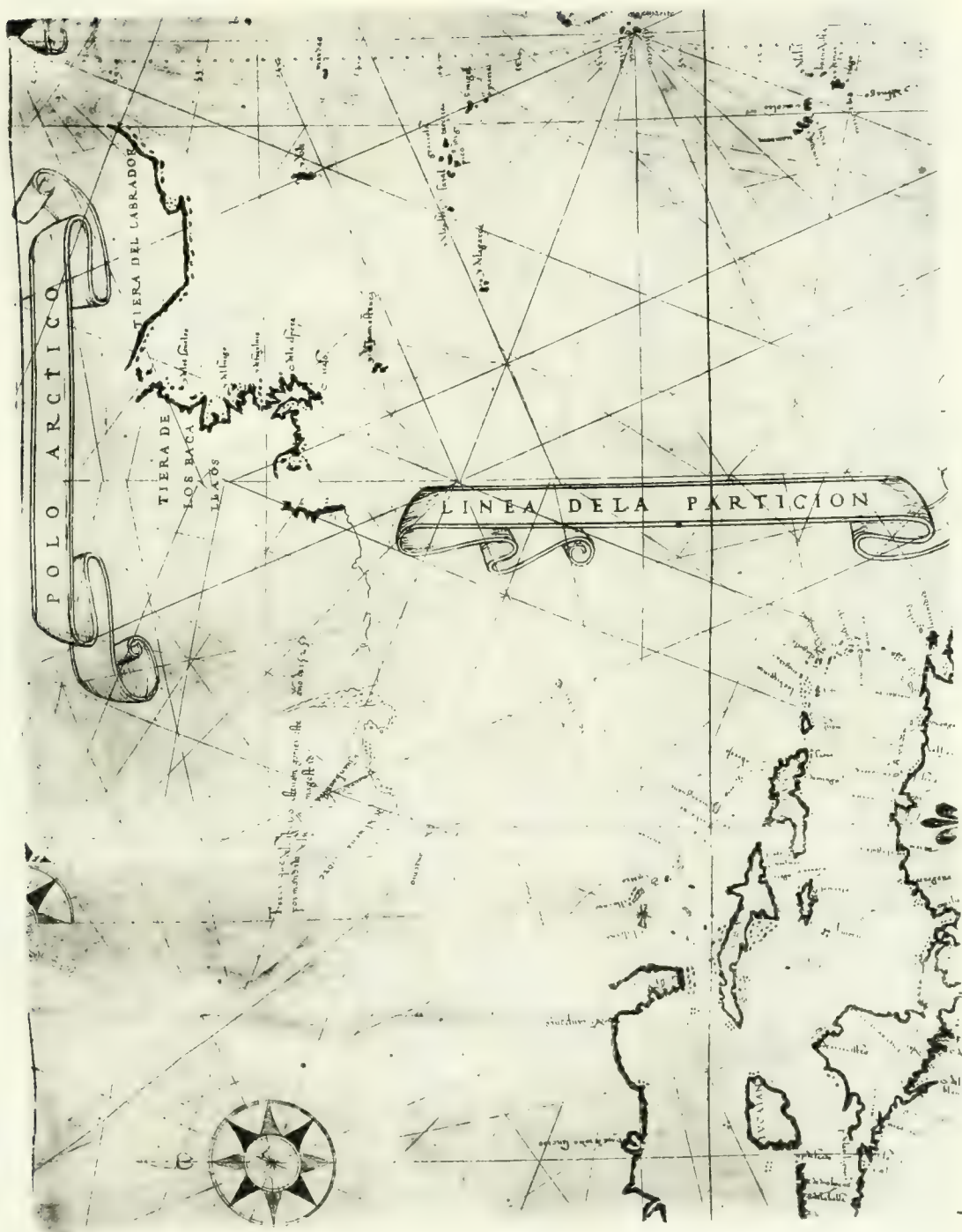




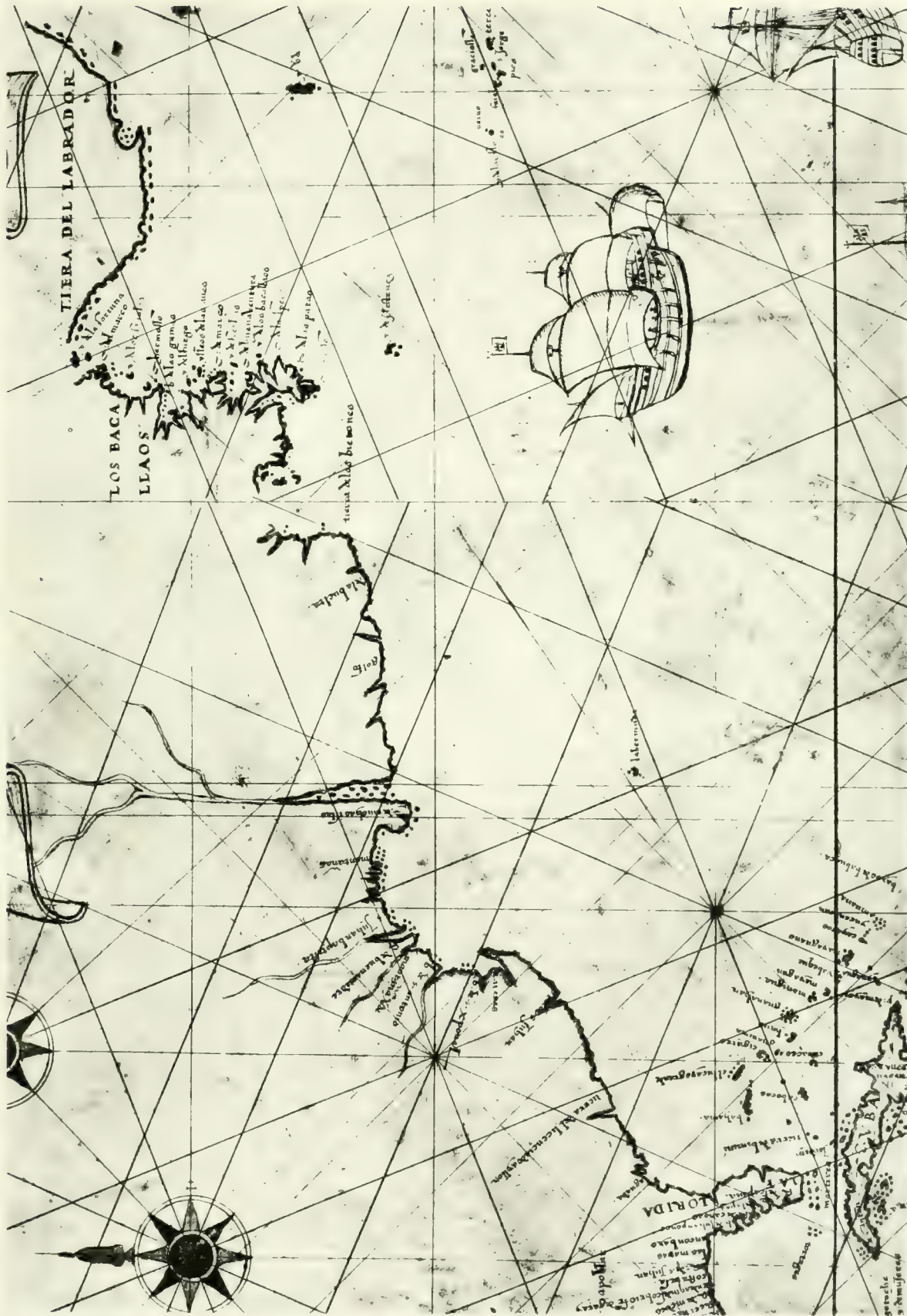
THE CASTIGLIONI MAP C. 1525.



THE VENICE MAP. 1534. (LENOX LIBRARY).



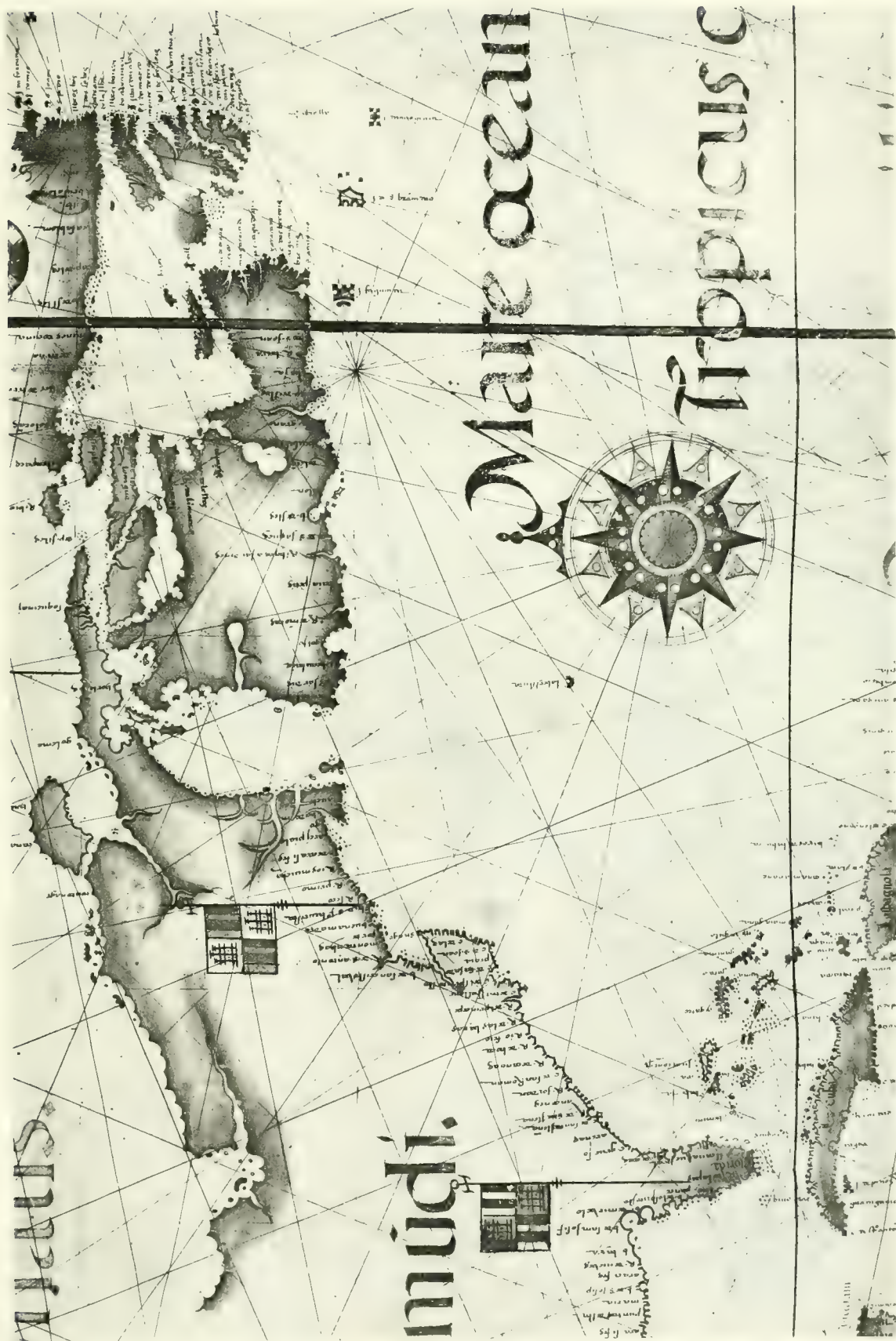
THE CASTIGLIONI MAP. C. 1525.



THE WEIMAR MAP 1527.

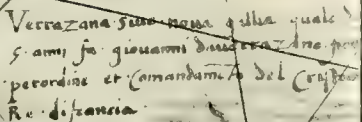


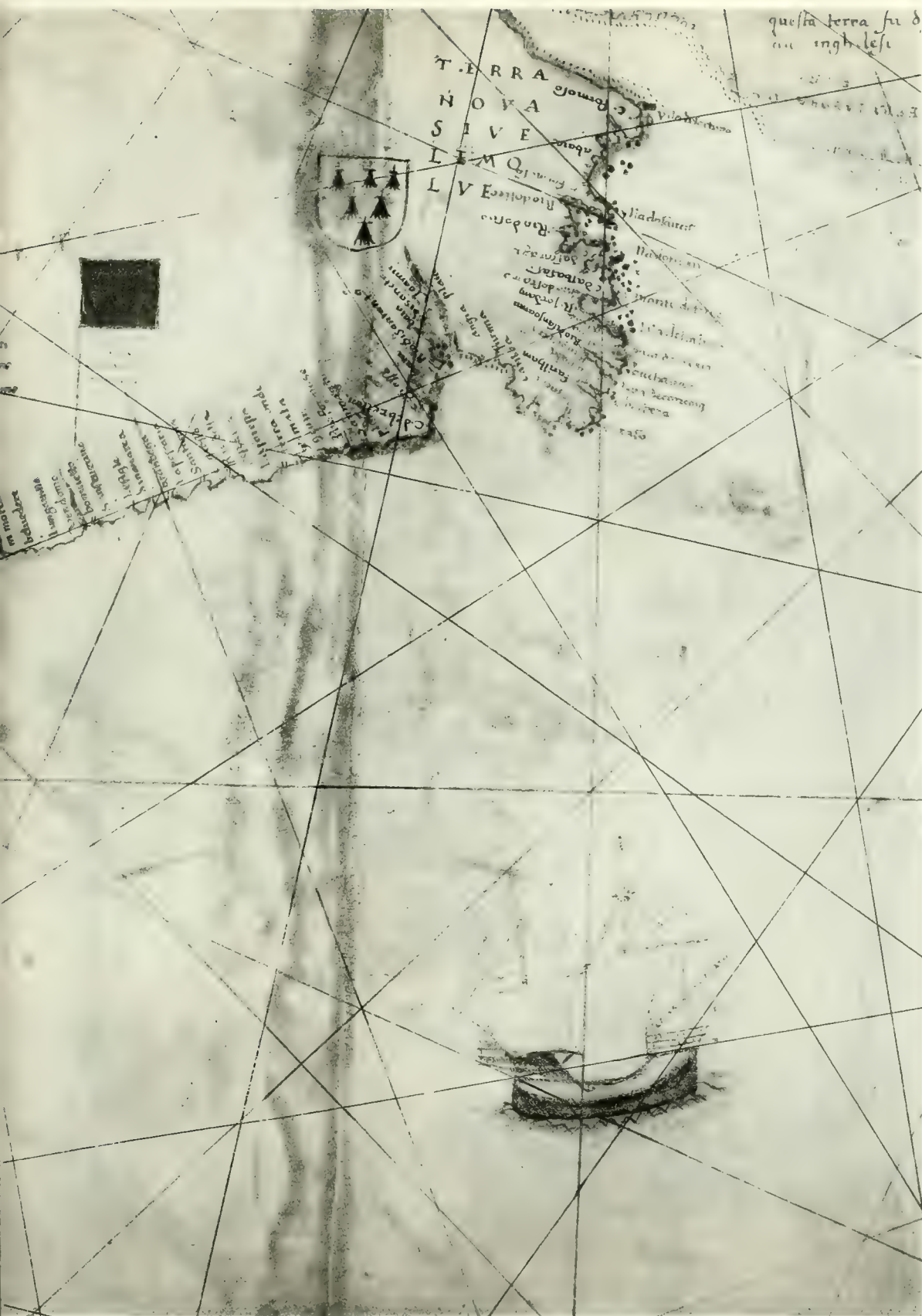






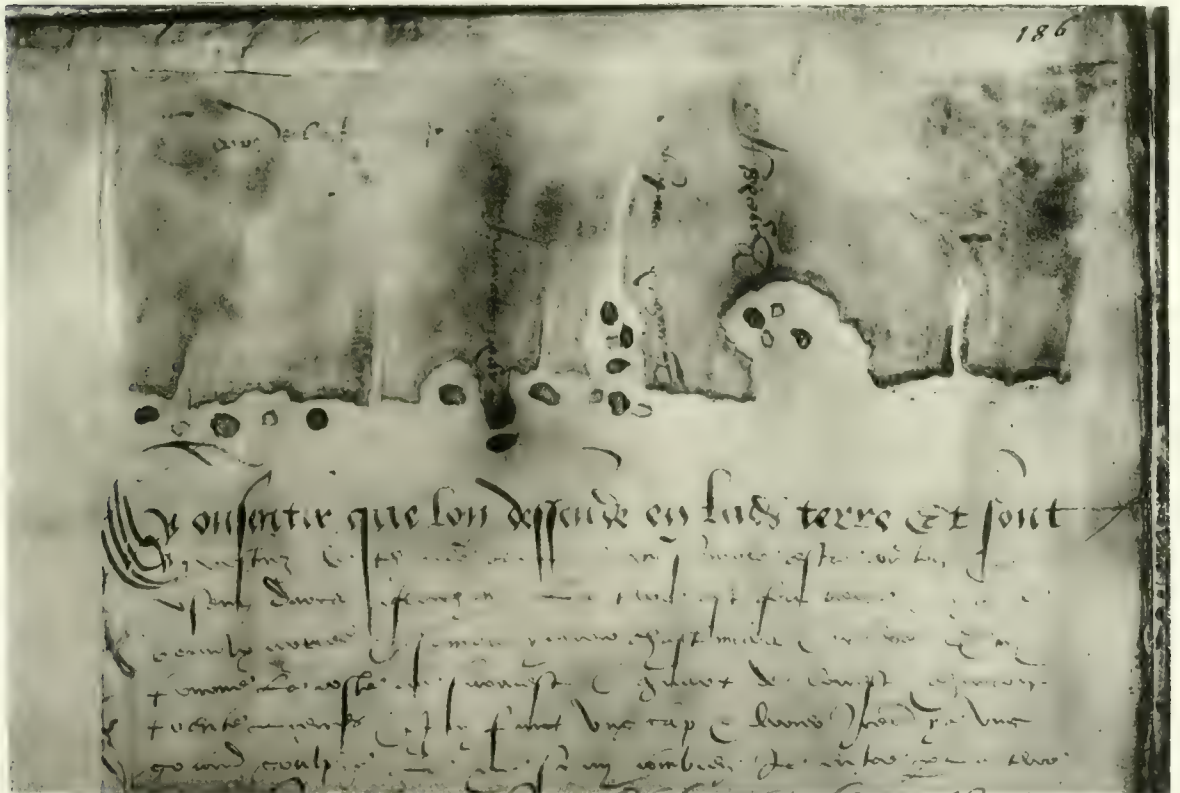








JEHAN COSSIN 1570



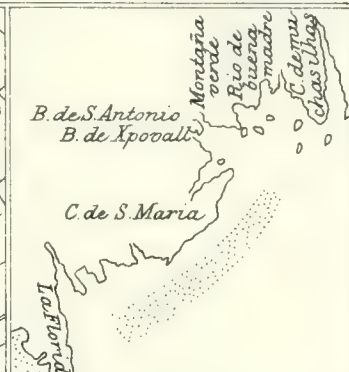
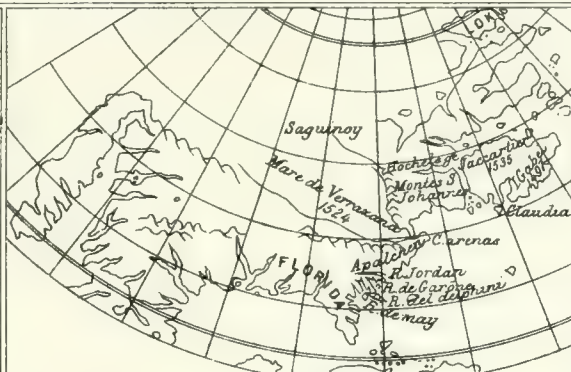
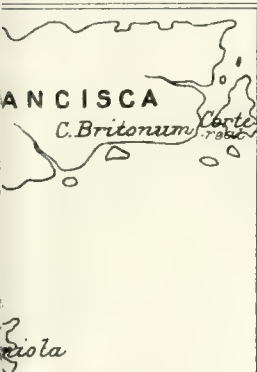
JEAN ALFONSE DE SAINTONGE, COSMOGRAPHIE 1544.





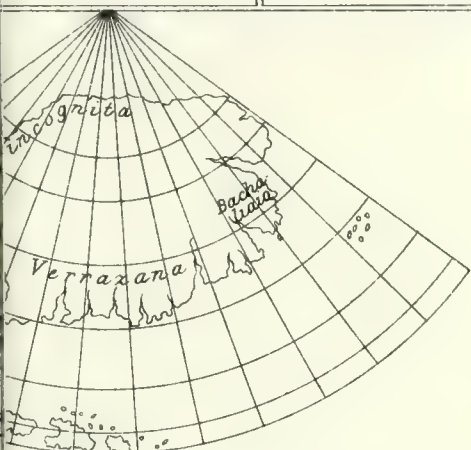




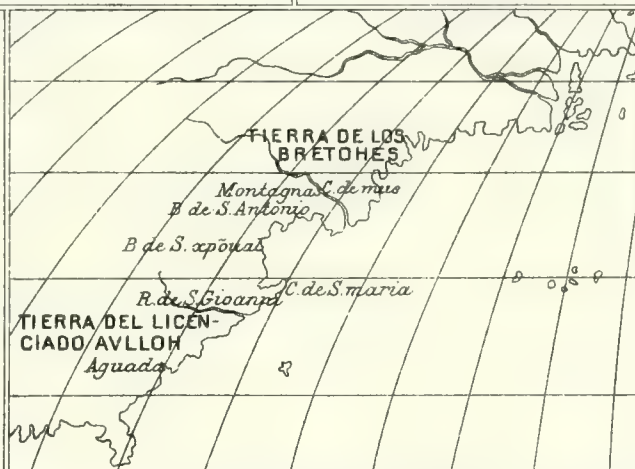


MICHAEL LOK, 1582.

c 1532 TO 1540. KUNSTMANN, VT.



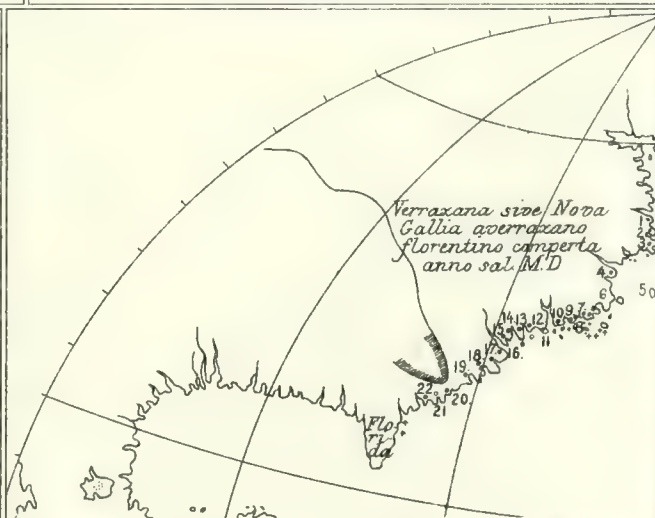
F ROBERTUS DE BAILLY, 1530.



GASTALDI'S WORLDMAP, 1546.

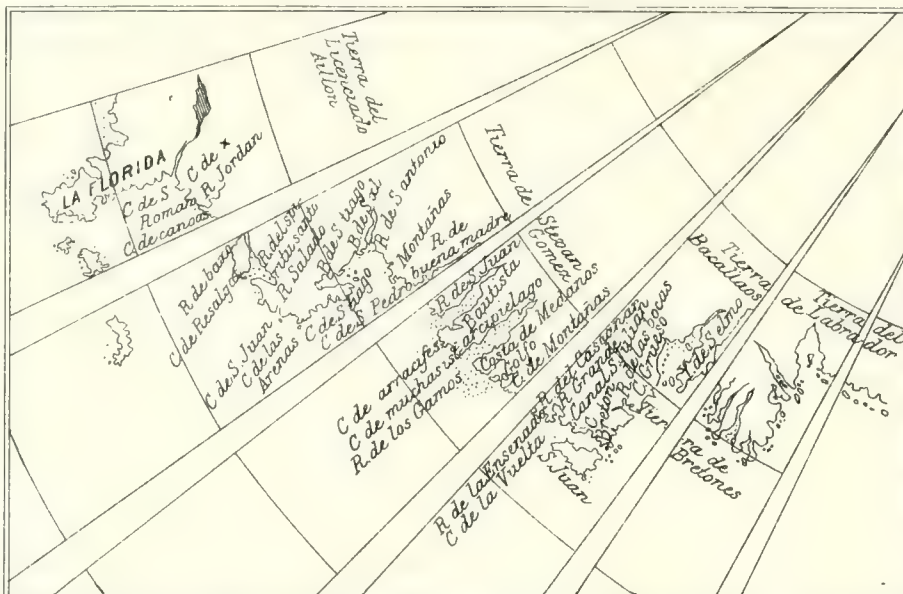


... così dette per il loro descroptimento del Capitolo Gio Veraxano Fiorentino etc.

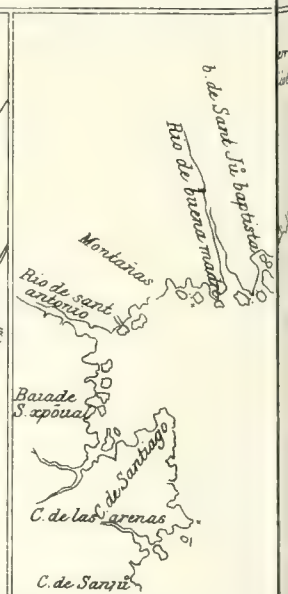


- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 R. do Buccalos | 7. Flora | 13 Porto Reie | 19. Piaggia de Calami |
| 2. C. de Bonavista | 8 Corte | 14. C. S. Johan | 20 Selva de Cervi |
| 3. Terra Laboratoris | 9. Magiofl. | 15 Norman villa | 21. Punta del Olio |
| 4 Cimeri | 10 Refugium | 16. R. del Sole | 22. Valla Ombrosa |
| 5. S. Crucis | 11 Promont | 17. C. di S. Germcno | 23. R. Della * |
| 6. Cavo de Brettoni | 12. S. Franc. C. | 18. Lunga villa | |

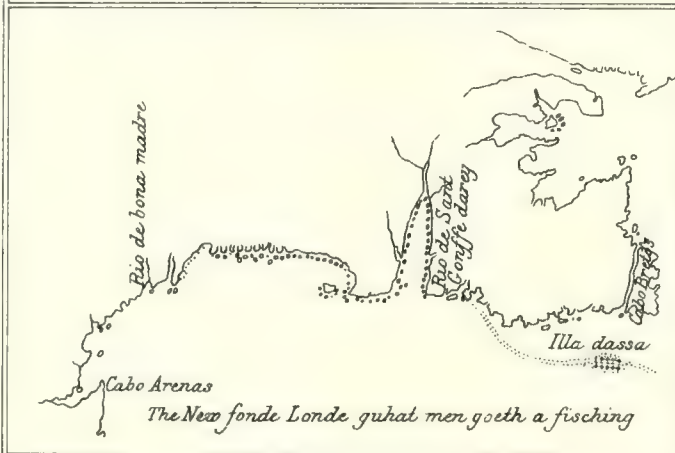
ULPIUS GLOBE, 1542.



ALONSO DE SANTA CRUZ, 1542.



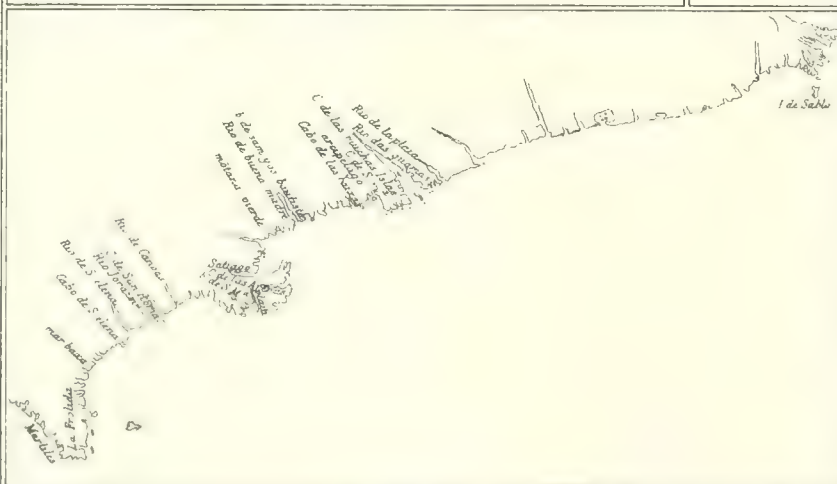
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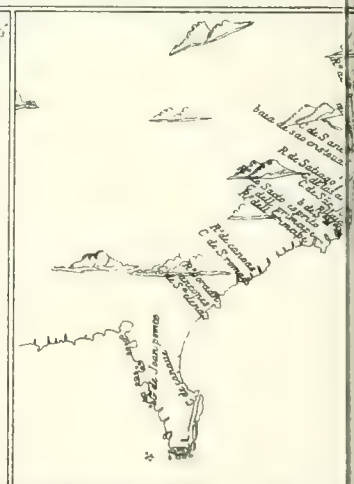
JOHNE ROTZ, 1542



c. 1550, FROM CARTAS DE INDIAS 1877.



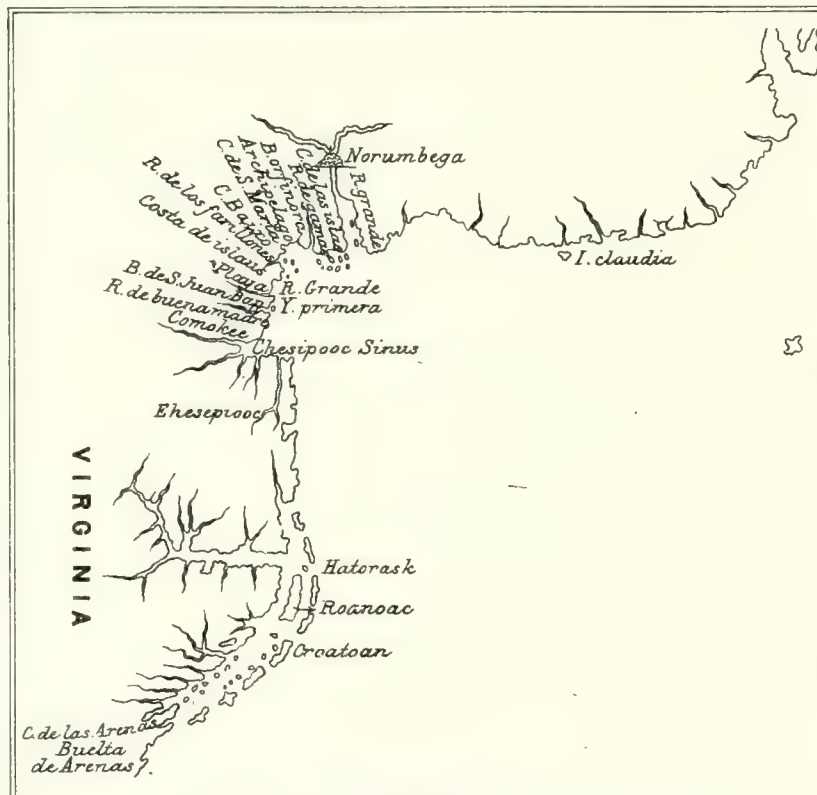
BASTIAM LOPEZ, 1558



v



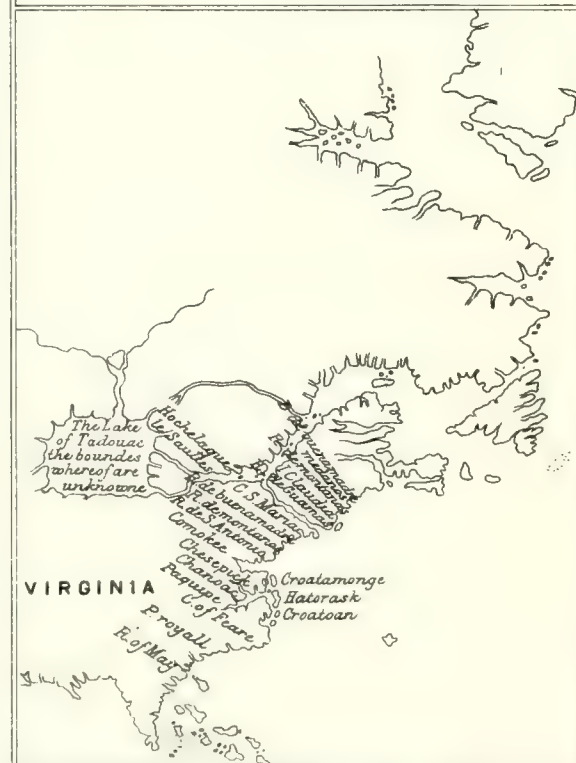




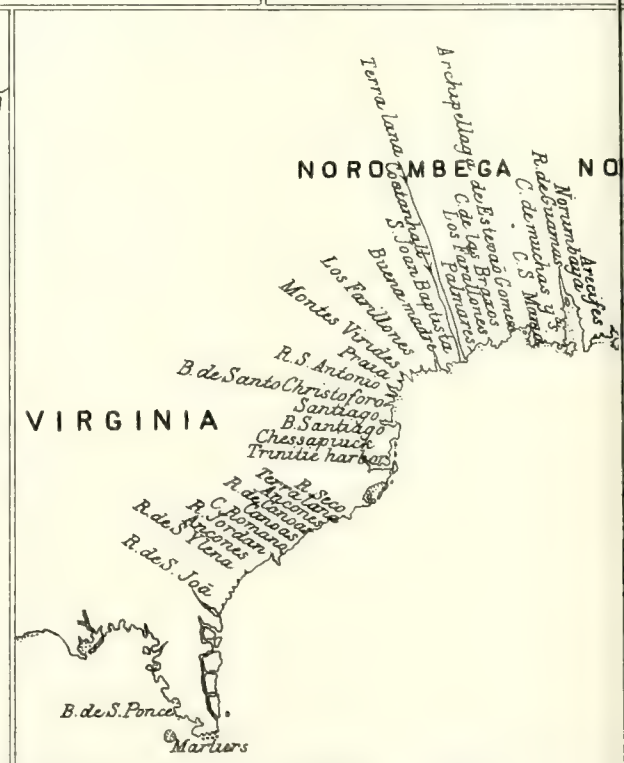
CORN. WYTFLIET. 1597.



HARMEN IANSZ.



THE MOLINEUX MAP. 1599.



GABRIELL TATTON, LON.



rbor



CORN. DE JUDAEIS, 1593.



ND MARTEN IANSS, 1610.



DUTCH PLANISPHERE, c. 1600. IN DRESDEN.



N, 1602.

PETRUS PLACIUS WORLDMAP, 1592.

CHAPTER II
HUDSON'S MAPPING OF THE VICINITY OF
MANHATTAN ISLAND

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HUDSON'S MAPPING OF THE VICINITY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

THE history of Hudson and his discovery of the river which bears his name are so generally known that we need here only recall the principal circumstances relating to them, while inviting attention to some special facts that throw light upon our subject, and that are not conspicuous in the narratives of any of the writers on Hudson.[¹]

After having commanded two expeditions to the North for his countrymen, Hudson was invited, in 1609, by the newly established Dutch East India Company to enter its service. This company pursued the same purpose as the English explorers of that day, the discovery of a passage to India by way of the North, that is to say, out of reach of the Spanish. This invitation Hudson accepted.

We should go too far if we characterised this act by the name of treachery. Great enterprises, such as commerce, navigation, and discovery, in those times, as in our own, bore an international character. Still, we can understand why James I and his ministers considered Hudson's conduct reprehensible, if not illegitimate. "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman" is an adage which in those days meant as much as it does in our times.

But Hudson's conduct would take on quite another aspect, if it were known to have been *against the expressed wish of the King* that he went into the service of a foreign company. A document in the Spanish archives at Simancas gives reason to believe that this was really the case; for, on May 9, 1609, the Marqués de Guadeleste wrote from Brussels to the Spanish King on the affairs passing in Holland, and this letter was accompanied by information which had been received from Holland on April 30th, stating that the Company had equipped two famous ships, in order to trade with China, going by the way of Tartary; and also that *an Englishman was willing to execute the plan, and that his master had not allowed it.*[²]

[1] For example, Edward Hagaman Hall, *Henry Hudson and the Discovery of the Hudson River*, pp. 227-346, in the *Fifteenth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*. Albany, 1910; Henry C. Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland*; reprinted by Wouter Nijhoff. The Hague, 1909; and G. M. Asher, *Henry Hudson the Navigator*: London, 1860.

[2] "De Olanda tengo aviso de 30 de Abril que la Compania ha armado dos navios famosos para embiar a hazer la prueba si pueden negociar en la China, confiados en que han de tener retirada en Tartaria, empresa que la queria hazer un ingles y su amo no lo a consentido." Enclosure in letter of De Guadeleste of May 9, 1609. Leg. 2291, Secretaria de Estado, Archivo general de Simancas.

Although mention is made of *two* vessels, there can be no reasonable doubt that by this Englishman Hudson was meant; and we are the more strengthened in this opinion when we find mentioned in the same document the departure of Kerckhoven, who left Holland on May 5th, following the same route; for we know that this skipper was sent out by Isaac Le Maire on the same track as Hudson.[3] This theory would satisfactorily explain why Hudson was detained in England on his return.

Hudson was, then, engaged in 1609 by the Dutch East India Company, for a voyage of discovery, in which he was to seek a new route to the Indies by way of the North, that is, along the northern coast of Russia and Siberia, passing "around by the North Side of Nova Zembla"; and the contract, which was signed on January 8, 1609, further provided that he should "continue thus along that parallel until he shall be able to sail Southward to the latitude of sixty degrees." The Journals and log-books which he was to keep, and such charts as he might make during the voyage, were, upon his return, to be delivered to the Dutch East India Company.[4]

The original contract between Hudson and the East India Company has disappeared, but a copy is, fortunately, still preserved in The Hague Archives, and forms part of an unpublished manuscript history of the East India Company, prepared by P. van Dam, Counsel of the Company from 1652 to 1706. This copy of the contract is accompanied by an abstract of certain "Instructions," which Van Dam states were issued to Hudson at the same time, and among these is an express injunction that Hudson was "to think of discovering no other routes or passages, except the route around by the North and North-east above Nova Zembla"; with, however, this additional provision, that "if it could not be accomplished at that time, *another route should be considered in connection with a subsequent voyage.*" Murphy (*Henry Hudson in Holland*, p. 39), suggests "The instructions seem, particularly by the last clause, to have contemplated such a contingency of failure in the North-east as actually occurred, and to have left no course for the master to pursue except to return home. Yet," he adds, "we must not judge too hastily that such was the intention. There is another construction, less harsh, which may have been adopted by Hudson. It may be possible that the idea of the vessel being stopped at the outset, by the ice, before reaching Nova Zembla or entering upon the exploration at all, as was the fact, never occurred to the minds of the Directors, and such a difficulty was not the failure provided against by them. In this case, Hudson would certainly have had a discretionary power to employ the ship for the time, at least, for which the crew was engaged, to the best advantage of the owners, consistently with the purposes for which she was equipped; and the consent to that course, of the crew, and particularly of the officers of the vessel, who were all consulted on the subject by Hudson," Murphy thinks, "shows that they at least so thought."

Although Van Dam states (*Henry Hudson in Holland*, p. 33) that Hudson sought another route—through Davis Strait—*contrary to his instructions*, the fact that no

[3] See p. 65.

[4] Copy of the contract of the Dutch East India Company with Henry Hudson, January 8, 1609; printed in English and in Dutch by Murphy in his *Henry Hudson in Holland*, pp. 32, 110: "journalen, coursen, kaerten" (journals, log, charts). The original contract, which was attested before an unnamed notary at Amsterdam, seems to be lost. I examined the original registers of the following notaries: Bruyning (1607 to 1609, Vols. numbered 83 to 90), Heyningh, Meerhout, and Salomon Hendricks, without encountering it.

really contemporary record has been found containing the charge that he broke his contract seems significant.

Whatever may have been the intention of the contract, it is clear, from an examination of the facts, that Hudson, from the inception of the voyage, had in mind the possibility—even the likelihood—of a search for a passage to the Orient by way of North America, and that he, therefore, took every precaution to supply himself, before sailing, with all available information bearing upon such a route. This is conclusively shown by Murphy in his admirable little treatise, above referred to, which was published in 1859, and still remains the most valuable contribution to our knowledge of Hudson.

We are familiar with the results of this, Hudson's third voyage. Finding no thoroughfare to the East because of the ice, he turned westward, and, having encountered difficulties in the neighbourhood of Penobscot Bay,[^{4a}] abandoned his newly formed plan of seeking a passage through Davis Strait, turned southward and, guided by the information supplied by Plancius, and *by letters and maps sent to him by his friend John Smith, captain in Virginia*, [⁵] searched for an opening to the Western or South Sea, which he hoped to find somewhere to the north of Virginia.

Approaching from the north, he was compelled by the shoals near Cape Cod to keep to the open sea, until he sighted land near Chesapeake Bay, thus following the same route as his Spanish predecessor, Estevam Gomez, eighty-four years before. From Juet's log, we know that, having recognised this bay, he turned his bows northward along an unknown coast-line, in order to seek the so-much-desired passage that should give access to the South Sea, or the Sea of Verrazzano. So it was that Hudson, following exactly in the track of his predecessor, entered in his turn, on September 11, 1609, the landlocked harbour which Verrazzano had visited eighty-five years before, adding, however, to Verrazzano's discovery, that of the great river which still proudly bears his name.

Having sailed upon this river, up to its navigable head, and having sent a small boat some distance farther up to explore, Hudson was obliged to relinquish his cherished hope, and to return, with the sad conviction that the thoroughfare which he hoped to find did not exist, at least in these parts. Further explorations were, for this voyage, out of the question, and from the bay of this mighty river he turned his course towards England, "without seeing any land by the way," as we are told by Juet.[⁶]

Fearing mutiny among his crew, Hudson landed at Dartmouth in England, November 7, 1609, and sent a *brief summary* of his voyage to the Directors of the East India Company, in Amsterdam; but he was not allowed by the English authorities to return, himself, to Holland, or to *communicate the results of his explorations to his masters*, having been in foreign service without permission of the English King.[⁷]

In the following year he again went in search of a North West Passage, but this

[4a] Van Meteren, Book XXXI, in J. Franklin Jameson, *Narratives of New Netherland*. New York, 1909, pp. 5, 7.

[5] E. van Meteren, *Belgische Oorlogen. Schotland buiten Danswyck*, 1611, 4°; fol. 327, reprinted and translated in Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland*, pp. 65, 119.

[6] Purchas, *His Pilgrimes*. London, 1625-6, reprinted in Asher, 1860, p. 92. See also Chronology, 1609.

[7] Van Meteren, fol. 328, reprinted and translated in Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland*, pp. 68, 121.

time in the service of the English. We know, alas too well, the tragic end which overtook the intrepid navigator on this voyage.

Among the authentic facts briefly recorded here, there are two points that demand our special attention. The first of these is that Hudson received special instructions as to the disposition of the *maps* or *charts* which he should make during the voyage; the second that, on his return, he was not allowed to communicate the results of his voyage to his Dutch employers.

We know that Hudson was well educated, and that he was familiar with the art of map-making may readily be seen from the maps which he made of the northern regions. It is, therefore, practically certain that he drew charts during this voyage in 1609, but, unfortunately, we do not know what became of these charts. That they did not reach the Dutch East India Company is clear from the words used by Van Meteren, when he tells us that Hudson was detained in England and was not allowed to return to his Dutch employers: "dat nochtans vreemt velen dunckt, dat men de schippers niet toelaten soude rekeninge ende rapport te doene van haren dienst ende besoigne, etc., aen hun meesters zynde wtgesonden voor tghemeyne benefitie van allerhande navigatiën," [8] which is thus translated by Read: "Many persons thought it rather hard and unfair that these sailors should thus be prevented from laying their accounts and reports before their employers, chiefly as the enterprise in which they had been engaged was such as to benefit navigation in general." [9]

I have recently found a confirmation of this quotation from Van Meteren in an unpublished document preserved in the Spanish State Archives at Simancas. In a letter to the Spanish King, dated from Brussels December 2, 1611, the Marqués de Guadeleste gives an account of Hudson's fourth voyage, which he got from a Dutch correspondent of the Spanish Crown residing in Zeeland. This friend had received news from London that "Juan" Hudson had found the North West Passage. He introduces Hudson in these words: "Juan Hudson que por lo passado de nuestra compañía de Oost India alla ha sido embiado hazia el norte y despues llego aqui en Ingalaterra y a sus amos no hizo toda la razon:"—"Juan Hudson who some time ago was sent from there [Holland] by our East India Company to the north, and has since arrived here in England, *and did not give a full report to his employers.*" [10]

This information is greatly strengthened by the fact that in Holland no reference has been found to maps of the Hudson River region by Hudson, and that all attempts made to find such maps, by Asher, Brodhead, Murphy, Read, [11] and many others, and lastly by myself, have entirely failed.

On none of the Dutch maps published during the years immediately following Hudson's discovery is the Hudson River delineated. This omission is the more striking, because most of these maps give Hudson's "wintering" in 1611 in Hudson Bay.

Even Hessel Gerritsz, the official cartographer of the Dutch East India Company, and the best-informed authority in Holland in connection with the latest discoveries,

[8] Murphy, pp. 68, 121.

[9] J. M. Read, *Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson*. Albany, 1866, p. 66.

[10] Archives of Simancas, Secretaria de Estado, Leg. 2293.

[11] Read, p. 157, note 3: "Mr. Murphy was unable to discover any traces of Hudson's papers in Holland."

gives no information about the Hudson River on his map in *Detectio Freti* [*Hudsoni*], 1612, a work dealing especially with Hudson's discoveries. If he had known of a map of the Hudson River, and by Hudson himself, he surely would have inserted it in his publication, in which he included Hudson's map of the northern regions.

De Laet, however, in 1625, gives extracts, apparently from a journal of Hudson's voyage; and on the oldest Dutch map of New Netherland, drawn in 1614 (Adriaen Block's "Figurative Map," C.Pl. 23), the delineation of Lower New York Bay may have been taken from a drawing made during Hudson's voyage.^[12] This gives us ground to assume that when Hudson, on November 7, 1609, sent to the Directors of the Dutch East India Company a preliminary account of his voyage^[13] he added some sort of rough draft. This rough draft may have been given to Adriaen Block on his voyage in search of Hudson's river, and may have been destroyed after he had re-found the river.

Hudson's complete journals and finished charts, however, most probably were kept in England by the authorities, for these were the most important fruits of his voyage, and would have been recognised as such. Of this there is sufficient proof in the fact that on the English maps of the period there is shown a knowledge of Hudson's exploration of the East Coast, which is not met with in Holland, nor indeed elsewhere. This point will be more explicitly discussed later on in this memoir. Here it will suffice to say that the name "Hudson River" is found on English maps of the period, beginning with one, of which, curiously enough, we possess only a copy, printed in a Dutch work in 1624,^[14] and again in the following year on Briggs's map of "The North part of America," engraved by R. Elstracke.^[15]

The first Dutch map which bears this name is a large engraved map of the world, in seven sheets, dedicated by Hugo Allardt, the celebrated cartographer of Amsterdam, to King Charles II, during his sojourn in Holland, as Pretender, about the year 1660, and consequently a map on which the evidence of English influence should not be surprising.^[16]

From these facts, it appears, we must rather look for Hudson's map in England, where perhaps it has lain for ages, hidden away in some as yet unexplored library or collection. A search, undertaken by the writers, in connection with the present work, among the public collections of London, has failed to unearth it, although but little hope of success was entertained, as many historical researches, made of late in public and private collections, had not brought it to light.^[17]

Is there any information to prove that the map has been destroyed? A study of the existing records leads to the following conclusions:

[12] See later on in this memoir, p. 58, text to note [84]; and p. 71, text to note [44].

[13] According to Van Meteren, "van waer haer meesters de Bewinthebbers in Holland hebben haer reyse verwitticht"—whence they have informed their employers, the Directors in Holland, about their voyage. See Murphy, p. 121. The translation given in that work, on page 67, differs slightly from ours.

[14] "'t Noorder deel van West-Indien. A. Goos sculpsit," in Athanasius Inga, *West-Indische Spiegel*. Amsterdam, 1624, p. 64. See C. Pl. 33.

[15] Published in *Purchas*, Vol. III, pp. 852-3. It is very likely that Briggs and the author of Inga's map used the same original.

[16] Copy in Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. See Map Descriptions, under date.

[17] I refer especially to the valuable work done by the Historical Manuscript Commission, by which over 170 volumes have already been issued. There is some hope that this commission may still discover Hudson's map, or an early copy of it.

After Hudson's papers had been confiscated, there were two likely places where they might have been preserved: in the archives of the Virginia Company, or among the records of the Privy Council, in view of the fact that the plantation in Virginia was handled by the Council of State in England.^[18]

The archives of the Virginia Company, covering the years 1605-16, no longer exist. They are supposed to have been destroyed in the great fire of London, in 1666. Alexander Brown, who published virtually all of the documents relating to the old Virginia Company which were still to be found, says: "I doubt if a single original from 'the Company's chest' remains."^[19]

The records of the Privy Council met with a no more favourable fate, for the volumes up to May 1, 1613, containing the records of the first ten years of the reign of James I, were burned in the fire of Whitehall, in 1618.^[20] It is, therefore, evident that, if Hudson's map and papers were preserved in their proper place, we must accept the conclusion that they fell the early victims of fire, the great consumer of so many records of civilisation.

Fortunately, however, there are exceptions to the general rule, and we may hope that some official, perhaps, purloined Hudson's map, or removed it for study, or for safer keeping, to his own abode, and never returned it to the Company. History proves that documents have often been better preserved in private collections than in state archives, or in the files of official bodies or large corporations: so that there is at least some precedent for hope.

On December 1, 1611, Juan de Mancicidor wrote from Mariemont in Belgium to the Secretary Arostegni in Spain concerning the fourth voyage of Hudson. In his unpublished letter, which I found in the Simancas Archives,^[21] and which constitutes the oldest document in which mention is made of the fourth voyage of Hudson, the writer says that the journal and the maps relating to that voyage were in the hands of Sir Thomas Smith, Governor of the English East India Company ("El diurnal del dicho Hudson y juntamente sus cartas estan en manos de Sir Thomas Smits Governador de la Compañia de las Indias Orientales en Inglaterra").

It would not be strange if the records of Hudson's third voyage had also come into the hands of this very influential person, in whose life, unluckily, there also is recorded a fire: "On Saturday, January 30, 1619, Sir Thomas Smythe's house at Deptford was burnt down to the ground, and nothing saved that was in it, except the people, who escaped narrowly."^[22]

[18] *Calendar of Virginia State Papers, etc.*, 1652-1781. Richmond, 1875, Vol. I, p. 14.

[19] Alexander Brown, *Genesis of the United States*. London, 1891, Vol. I, p. ix.

In this connection, Brown, in "The First Republic," p. 147, remarks also: "The managers [of the Virginia Company] had many maps and charts of Virginia, ranging in date from 1607 to 1625 (from Tyndall to Claiborne and Norwood), and the reason why none of their originals have been found is now well understood. Owing to the party split in the Company (1622-1624) it came to pass that many of the officials of the first administration, under the Crown and under the Company, really aided and abetted the Privy Council in the determination to restore the government of the colony to the Crown and to conceal the record of the Company, and they not only made no effort to preserve any of their records, maps, etc., but they freely gave all to the king's commissioners. Hence the Company records for 1606-1619 are mostly missing; but documents still preserved in the Netherlands, France, and Spain, and scattered about in English repositories, show how very important these records were. These documents illustrate many important events, but they seldom give the minor particulars."

[20] *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, Colonial Series, Vol. I (1613-80). Ed. by W. L. Grant, J. Munro, and A. W. Fitzroy. Hereford, 1908, Preface.

[21] *Secretaria de Estado*, Leg. 2293.

[22] See his biography in Brown, *Genesis*, Vol. II, p. 1014.

Hudson's own map being lost, or, if still in existence, its whereabouts being unknown, we must try to ascertain from other sources, as nearly as possible, what it could have contained. Here the log of Juet, preserved by Purchas,^[23] and the extracts of Hudson's own Journal, given by Van Meteren and De Laet,^[24] are our principal sources of information.

Passing over the landing, on July 18th, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Penobscot Bay, where the crew replaced their broken foremast,^[25] we learn from Juet's log that Hudson saw Cape Cod. De Laet adds that they thought it to be an unknown land which Hudson named "New Holland," but afterwards he saw that it was Cape Cod. De Laet also draws attention to the fact that Hudson found Cape Cod Bay seventy-five leagues more to the west than it was shown on all the maps. They again sighted land near Cape Charles, at Chesapeake Bay, and De Laet records that Hudson called this point "De Droge Kaep" (the Dry Cape). Turning again to the north, and skirting along the coast, Hudson superficially explored Delaware Bay, and, on September 3, 1609, entered the Lower Bay of New York; from here he sailed through the Narrows into the Upper Bay, and thence up the "great Riuer, that runneth up to the North-West" until he reached shoal water, in 42° 40' N.L. Here the "Half-Moon" anchored, while the "Master's Mate" explored the river some eight or nine leagues higher up. The latitude is supplied by Van Meteren.^[26] A point, which can be identified as Sandy Hook, was named by Hudson, "Colman's Point," because one of the crew of that name, slain by the Indians, was buried there.^[27] This is the only name referred to by Juet as bestowed by Hudson. The only other name which Juet records in this vicinity is "Manna-hata," a name by which, as the text indicates, the western bank of the Hudson, opposite Manhattan Island, was known. Manhattan Island was not recognised as an island, neither was Long Island, and as Hudson sailed straight home to England from New York Bay, there was no opportunity to explore the coast between New York Bay and Cape Cod.

There is some doubt as to the origin of the names mentioned in this vicinity by De Laet, as they do not occur on any map of this period known to us. New Holland, alone, appears for the first time on the several editions of the Janssonius-Visscher Map, published after 1650,^[28] and is also mentioned in a memoir on the boundaries of New Netherland, dated February 16, 1652,^[29] and written by the well-known Adriaen van der Donck, who might have taken this name from that map.

It is clear that Hudson could have incorporated in his map only the above-mentioned details from personal observation; for the rest he must have copied from the maps with which he was familiar.

An inquiry respecting the documents which Hudson took with him on this, his third voyage, brings to light the fact, already noted, that among these were letters and

[23] Ed. by Asher, cited above.

[24] Joannes de Laet, *Nieuwe Wereldt*. Leyden, 1625. Passages relating to Hudson reprinted and translated in Murphy, pp. 132-6, 146-50.

[25] Asher, *Henry Hudson the Navigator*, p. 60; Murphy, pp. 132, 146.

[26] Murphy, pp. 120, 66.

[27] Asher, p. 80.

[28] See Vol. I, Pl. 7.

[29] *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York (N. Y. Col. Docs.)*. Albany, 1856, Vol. I, p. 458.

maps sent to him by his friend John Smith, captain in Virginia.^[30] Alexander Brown thinks that one of these was a manuscript map of Virginia, supposed to have been made by Smith before June, 1608, a copy of which he found in the Simancas Archives.^[31] This subject will be discussed in greater detail further on.

The great and respected adviser of the Dutch navigators of these early years was Domine Peter Plancius, of Amsterdam, no doubt the most learned cartographer and geographer that Holland possessed at that time. His relations with Hudson were very close, and we know that he lent him, on March 27, 1609, just before his departure on his third voyage, some notes written by the hand of Willem Barendtsz, the Dutch Arctic explorer, who wintered in Nova Zembla in 1595,^[32] while Hudson presented him his own map of the northern parts of America.^[33] Plancius, at Hudson's request, also provided him with the journals of both voyages of Weymouth, undertaken in 1602 and 1605,^[34] during which the New England coast between 42° and 44° N.L. had been explored, and especially the rivers Pemaquid and Sagadahoc.^[35]

I am also convinced that many maps of an earlier period were known to Hudson, chiefly through Plancius. It is most probable that he knew Verrazzano's map; and B. F. de Costa and others have already pointed out the resemblance of some portions of Juet's log to passages in Verrazzano's letter.^[36] I may add here the fact that Plancius was the author of a map of Nova Francia, published towards the end of the sixteenth century, in the title of which Verrazzano is specifically named.^[37] Even as late as 1659 the name and discoveries of Verrazzano were remembered in Holland.^[38]

Of course, Hudson knew the world-map of Plancius, the first edition of which, a wonderful cartographical work engraved on twelve sheets with an ornamental border, appeared in Amsterdam in 1592, and the only copy of which now known is preserved in the Colegio del Corpus Cristi, at Valencia, in Spain. As this map has been only mentioned in literature, without ever having been studied, I made a trip to Valencia to see it. From the profile which we give on C. Pl. 20, it can be seen that this map, in the delineation of the eastern coast of North America, presents no special features to distinguish it from other maps of the period.^[39]

As it now appears certain that Hudson's real hope and purpose, should the quest

[30] Van Meteren. See also Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, Vol. IV, p. 397.

[31] Reproduced in Brown, *Genesis*, Vol. I, No. LVII, facing p. 184.

[32] Read, p. 153.

[33] Murphy, pp. 44, 46, 123.

[34] *Ibid.* pp. 48, 50, 128.

[35] Sagadahoc, now known as the Kennebec River. See Brown, *Genesis*, pp. 27, 460; William Strachey, *Historie of Travaille into Virginia Britannia*. Ed. by R. H. Major, Hakluyt Society. London, 1849, p. 158.

[36] B. F. de Costa, *Cabo de Baxos*. New York, 1881, p. 11.

[37] See *Catalogue Géographie Voyages; Globes, Cartes, Vues, Manuscrits, Livres*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie, 1910, No. 949: "Nova Francia . . . anno 1524 à Joanne Verrazzano . . . plenius recognita . . ." This copy is now in the University Library of Amsterdam. That Plancius was the author of this map has been determined by investigations, of which only extracts have been published until now (See my articles: "Het ontstaan van het kaartbeeld van den Indischen Archipel," pp. 9-14 of *Catalogus Koloniaal-aardrijkskundige Tentoonstelling*. Amsterdam, 1913; also Nos. 343 to 353 of that *Catalogue*; and: "Het 40-jarig bestaan van het Kon. Ned. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap 1873-1913," p. I *et seq.*—of: *Tijdschrift van het Kon. Ned. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*, 2d series, Vol. XXX [1913].

[38] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 415, from *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. II, p. 80. Winsor adds also the maps of Ribero, 1529; of Thomas Hood, 1592 (Vol. IV, pp. 413-14); and of Vaz Dourado, 1571; and these are only a few out of many (*Ibid.*, p. 433).

[39] See the full report of my trip to Spain, in the *Journal of the Dutch Geographical Society: Tijdschrift van het Kon. Ned. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*, 1914, 1915.

of a north-east passage fail, was to discover, either by way of Davis Strait, or north of Virginia, in the neighbourhood of 40° N.L., a passage that should lead to the Western Sea, it is most likely that he studied such maps as that reproduced by Hakluyt in 1582 from Michael Lok's map (outline on C. Pl. 17),^[40] which shows the Western Sea of Verrazzano; and also some map similar to the strange world-map of Ottavio Pisanus (C. Pl. 21), which clearly delineates, in this latitude, a river leading to the Western Sea. It is true that the oldest edition known to us of this map was issued in 1610, but there are many reasons to believe that editions were published at an earlier date.^[41]

Hudson, no doubt, knew also the celebrated Molineux Map, published in 1600 (outline on C. Pl. 20). This map shows two passages to the west, one by Davis Strait, the other in the country which was usually known as "Norumbega." The latter was called "R. de Guamas," which may be identified with the Penobscot River. On the Molineux Map this river is connected with the St. Lawrence, an idea which had been already expressed on the map of Nova Francia in Ramusio, 1556 (C. Pl. 14).

When Hudson was baffled in the direction of Nova Zembla, he laid before his crew the two above-mentioned alternatives; one, to direct their search to Davis Strait, the other, to follow up the suggestion made by Captain Smith, that there was a branch of the sea leading into the Western Ocean, to the north of the English colony in Virginia, of both of which possible routes he may have been cognisant, either from the Molineux Map,^[42] or from another source which we shall now refer to. From a consideration of all of the known facts, it seems a not unlikely assumption that, from the outset, Hudson pinned his chief hope of success upon the last-mentioned route, and exerted his influence in its favour.

It is more than likely that Hudson's material included a general map, on which the cartographical details supplied by various special or local maps were brought together and combined. Such a map, indicating just how much of the east coast of North America Hudson could have known before he started on his third voyage, would be of the highest interest. No such map, however, has been known until very recently, when, after the manuscript of this memoir had been completed, a happy chance brought into Mr. Stokes's collection a chart which records very fully and exactly the very information which we suppose Hudson to have possessed (C. Pl. 21A).

This very interesting little manuscript map was issued, probably, by the Virginia Company, and is unique in its representation of our coast. It is described for the first time in Bernard Quaritch's Catalogue No. 332 (July, 1914), item 2. It delineates the coasts of the Northern Atlantic, including the first English settlements on the soil of the United States.

The author of the catalogue assigns to this map a date but slightly posterior to the foundation of "James Towne" by the expedition of Sir Thomas Gates, which left England in December, 1606. It is the earliest known map to both delineate and name "C. Kod," and it has also the names "Witstanbay" (for Whitsonsbay) and "garda Hok" (for Sagadahoc). These striking features are found on no other map dating from before 1610. I do not know of any earlier map giving Whitsonsbay, and the

[40] Reduced facsimile in Winsor, Vol. III, p. 40.

[41] See, for description of this map, Map Descriptions, under date.

[42] Hall, pp. 238-40.

oldest printed maps mentioning C. Cod are Alexander's map, 1624, and Briggs's map, 1625, both published in Purchas. West of Cape Cod, the island of Claudia ("Clade Ilan") is shown, which, for example, is also on the Molineux Map. Further to the west, original information is lacking and, instead of the actual configuration of the vicinity of Manhattan Island, we have what appears to be the conventional sixteenth-century representation of the Penobscot. Following the coast-line, we find, below this conventional representation, a good picture of Virginia, with Chesapeake Bay and Jamestown.

The map is neatly drawn on a small vellum roll, and measures 20 by 26 centimetres. It is coloured in red, green, light brown, and gold, and wound round a wooden roller.

The part of the North American coast which particularly interests us contains the following names:

"C. de Gamas;" "Belile;" "New Land" (for: Newfoundland); "C. Ras;" "R. de Canada;" "C. Birton" (for: C. Breton); "I. de Sabla;" "I. Bande;" "Alus marins" (for: I. aux loups marins); "garda Hok" (for: Sagadahoc); "Witstanbay" (for: Whitsonsbay); "C. Kod;" "Clade Ilan" (Claudia Island); "C. de aressifes;" "James Towne;" "C. Charles;" "C. Hennery;" "C. Hattaraste;" "Canada;" "Nova Francia;" "Virginia;" "Birmuda."

The coast-line of the territory included in the Patent of the Virginia Company, dated April 10, 1606 (34° to 45° N.L.), is coloured green. The Bermudas are here named "Birmuda," whereas, from 1611 onwards, for a considerable period, they were known as the "Summer Islands," being called after Sir George Somers, who died there in that year.

On comparing this map with a modern chart, it is evident that our East Coast is pretty accurately delineated, except for the stretch of shore, which may be described, roughly, as lying between Cape Cod and Chesapeake Bay. Here, apparently, a conventional picture of Penobscot Bay is introduced, which, of course, ought to be placed east, not west of Cape Cod. The stretch of the coast which was unknown to the author of this map is exactly that portion which was still un-mapped when Hudson left Amsterdam on his third voyage, and it was just this portion which he intended to explore, should his search for a passage to the Orient by the North prove unsuccessful.

It seems, therefore, not extravagant to suppose that a map similar to this Virginia Company Chart was in the possession of Hudson on his eventful third voyage, when he entered the harbour of New York, saw Manhattan Island, and sailed up the river which has since been known by his name.

It is very significant that, through what seems to be the misplacement on this map of the Penobscot, a large river appears north of Virginia, in about 40° N.L., in which neighbourhood, as we know, Hudson hoped to find such a river, or passage, which Captain Smith had informed him existed north of Virginia. These facts naturally suggest the idea that a map similar to ours was supplied by Smith to Hudson. It is indeed a remarkable coincidence that, just as the materials for this memoir had been completed, a map should come to light which so fully and accurately portrays the information which guided Hudson on his third voyage.

Some minor details, explained further on in this memoir, will show still more strikingly the close connection of this chart to Hudson's map material.

Thus equipped with the manuscript-maps and journals of Smith and Weymouth and with a knowledge of the printed maps then available, and possessed of some such general map as that just described, Hudson may be safely assumed to have been familiar with all that had been explored on the East Coast, up to the time of his leaving Holland. This seems to be further proved by the direction of his course, as related by Juet. When he comes upon a known point near Penobscot Bay, and again at Cape Cod, he at once seeks the open sea; but as soon as unknown parts, not shown on his maps, are reached, he closely hugs the coast, as, for instance, he did near Cape Charles, after turning back towards the north; and he enters, without hesitation, the first great river he encounters, which he may have supposed to be the river of Ottavio Pisanus's map, or that of the Virginia Company Chart.

In view of the knowledge of the East Coast which we now know Hudson possessed before his third voyage, and of the information which he obtained as a result of his explorations on that voyage, we cannot but see a close connection between him and a map dating from this period, which depicts very minutely his discoveries.^[42a] This very important document is known as the "VELASCO MAP," and was discovered in 188—by Alexander Brown, in the Simancas Archives (C. Pls. 22 and 22A).^[43] This map, which depicts the eastern coast of North America, was copied from a map brought home, apparently about December, 1610,^[43a] by a surveyor sent to America by King James I. On the original map, this surveyor had evidently delineated all the cartographical information he was able to acquire. The copy was procured in some way by the Spanish Ambassador in London, Don Alonso de Velasco, and was sent by him to the Spanish King, on March 22, 1611, apparently some three months after the surveyor had returned to England. The map was accompanied by a letter in cipher, from which the following extract has been taken.

The exact words used by Velasco in his letter to the King are:

Este Rey embio un ingeniero el año passado, a reconoçer aquella Prouincia y abra tres meses que boluio y le ha presentado la planta de todo de lo que pudo descubrir, cuya copia embio a V. M. cuya Catt^{ca} persona, etc. ^[44] This King sent last year an engineer [surveyor] to survey that Province, and it will [soon] be three months since he returned and presented to him [King James] the plan [or map] of all that he could discover, a copy of which I send Y. M. whose Catholic person, etc.

The Spanish words "y abra tres meses que boluio" are somewhat ambiguous. They may be interpreted to mean that the surveyor returned about three months before Velasco wrote his letter—which we accept as by far the most likely meaning—or that he returned after having been away about three months, which translation

[42a] This connection was, I believe, first noted by B. F. de Costa in his essay on the *Explorations of the North American Coast previous to the Voyage of Henry Hudson*; Chap. I of *The Memorial History of the City of New York*. In this essay De Costa presents much interesting and suggestive material in condensed form.

[43] See Brown, *Genesis*, No. CLVIII (p. 457).

[43a] Probably in the ship "Dainty." See Brown, *Genesis*, Vol. I, p. 455, foot-note.

[44] Copied by me from the original document in the Simancas Archives, Estado, leg. 2588, fol. 22. This document is the official, deciphered copy, made by a clerk, of Velasco's original letter. The original letter, in cipher, was not found in the Archives. A transcript of the Spanish original of this letter, together with transcripts of the other Simancas documents, reproduced in translations only, in Brown's *Genesis*, is now preserved in the New York Public Library, Manuscript Division, to which they were donated in 1898 by George L. Rives, Esq. The collection contains also a few unpublished transcripts.

can, however, I believe, be disregarded, as it is not possible that three months would have sufficed for so long a journey and the preparation of such a chart. It is conceivable that what is meant is that the explorer returned three months after having completed his survey, but this would be a far-fetched and, on the whole, improbable rendering.

If the unknown explorer of 1610 did not return to England in the "Dainty" in December, three months before Velasco wrote his letter to the Spanish King, the connection between Hudson and the original of the Velasco Map would require some other explanation than the one which we are about to set forth.

Although we do not know how this map came into Velasco's hands, it appears from other documents in the Simancas Archives, that he had sent spies to Virginia, or, at least, that he intended to do so, in May, 1611; [45] from which fact we may assume that he had done so before. We know also that he had received very early information concerning Hudson's last voyage, and was expected to investigate this matter more fully. [46]

The Velasco Map delineates the coast from Newfoundland to Virginia, including within its limits Newfoundland, the south coast of Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the territory surrounding the St. Lawrence as far as the Great Lakes, Maine, New England, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia.

The representation of Newfoundland, Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the St. Lawrence presents no features of particular interest, but reproduces the characteristics of these parts as they were commonly represented at the time. It is, however, quite another matter with the coasts occupied by the English—New England and Virginia, and the still unoccupied stretch between these two English settlements. We see at a glance that here it is the author's intention to give the results of the most recent explorations, and a careful examination brings out the very interesting fact that, *on this map, the tract explored by Hudson is accurately given.*

Examining the entire coast-line, beginning with Penobscot Bay, we find several names given originally by the first explorers of these regions: as, for instance, the Island of St. George, [47] so named by Popham in 1607; [48] the river Sagadahoc, [49] deriving its name from Weymouth in 1605; "Whitson's Hed" and Whitson's Bay, the original names bestowed upon Cape Cod and its bay by Pring, in 1603; [50] and Cape Cod, the name given to Cape Malabar, in 1602, by Gosnold, [51] who also named "Marthaes Viniard" and "Elizabeth Island," [52] all three of which names are on the Velasco Map. Even the cross, possibly erected by Weymouth, at the bend of the Tahanock, June 13, 1605, is shown on this map. [53] There are also some new forms; for example, Pemaquid, named thus by Weymouth, in 1605, [54] is called

[45] Simancas Archives, Secretaria de Estado, Leg. 2641, copied in Buckingham Smith Manuscripts, N. Y. Hist. Society, Vol. XX.

[46] El Marqués de Guadeleste, in sending from Brussels, December 2, 1611, to the Spanish King a report of Hudson's fourth voyage, says: "Don Alonso de Velasco deve dar mas luz de todo a Vuestra Magestad y para que el la tenga por sino ha llegado a su noticia se lo escribiré yo y le remitiré una copia." Unpublished document in the Simancas Archives, Secretaria de Estado, Leg. 2293.

[47] Now Monhegan Island.

[49] Now Kennebec River; *Idem*, p. 159.

[51] Strachey, p. 156; *Juel's Log*, Asher, p. 66.

[53] Brown, *Genesis*, p. 460; John Romeyn Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*. New York, 1853, Vol.

I, p. 9.

[48] Strachey, p. 168.

[50] Brown, *Genesis*, p. 1052.

[52] Strachey, p. 156.

[54] Strachey, p. 159.

"Tahanock" on the Velasco Map, and the Penobscot, mentioned by this name by Popham, in 1607,[⁵⁵], here reappears as "R. Pemerogat." Other names given in the journals of these discoverers are here omitted, such as Gosnoll's Island,[⁵⁶] Gosnoll's Hope,[⁵⁷] Segohquet (Popham, 1607),[⁵⁸] the province of Sabino, mentioned by Strachey in the year 1607,[⁵⁹] and Semianis, referred to by Gilbert in 1607.[⁶⁰] On the other hand, several names appear on the Velasco Map which are not recorded in earlier documents: for instance, "I. haute," [⁶¹] "Iles Basses," etc.

The newly discovered Virginia Company Chart is on a much smaller scale than the Velasco Map, but even under these circumstances it affords important points of comparison, both in the direction of the coast-line and in the names. We find on it, for instance, C. Cod, Whitson's bay, the island of Claudia, and Sagadahoc, although nearly all of these names are in corrupted form, probably an indication that it is a copy; in which case it is fair to assume that the original was in even closer accord with the Velasco Map.

Although it cannot be positively asserted that the Virginia Company Chart antedates the Velasco Map, its priority seems, on the whole, altogether probable, especially when we assume the close connection of Hudson with both.

As to the direction of the coast-line on these two maps, we have no basis for comparison, as the maps drawn by these earliest surveyors have for the greater part disappeared. We know that Martin Pring made a map of North Virginia, which is now lost,[⁶²] and that Tyndall made a "draughte of our River," also lost.[⁶³] A map of Virginia, dating from 1608, and one of the same date, by Tyndall, of the James and York Rivers, and a map of St. George Fort, by John Hunt (1607), have been preserved, and were published by Alexander Brown.[⁶⁴]

Alexander Brown notes[⁶⁵] that the delineation of Virginia on the Velasco Map is identical with that on the first engraved map of that country, made by William Hole for Captain John Smith, in 1612, and he is strongly of the opinion that the two were copied from originals drawn by the same draughtsman—perhaps Smith himself, or a surveyor who worked for him.

There remains to be considered the portion of the Velasco Map lying between Virginia and New England. Here we find Delaware Bay partly delineated, the entrance at about 39° N.L.; at 40° the entrance to a river stretching to the south-west; and, at about 40° 30', a very striking picture of New York Bay, in which one large island is figured, and into which three rivers empty, one of which, extending to the north-north-east, and later to the north, is delineated nearly as far as 43° N.L. A tributary, joining this river at that point, springs from a great lake at a point midway between the 43d and 44th parallels.

This whole stretch, which is shown here with much accuracy of detail, does not appear on any earlier map, and there can be no reasonable doubt that it represents the

[55] *Ibid.*, p. 167.

[57] *Ibid.*, p. 42. Now Rhode Island.

[59] *Ibid.*, p. 172.

[61] Now Isle au Haut.

[63] *Ibid.*, p. 109.

[65] Alexander Brown, *The First Republic in America*.

[56] *Ibid.*, p. 156.

[58] *Ibid.*, p. 167.

[60] *Ibid.*, p. 173. Now Cape Elizabeth.

[62] Brown, *Genesis*, p. 99.

[64] *Ibid.*, LVII, LVIII, XLVI, pp. 184, 190, 151.

Boston and New York, 1898, pp. 146-7.

results of Hudson's discoveries, agreeing as it does, in every essential particular, with the journal of Juet, even to the indefinite outline of Delaware Bay, which, it will be remembered, Juet tells us, Hudson had no opportunity thoroughly to explore, owing to its many shoals, and because of the lack of "a small pinasse."^[66] The entrance to a river, which is seen between Delaware and New York Bays, evidently depicts one of the many inlets which exist along that coast, probably Barnegat Inlet.^[67] Sandy Hook is very conspicuous on the Velasco Map, and it will be remembered that this point acquired a special interest on Hudson's voyage, as the "Half-Moon" anchored during five days in its vicinity, and as here was buried the first member of the ship's company to be slain by the Indians.^[68]

The three rivers flowing into the Outer Bay, and the other features depicted on the map, correspond pretty accurately with Juet's description.^[69] It is true that the map clearly indicates the insularity of Staten Island, which is not mentioned by Juet; but it is, I think, fair to assume that Hudson learned of its insularity from the Indians. So prominent a feature in the foreground of his view, during his five days' sojourn near Sandy Hook, could hardly have escaped his curiosity, and we know that during this period he was in constant communication with the natives, and may even have penetrated the Raritan River and the Arthur Kill, during one of the sounding expeditions referred to by Juet.

We must remember that our theory brings the Velasco Map into connection with Hudson, and not with Juet. We know that Juet's Journal did not always agree with Hudson's record, but we may, I think, safely assume that such minor discrepancies as exist would disappear if we but knew the contents of Hudson's own log.

The hypothesis of deriving the picture of the Lower Bay on the Velasco Map from Hudson's explorations, is supported by the fact that the first Dutch map delineating this bay (the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, drawn in 1614; C. Pl. 23) gives pretty nearly the same representation of it as is found on the Velasco Map. The coincidence can be explained only by assuming that the original from which the Velasco Map was copied, and the map from which Adriaen Block took his picture, had the same origin. Adriaen Block may have used a rough draft, sent over by Hudson to Holland before his papers were confiscated and he himself was detained in England.^[70] Hence, in England, there could be only one map resembling that draft, namely, Hudson's finished map, retained by the authorities.

Although Rockaway Inlet, generally considered to be the third of the three great rivers mentioned by Juet, is not shown on the Velasco Map, the shoals which he mentions before the entrance to the Narrows are very conspicuously figured. On the tracing made by Alexander Brown, and published in his *Genesis*, this distinctive feature is not reproduced. It came to light only through a personal examination of the original map in the Simancas Archives. Our Plate C. 22A, which gives a reproduction of Hudson's discoveries as portrayed on the Velasco Map, explains this point for the first time. Manhattan Island did not appear, as such, on the Velasco Map, although the two names, "Manahata" and "Manahatin," are there found, respectively, on the

[66] Asher, p. 74.

[67] *Ibid.*, pp. 75, 76.

[68] *Ibid.*, p. 80.

[69] For discussion of Juet's description, with attributions, see Chronology, September, 1609.

[70] See pages 45, text to note [12]; 58, text to note [84]; 71, text to note [44].

west and east shores of the Hudson, the latter near the head of the Upper Bay, at about the point where Manhattan Island actually lies. It is not strange that Hudson should have failed to recognise the insularity of Manhattan, as the entrance to the Harlem River has, even to-day, nothing to suggest a strait separating the Island from the mainland. It is, however, difficult to account for the fact that he did not notice the mouth of the East River, or, at least, did not record it, although on a close examination of our full-size facsimile of this part of the Velasco Map, we see two inlets on the eastern bank of the river, the northern one being somewhat below 41° , which corresponds with the true latitude of Harlem River. We may, perhaps, recognise in these two inlets the Harlem and East Rivers; the stretch of land between the two being, then, the western shore of Manhattan Island.

The course of the Hudson River, as depicted on the map, offers an even more striking resemblance to Juet's description, and corresponds so closely with its real course that it must have been drawn here after very careful observations.

We notice especially the green mountains, depicted on the map at about $41^{\circ} 20'$, and corresponding with Juet's "Streight betweene two points," reached on September 14th, where there was "very high land on both sides." This point is described by Moulton as situated "between Stony and Verplanck Points near Peekskill," which is at $41^{\circ} 25'$.

From Juet's detailed description, we see that Hudson was very desirous of recording the course of the river in all its essential detail, and it is very suggestive and noteworthy that the river is shown in detail on the Velasco Map, almost exactly up to the point that must have been reached by Hudson's small boat, which, Juet tells us, continued to the "end of the river's navigableness," about eight or nine leagues above the spot where the "Half-Moon" was halted by shallow water. The northern limit reached by the "Half-Moon" is given by Van Meteren as $42^{\circ} 40'$, although the point is generally believed to have been a few minutes farther north, at about $42^{\circ} 48'$, or just above Cohoes and the confluence of the Mohawk River, which confluence is plainly shown on the Velasco Map.

But by far the most suggestive and striking point of resemblance between the Velasco Map and Juet's Journal is the fact that, on this whole section of the map, no names are found, except "Manahata" and "Manahatin," and that in Juet's description, with the sole exception of Colman's Point, no other name is given than "Manna-hata," [71] which, as on the Velasco Map, is described as situated on the west bank of the river, and not on the east, where it was later located by the Dutch.[72]

[71] Asher, p. 91.

[72] Moulton (*History of New York*. N. Y., 1826, Vol. I, p. 272), who very carefully, if not always convincingly, locates the various points along the Hudson River described by Juet, places "Manna-hata" on the western bank, which seems to be justified by a careful examination of Juet's description. The "cliffe, that looked of the colour of a white greene, as though it were either copper or silver myne," probably describes the rocky bluff at Hoboken. It is evident, from the text, that this cliff was very near the mouth of the river, out of which they ran early the following morning, as we are told that by 12 o'clock they had run through the Narrows and were clear of all the inlet. As there are no cliffs worthy of the name near the south end of Manhattan Island, it seems clear that the cliff here described, which was "on that side of the river that is called Manna-hata," was on the western bank, and it can, almost undoubtedly, be identified as Hoboken, although Asher dissented from this view (p. 91, note 2). As a further proof of the correctness of this assumption, attention is called to the fact that the "Half-Moon," having been driven on the shore of the bay near the foot of the cliff, was driven off again by a "north-northwest" wind, which, of course, could not have happened if she had been lying off the Manhattan shore.

As an additional point of similarity between the Velasco Map and Hudson's route, as described by Juet, attention is called to the location of Cape Malabar by the latter, in $40^{\circ} 10' \text{ N.L.}$, which Purchas, in a marginal note, corrects to $41^{\circ} 10'$; [73] and also to the fact that Purchas gives to it the name of Cape Cod. On the Velasco Map, Cape Cod (which is our Cape Malabar) is in 41° , though its real latitude is $42^{\circ} 4'$. Asher, who was ignorant of the existence of the Velasco Map, nevertheless supposed that the Cape Cod of Juet might be identical with our Cape Malabar. De Laet says that Hudson found after his "besteek" (a route-line drawn on a map) that Cape Cod (Cape Malabar) lay seventy-five Dutch miles more to the west than it was put on all maps. [74] With the possible exception of the Virginia Company Chart, I have not found any map antedating that of Velasco, which gives the name of Cape Cod, a name which was bestowed by Gosnold in 1602; but on Briggs's map, published in 1625, as on the Virginia Company Chart, where it corresponds with Cape Malabar, it is shown lying nearly due north of the Bermudas, or about five degrees farther to the east than it should be—which distance, it will be noted, corresponds to the seventy-five Dutch miles referred to by De Laet. Cape Malabar lies, in reality, five and a half degrees to the east of Cape Hatteras; on the Velasco Map, somewhat less than six degrees, consequently nearly in its proper place. It is, therefore, shown on the Velasco Map *in accordance with the corrected survey of Hudson*; and this fact affords strong additional evidence that the Velasco Map is in some way connected with him.

The name "Manahatin," on the eastern shore of the river, was perhaps put in by the surveyor by whom the original of the Velasco Map was made. This form is very suggestive, and perhaps was intended to denote the territory of the island itself. Tooker, before the Velasco Map was made known by Alexander Brown, explained Manhattan as a compound, consisting of "Manah"-island, and "atin"-hill. [75] If this is not a mere coincidence, we may say that the name of Manhattan Island appears for the first time on the Velasco Map. [76]

There remains still to be accounted for the delineation, shown on the Velasco Map, of the small section of coast including the southern shore of Long Island and the mainland between its most eastern point and Cape Cod. Juet says very distinctly that Hudson, after leaving New York Bay, sailed directly to England, without sighting any

[73] Asher, p. 66.

[74] Murphy, pp. 133, 146. Seventy-five Dutch miles are approximately equivalent to 125 English miles.

[75] Cited by W. M. Beauchamp in *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 129, in *New York State Museum, Bulletin* 108, Archaeology 12. Albany, 1907; Edward Hagaman Hall also accepts Tooker's explanation.

[76] This, and some other conclusions in connection with the Velasco Map, were deduced from facts and documents, before my attention was called to the interesting study devoted by Edward Hagaman Hall to Hudson's voyage, and printed in the *Fifteenth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*. Albany, 1910, pp. 227-346.

I have noted, with great interest, that Mr. Hall and I have come to the same conclusions on most of the chief points. I differ, however, with him in regard to some of the statements which he makes on pages 304-8 of his study: Hudson River was not named by Verrazzano "Vendôme," but "Angoleme"; or rather this name was bestowed upon the neighbouring country (see p. 12, text to note [38]). I cannot see any connection between the name Anthony's Nose and the Rio San Antonio, of Oviedo. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether by this name Hudson River is meant (see pp. 26 and 27). The name Hudson River is not mentioned for the first time in 1622, but is found as early as 1614 (see p. 69, text to note [25]). I think we are safe in assuming that the Dutch explorer of 1610 never reached the Hudson River (see pp. 65 and 66, text to notes [13] and [14]). For the remarks on huts, presumed to have been erected on Manhattan Island in 1613, we refer to p. 64, text to notes [6] and [7], and p. 104.

land; accordingly Hudson cannot be considered as the author of the information given on this part of the map.

The direction and conformation of this coast-line seem to show that the outline was not filled in arbitrarily; the form of Long Island, especially, being distinctly discernible, although Long Island Sound is not shown. In this connection, it will be remembered, Dermer, in 1619, stated that "heretofore" Long Island "was taken for mayne." [77]

Who, then, was the surveyor of this important map? It cannot have been Argall. Though Strachey tells us that he explored the coast between Cape Malabar and Chesapeake Bay, [78] it appears, from Argall's own journal of his voyage, from June 19 to August 31, 1610, that he did not see anything of the coast between Cape Malabar and Delaware Bay; [79] and, as Argall carefully explored this bay, he would undoubtedly have given a better picture of it than we find on the Velasco Map. It seems, then, that Strachey's statement should be applied only to Argall's explorations in the *neighbourhood* of Delaware Bay.

It also seems evident that the mysterious surveyor, whoever he was, sailed along the coast from west to east, and thus overlooked the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. If Argall really had sailed along this coast, going westward from Cape Malabar, as Strachey says he did, it seems hardly likely that he could have missed Long Island Sound.

Where, then, shall we look for the author of this connecting link? If Alexander Brown, who discovered the Velasco Map, and who for several years occupied himself particularly in collecting all available documents and information relating to these early explorations, could not identify the surveyor referred to by Velasco, it is not strange that we have not been more fortunate. I may, however, hazard a suggestion.

There is a place where Van Meteren states that the English intended to send Hudson again to the river found by him, in order to explore it further. [80] Comparing this with the confused statements prevailing in the works of contemporary writers as to what happened immediately after Hudson's return (Castell, in 1644, even went so far as to state that Hudson was sent again to the Hudson River by the Dutch in 1610), [81] the possibility presents itself to my mind that, when Hudson was sent to Hudson Bay, in 1610, another explorer, whose identity is at present unknown, was despatched to the region of the Hudson River, in the hope that still another river might be found on the section of coast left unexplored by Hudson—between his river and Cape Malabar—and that this river might lead to the Western Sea. We must suppose this explorer to have been perfectly equipped with the knowledge gathered recently by Hudson.

There was, in fact, such a man in England at that date, a cartographer, by name John Daniel, several of whose maps are preserved in the British Museum, and in Florence in the Biblioteca Nazionale. One of the latter maps shows, in the location of the outer bay or harbour of New York, a delineation which can, almost without doubt, be traced to the Velasco Map itself, and, furthermore, gives Hudson's name

[77] *Purchas*, Vol. IV, p. 1778.

[78] Strachey, p. 42.

[79] Brown, *Genesis*, pp. 428-39.

[80] Murphy, pp. 121, 68.

[81] W. Castell, *Short Discovery of the Coasts and Continent of America*. London, 1644 (Copy in N. Y. Pub. Lib. and in Brit. Mus.), p. 21.

to the river on the western bank of which Manhattan is indicated (C. Pl. 34 and page 96).

In the year 1612, the well-known Dutch cartographer Hessel Gerritsz published a book on Spitzbergen, in which he describes the most recent discoveries near the North Pole. This treatise is accompanied by a map, which, in his book, Gerritsz says was "taken from a map by John Daniel, compiled in London in the year 1612."^[82] On this map an ice-bank is shown, discovered by Hudson in 1608, which proves that John Daniel had obtained original information concerning Hudson's explorations.

I present this merely as a possible explanation. As Velasco speaks explicitly of an "ingeniero" (surveyor) who was sent to America by the English King, this man was apparently no sailor, captain, or pilot; and thus Velasco's words can be properly applied to John Daniel, about whom all that we know is that he was a map-maker.

On the Velasco Map, it will be remembered, the Hudson River stops exactly at the most northerly point reached by Hudson; but the Mohawk, which he did not explore, is here continued till it connects with a large sea or lake, which no doubt is the sea mentioned by Popham in his letter of December 13, 1607, which letter was written from Sagadahoc to King James I, and in which he says: "[the natives] positively assure me, that there is a certain sea in the opposite or western part of this province, distant not more than seven days' journey from our fort of St. George in Sagadahoc: a sea, large, wide and deep, of the boundaries of which they are wholly ignorant: which cannot be any other than the Southern Ocean, reaching to the regions of China, which unquestionably cannot be far from these parts."^[83] The Mohawk River and this great sea, on Velasco's map, are shown in blue, which indicates, as a contemporary note on the map explains, that their delineation is based upon information obtained from the Indians.

Adriaen Block, who, as we have remarked already,^[84] probably borrowed his delineation of Lower New York Bay from a rough draft by Hudson, omits the Mohawk. This leads to one of two hypotheses: that the Mohawk was not on Hudson's rough draft, sent over to Holland, but that he added it on his finished map, which was kept in England; or that we owe this important addition to the unknown surveyor of 1610.

What sources, then, did the unknown surveyor use for his map? We have seen that only the small tract of coast-line from the western end of Long Island to Cape Cod was the result of his own observations; for all the other delineations on the map we can assign earlier discoverers and surveyors. There is, I think, much reason to believe that he got the information which he lacked for this map from Hudson, in whose track he sailed, shortly after Hudson's return, and with the purpose of completing Hudson's explorations. If, then, we omit the coast from the western end of Long Island to Cape Cod, the delineation of which tract is due to the observations of this unknown surveyor, we see in the *Velasco Map* a copy of the chart which Hudson brought home after his discovery of the Hudson River.

As Hudson explored the coast only from Cape Charles to New York Bay, and as he corrected the situation of Cape Malabar, it is evident that he had with him maps

^[82] *Early Dutch and English Voyages to Spitzbergen in the Seventeenth Century*. Ed. by W. Martin Conway, Hakluyt Society, II, 11 (1904), p. 21.

^[83] Brown, *Genesis*, p. 146.

^[84] See p. 45, text to note ^[12].

(or a map) showing the other coasts as they are indicated on the Velasco Map; and, as we have shown, this map (or maps) must have closely resembled the Virginia Company Chart. Such a map (or maps) we know he actually did receive from Captain Smith of Virginia; and we know, furthermore, that Smith had at his disposal the results of the work of several surveyors in Virginia and New England, to which he had probably added surveys made by himself.^[85] It is known that there were at this time several explorers and surveyors in these regions, and that, at the very moment of Hudson's visit to New York Bay, and its great river, Champlain was only a hundred miles or so to the north, and Smith himself, about the same distance to the south.

Finally, we must call attention to the coloured shading of the Velasco Map.^[86] We have already spoken of the blue, which, as explained by a contemporary note on the map, indicates the information derived from the Indians.

It is interesting to note that the brown outline begins at the south, almost precisely at the point ($37^{\circ} 45'$) mentioned by Van Meteren as the place where, on August 12th, the "Half Moon" turned north. There is, apparently, a slight discrepancy between this and Juet's description, where the latter speaks of sighting land in $37^{\circ} 26'$ on the seventeenth. It is, however, well known that the latitudes given by Purchas are often at fault, the errors originating either with this compiler or from the originals which he used—in this case Juet's log. That the Velasco Map corresponds with Van Meteren, who used Hudson's log, is another indication that it was based on Hudson's map.

Van Meteren also records that the "Half-Moon" sailed up the river as far as $42^{\circ} 40'$. The map, however, shows the brown outline extending somewhat beyond 43° ; but, as the last thirty miles, or thereabout, were made in the small boat, and not on the ship, this slight discrepancy is easily explained. The brown colour ends a little west of the mouth of the Hudson River, which again coincides with what we know of the extent of Hudson's discoveries; and the section of coast from here to Cape Cod, or rather to a point somewhat beyond the eastern extremity of Long Island, which stretch, as we have seen, must have been explored by the unknown surveyor of 1610, is indicated on the map in sepia. The stretch from there to Cape Cod is in light reddish brown. Cape Cod itself is in yellow, as are all the other coasts that are not in green. It seems, therefore, that yellow, green, and reddish brown must indicate *already explored coasts*, while brown and sepia stand for those *newly discovered*. To sum up our theory briefly: Hudson took with him a chart indicating the coasts in green, yellow, and reddish brown; the coast-line which he discovered was added on this chart in a different colour—brown; and his successor, the mysterious unknown explorer of 1610, used a sepia shade for the delineation of the tract which he added

[85] See Brown, *The First Republic in America*, pp. 146-7. A full description of Smith's map of Virginia, in P. Lee Phillips, *Virginia Cartography, a Bibliographical Description* (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 1039. Washington, 1896), pp. 19-34.

[86] Our reproduction in colours of the Velasco Map, C. Plate 22, exactly corresponds with the original. The colour work has, very obligingly, been done by the expert hand of the kind Director of the Archives of Simancas, Don Juan Montero Conde, and has been carefully compared with the original by the present author. In the New York Public Library, there is preserved a modern coloured copy of the Velasco Map, the original copy made for Alexander Brown, on which apparently all the green of the original is rendered by blue, and the sepia is not expressed, separately, but is merged with the brown, thus destroying the striking correspondence of the brown colouring of the original with Hudson's route.

from his explorations. In the colouring, too, we find some resemblance between the Velasco map and the Virginia Company Chart, which, on other grounds as well (as we have seen), has been brought into close relation with Hudson. Newfoundland for example, is coloured green on both, and Nova Scotia and the south shore of the Saint Lawrence are in brown, with a broad yellow band of shading. A considerable part of this stretch, it will be remembered, is in yellow on the Velasco map.

Summarising, in more precise and detailed form, the principal points of the foregoing hypothesis, it seems fair to conclude that Hudson took with him, on his third voyage, a map, or maps, similar to the Velasco Map, but portraying only vaguely the region between Cape Charles and Cape Malabar; that this map (or maps) was sent to him by Captain Smith, embodied the entire knowledge (possessed by the English) of the East Coast, and must have resembled, closely, the Virginia Company Chart; that Hudson added to this map the delineation of the coast between Cape Charles and the western extremity of Long Island, including the course of the Hudson River; and, finally, that his mysterious successor, who was, perhaps, the well-known cartographer John Daniel, completed this coast-line, by adding, in more detail and with greater accuracy, the tract between New York Bay and Cape Cod.

Until the re-discovery of Hudson's chart, the Velasco Map must fill its place, and, as we have shown that it must resemble Hudson's chart very closely, its great importance is manifest, which importance is still more evident when we compare it with the Virginia Company Chart.

We must leave to future historians the task of considering the facts and arguments here briefly stated, and the deduction of new facts therefrom; but the unexpected discovery, at the last moment, of this very important document, gives us an opportunity to indicate, very briefly, the main conclusions which can be anticipated.

The Virginia Company Chart throws new light on Hudson's career, and helps to explain parts which, till now, were but vaguely understood. We can now appreciate the full importance of the maps sent to him by his friend Captain Smith, and can understand how great was the value to the Dutch of the knowledge which thus came into Hudson's possession. The maps which existed in the Low Countries at that date showed practically no real knowledge of the American coast north of Virginia, and this lack of positive knowledge led to such fantastic representations as we encounter on Pisanus's map and on the earlier editions of the Van Langren Globe.

On the Virginia Company Chart, we find for the first time recorded a positive and relatively accurate knowledge of the coast-line north and east of the suspected passage in the neighbourhood of 40° N.L., including Cape Cod and extending to a point midway between the 43d and 44th degrees.

In view of the important advance in knowledge concerning these regions which we are now aware that the English had, at this time, recently made—beyond that possessed by the Dutch—we see at once the motive which actuated the English King in forbidding Hudson to enter the service of the Dutch; and our theory, which was based primarily on the document found in the Spanish Archives, and cited above, is thereby very materially strengthened. With this new chart before us, it is easy

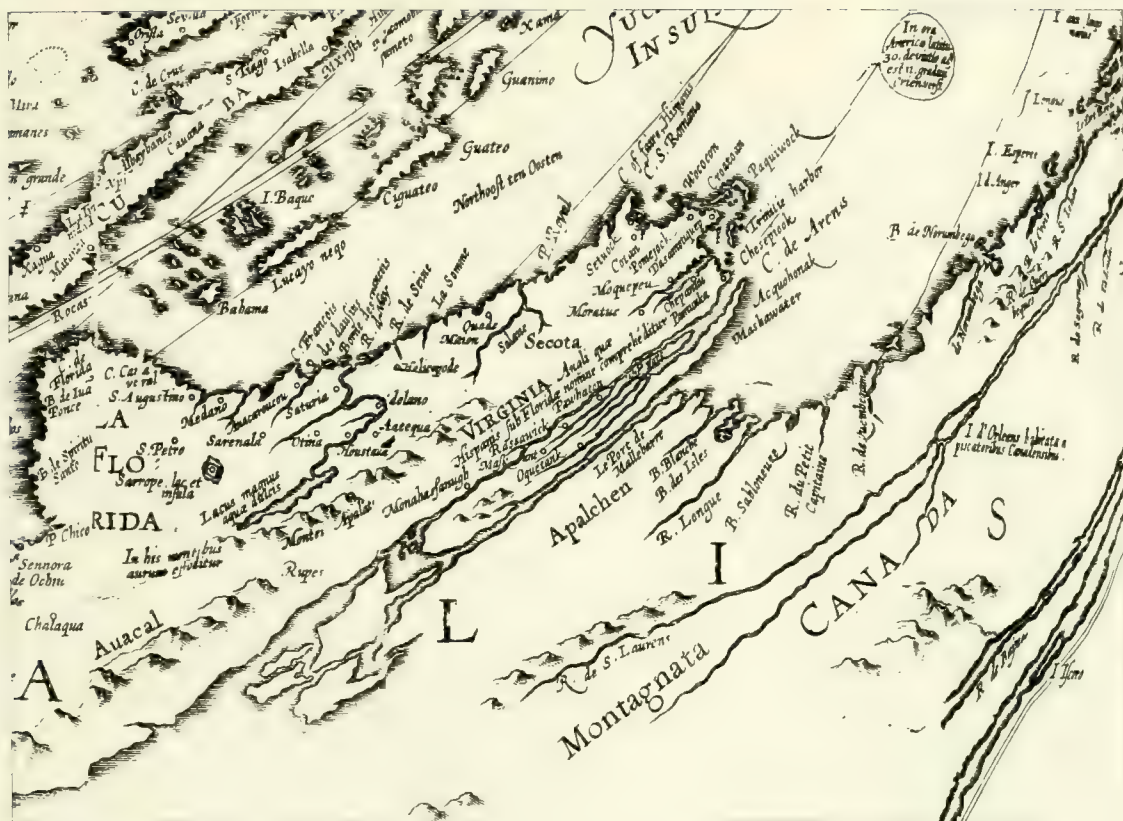
to understand the full consequence of Hudson's action in placing his knowledge and his person at the command of a foreign nation, whereby the profits gained were acquired at the cost of his own country. It, therefore, becomes clear why Hudson did not enter Chesapeake Bay, where, as Juet informs us, "were our Englishmen," whose presence was, of course, a very good reason why he should avoid that harbour.

It is true, the Dutch received but scanty information of Hudson's discoveries, because of his detention in England after the return from his third voyage; and new expeditions were required to re-find the great river which he had discovered, as will be seen in the next chapter. But the preliminary report which he was able to send to Holland sufficed to raise the interest of the Dutch merchants, and to direct their enterprises to those regions which, before Hudson, had remained unvisited by the Dutch.

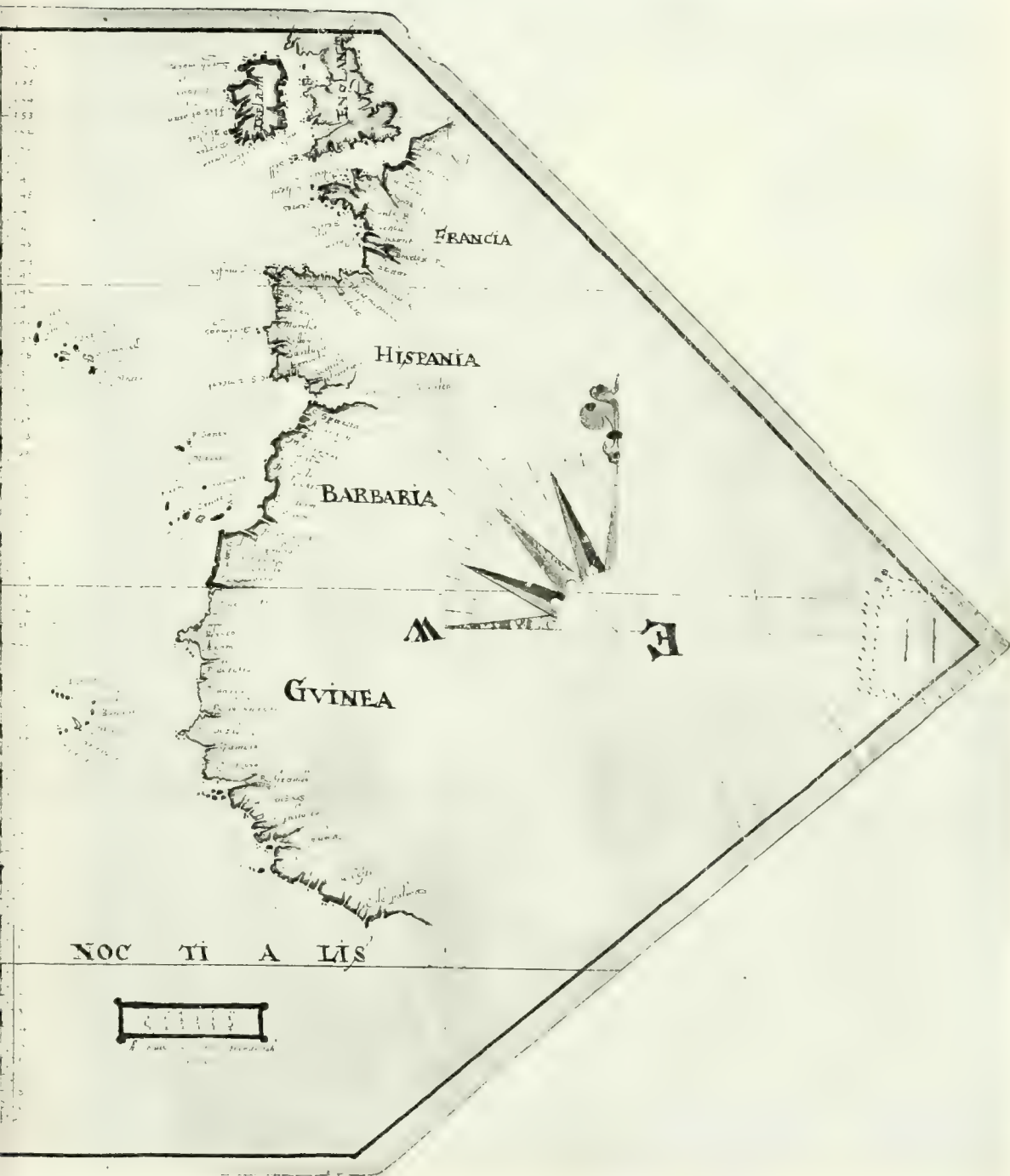
The settlement of the Dutch on Manhattan Island and their influence upon the origin and early development of the City of New York are, therefore, seen to be due largely to the political imprudence of Captain Smith, in sending his maps and other information to Hudson.

PLATES

21-22-A









VELASCO MAP. 1610.

CHAPTER III
FIRST DUTCH SURVEYS OF THE VICINITY OF
MANHATTAN ISLAND
(THE FIGURATIVE MAPS OF BLOCK
AND HENDRICKS)
1614-1616

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FIRST DUTCH SURVEYS OF THE VICINITY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

(THE FIGURATIVE MAPS OF BLOCK AND HENDRICKS)

1614-1616

DURING the years immediately succeeding Hudson's visit to New York Bay in 1609, we are very much in the dark as to what took place in America, as well as in England and Holland, as a sequel to his discoveries. If Velasco had not distinctly stated, in his letter to the Spanish King, that a certain surveyor, sent by James I, had returned to England about three months before he (Velasco) wrote his letter (see Chap. II, note 44), and that this surveyor had presented a map to the King, on which he had drawn all that he had been able to discover, we should, perhaps, doubt even the existence of such a surveyor.[¹]

For the enterprises undertaken by the Dutch between 1609 and 1614, contemporary documents, similar in importance to Velasco's letter, are entirely lacking, although historians and others, writing shortly after the events took place, record that the Dutch visited these shores during this period, and perhaps even earlier. Briefly summed up, these records are as follows:

In 1598, Dutch whalers, sent out by Gerrit Bicker and some other Dutch patrons, were at the "North" and "South" Rivers (the Hudson and the Delaware). This was recorded by the Directors of the Dutch West India Company, in 1644.[²] In 1607, Dutch vessels were at Canseau, on the shores of the river of Canada.[³] In 1610,

[¹] It is rather strange that there is nowhere to be found the slightest reference or hint concerning this event, either in printed or in MS. documents. After investigations in English and Dutch depositories, a special search was made in the Simancas Archives, among the correspondence of the Spanish Ambassadors, but without result. A negative statement is all that has been found, namely, a letter of information, sent from Amsterdam, September 7, 1611 (Secretaria de Estado, Leg. 2293). The anonymous writer gives an account of the several expeditions sent to the North by the English and the Dutch, and, referring to the voyage of Hudson, and to the English expedition of 1611, says, "Este es lo que se ha hecho en Inglatierra los años de 1608 y 1609. *En el año de 1610 no han tentado nada.*" The third voyage of Hudson is referred to in these curious words: "En Holanda en el año 1609 la compania de las Indias Orientales temiendo que los Ingleses salienen con su empresa ha tambien ymbiado un navio hazia el Norte que ha hecho muy poco o nada."

[²] *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, pp. 139, 140; see also Daniël van Pelt, *Were the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1598?*, in the *National Magazine* (1891-2), pp. 91, 97, 179. B. F. de Costa, in his *Cabo de Baxos*, cites another authority in support of this information. This is, however, even less convincing. Bradford, who lived in Holland in 1608, writes, in a letter of June 15, 1627, to Sir Ferdinand Gorges, that the Dutch on the Hudson "have used trading these six or seven and twenty years."

[³] E. B. O'Callaghan, *History of New Netherland*. New York, 1848, Vol. I, p. 32 (foot-note), citing Belknap, "Biog. I. 337."

shortly after the news of Hudson's discovery had reached Holland, some Amsterdam merchants despatched a ship to the same regions,[⁴] and, in 1632,[⁵] the West India Company, in a letter to the States-General, declared that, in 1610 and the following years, Dutch inhabitants "had resorted thither . . . to the North River, commonly called the Manhattes." O'Callaghan's unsupported statement that, in 1612, various vessels were trading along the Hudson, and that, in 1613, huts were built on Manhattan Island,[⁶] was based primarily on the Beauchamp Plantagenet pamphlet, *A Description of the Province of New Albion*, published in 1648 to bolster up the English claims, and has been entirely discredited by modern investigations.[⁷]

A careful research, made especially for the present work, among documents, published and unpublished, written during the years immediately preceding 1614, has not succeeded in completely disclosing the enterprises of the Dutch in America during this period, but it has afforded, nevertheless, authentic material, with the aid of which an historical representation can be built up, far more closely approaching the real course of events than the vague statements referred to above.

In a letter, dated August 18, 1607, London, from Dudley Carleton to John Chamberlain, we find the following statement: "Mr. Porie tells me of a name given by a Dutchman who wrote to him in Latin from the new towne in Verginia, Jacobopolis, and Mr. Warner hath a letter from Mr. George Percie who names theyr towne Jamesfort, which we like best of all the rest, because it comes neere to Chemes-ford." [⁸]

Another Dutchman in Virginia was Damasus Blyenburg, born in 1558, a student of the celebrated Leyden University, and known by several published collections of Latin poems, and by his correspondence, in Latin, with his professors. Specimens of his letters are preserved in the Royal Library at The Hague. In one of these, written from The Hague, July 18, 1608, to Bonaventura Vulcanius, the well-known professor of Greek, he takes leave of him, as he intends to start for Virginia, as a secretary to Thomas Gates.[⁹]

In 1611, the English founded a colony on the James River, in Virginia, in partnership with some German artisans who had been brought over by Newport in 1608, hence the name of the "Dutch Gap." [¹⁰] These "Germans" may have been Dutch, brought over by Thomas Gates, who, in company with Newport, was in Dutch service before he went to Virginia.

I do not intend to suggest that Damasus Blyenburg was the intermediary through whom Smith sent his maps to Hudson, but the presence of Dutchmen in Virginia, at that early period, makes it easy to believe that their letters called the attention of Dutch merchants in Holland to that part of the world.

In 1610, according to De Laet, a ship was sent by some Amsterdam merchants to the region visited by Hudson. Edward Hagaman Hall, in his article on *The New*

[4] After De Laet, 1625. See Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland*, p. 134.

[5] *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, pp. 51, 52.

[6] E. B. O'Callaghan, *The Register of New Netherland*. Albany, 1865.

[7] See Chronology, 1614, and Bibliography, under "Plantagenet."

[8] *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I, 1603-1610*, Preserved in the State Paper Dept. of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. London, 1857, Vol. XXVIII, No. 34, p. 367.

[9] "Ut cum viro generoso, forti, atque prudenti D. Thoma Gatex Equite Anglo, et Virginiae Americanae Prorege (qui me inter suos consiliarios eligere dignatus est) dictam Virginiam accederem, quae Regio sita est inter Floridam, et Novam Franciam, in America occidentali," etc.

[10] Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. III, p. 138.

York Commercial Tercentenary, in the *Nineteenth Ann. Report of the Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc.* (p. 465), points out the interesting fact that the promoters of this voyage were evidently the same as those to whom the exclusive privilege of trade was granted in 1614, and whose names are given in the grant of October 11th of that year. De Laet, in his first edition (1625), after referring to the ship sent out in 1610, continues, "and in the subsequent years their High Mightinesses the States General granted to *these merchants* the exclusive privilege of navigating this river and trading there." The later versions, of 1633 and 1640, add "*and our people wintered there.*" In connection with the mysterious voyage of this year, I may also note that in the Records of the Admiralty of Amsterdam (preserved in the Rijksarchief at The Hague), I recently found the following facts recorded: On February 2, 1610, Isaac Le Maire, a merchant of Amsterdam, hires the yacht "De Vos" from the Admiralty for a period of eight months, paying 160 florins a month, but he expects to return it earlier. He wanted the ship: "tot zeeckere voyage dien hy voorgenomen heeft te laten doen, daer aen hy verclaerde den Lande grootelyx aengelegen, ende zeer profytelyk te syn, indien de voorss. voyage geluckich succedeert gelyck hy verhoopt dat se buyten twyffel doen sal":—"for a certain voyage which he intended to have undertaken, and which he declared would be very desirable and profitable to the country, provided the said voyage succeeded fortunately, as without a doubt he hopes it will do." On February 10th, he proposes to buy the yacht; on February 12th, the Admiralty puts a price of 2400 florins upon it, and, on the same day, he buys it for 1400 florins.

Isaac Le Maire was a well-known figure in the Dutch navigation of those days, and was deeply interested in the search for the best and shortest route to India, especially by way of the North. In 1609, he is mentioned, with Dominee Plancius, Hudson, and Linschoten (all leaders in the attempt to solve that great commercial problem of the day), in connection with the endeavour to secure Hudson's employment for such a voyage, on behalf of the French King. The accomplishment of his purpose was, however, prevented by the Directors of the Dutch East India Company.

Le Maire found another captain in Melchior van den Kerckhoven, who sailed one month after Hudson, on May 5, 1609, but whose voyage did not succeed.^[11]

Again, in 1612, a ship is recorded as going to the North for Le Maire,^[12] and after all of these northern expeditions had failed, he sent out, in 1616, an expedition to seek a better way round the south of America. This expedition led to the famous discovery of the Strait of Le Maire, thus named after his son, Jacques, who was one of the leaders of the expedition.

As we have seen Le Maire, in February, 1610, preparing for a voyage, the purpose of which he carefully concealed, we may fairly conclude that he was again trying to

[11] Murphy, pp. 27, 28; S. Muller Fz., *Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie*. Utrecht, 1874, p. 59; A. Wichmann, *Dirck Gerritsz*. Groningen, 1899, pp. 78, 79.

"De slechte reyse, die Kerckhoven gedaen heeft voor Isac Lameir."—*Beschryvinghe van der Samoyeden Landt in Tartarien*. Amsterdam, Hessel Gerritsz, 1612, p. 3; mentioned in *De Reis van Jan Cornelisz. May*, 1611-1612, Uitg. S. Muller Fz., 's Gravenhage, 1909, p. 195. This voyage is also mentioned in an unpublished letter of El Marqués de Guadeleste to the Spanish King, dated May 9, 1609, and enclosing information from Holland, dated April 30 and May 4: "A mas de los dos navios que harriba digo yban para la China salio Herelt Hoven [= Kerckhoven] dicho dia con una nave buena por cuenta de Isaac Lemaire la misma vuelta via del Norte." (Simancas Archives, Secr. de Est., Leg. 2291.)

[12] Murphy, p. 28.

carry out his design of the foregoing year. In January, 1610, we find him in Paris, negotiating with the King regarding a collaboration with the Dutch East India Company; [13] and it will be remembered that it was in the very same month that the Directors of the East India Company summoned Hudson back from England, where he had been detained since his return from America, but that he was still not permitted by the English authorities to proceed to Holland. [14] This may have encouraged Le Maire, who knew all about Hudson's projects, to follow in his track.

It is possible that De Laet refers to this enterprise of Le Maire's, when he states that, again in 1610, a ship was sent by some Amsterdam merchants to the region visited by Hudson. We may assume that this ship really started, but it is more than doubtful whether it ever reached the American coast.

Though Le Maire had bought the yacht "De Vos" from the Admiralty of Amsterdam, we hear of her again, in January of the following year, 1611, as destined by the Admiralty for a new voyage, through the north seas to India. We may, therefore, assume that Le Maire resold her to the Admiralty, after she had come back from her unsuccessful voyage; or, we may, perhaps, accept Prof. Wichmann's suggestion, that Le Maire was also interested in this expedition. [15]

On March 28, 1611, "De Vos" sailed from Holland, together with another yacht, called "De Craen" (the crane). The head of the expedition was Jan Cornelisz May, of Hoorn, and his pilot was Pieter Fransz, born in Sichein, in Brabant. The vessels were to follow exactly the track of Hudson, first going to the north-east, in order to try to circumnavigate Asia, and, if the ice should prevent their following this route, they were then to direct their course towards Nova Francia. We have full information of this expedition, and we know that, after having tried in vain to penetrate the American coast, near Cape Canso, on October 28, 1611, the ships, following the coast-line, reached the bay of Cape Cod, called by them "Fuyck bay," and went no farther than Cape Malabar, [16] called "Vlakke Houk." Several names, found along the New England coast on Dutch maps of that period, were bestowed by Captain May, on this expedition, which, in other respects, not only added nothing to Hudson's discoveries, but failed even to refind Hudson's river.

In his journal, Jan Cornelisz May tells us that he made a map of that part of the American coast along which he sailed. [17] The actual author of this map, which has been lost, was Pieter Fransz, pilot on May's ship. This fact appears from an entry in the Acts of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, dated March 27, 1613, in which we are informed that Hessel Gerritsz petitioned the Admiralty to lend him the maps of Nova Francia made by Pieter Fransz, which petition was refused. It is there stated that

[13] Letter of Juan de Mancicidor, Brussels, February 20, 1610; in Simancas Archives, Secretaria de Estado, Leg. 2292.

[14] Van Meteren, in Murphy, ed. of 1909, p. 121.

[15] A. Wichmann, *Dirck Gerritsz*. Groningen, 1899, p. 79, note 4.

[16] According to the original log of Jan Cornelisz May, Hessel Gerritsz, in his description of May's voyage, puts the Fuyck bay in 40° 35', which is evidently an error for 41° 35'. This error accounts for the remark of S. Muller Fz. that the expedition reached a point somewhat to the south of New York! (*Descriptio ac delineatio geographica detectionis freti*, . . . ab Henrico Hudsono Anglo. Amsterdam, 1613; *De Reis van J. C. May*, p. 197 and xlviii).

[17] For May's voyage, see: *De Reis van Jan Cornelisz. May naar de Yssee en de Amerikaansche Kust*, 1611-12, *Verzameling van bescheiden*, uitgegeven door S. Muller Fz.'s Gravenhage, 1909 (Werken, uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging. Vol. I).

Pieter Fransz had been pilot to Captain Jan Cornelisz May, on his voyage in search of the Strait of Anian,—that is, the North West Passage.^[18]

On February 15, 1612, "De Vos" returned, and, after having visited Nova Zembla a second time, was back in Holland October 3, 1612.^[19] Some months later, on March 29, 1613, the ship was sold to Jonas Witsen and Symon Willemsz. Nooms, two merchants of Amsterdam, who sent it again to the American coast, under command of the same Pieter Fransz who had accompanied Jan Cornelisz May as a pilot. He was to visit the Hudson River, and to trade with the Indians. Pieter Fransz, on this expedition, was killed by the natives, and his successor, Jan de With, did not visit the Hudson River, as we find expressly stated on August 13, 1614, after he had returned to Holland.^[20]

It has been necessary to extend our account of the explorations made during the first four years following Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River, in order to disprove the misstatements which have been made, based on secondary sources, and on even less authentic information. Recent literature on this subject, and discoveries made in documents in the archives, up to the present unused, have made it possible to disclose pretty completely the events which took place during those years. These may be briefly summarised as follows:

- 1 In 1610, the ship "De Vos" was sent on the track of Hudson by Isaac Le Maire. This voyage did not meet with success.
- 2 In 1611, Jan Cornelisz May, captain, and Pieter Fransz, pilot, also followed Hudson's track, on the same ship, "De Vos," and reached Cape Malabar. Maps of the coast of Maine and New England were made by Pieter Fransz on this expedition.
- 3 In 1613, Pieter Fransz again went on the same ship, "De Vos," to the American coast, direct; he was slain by the Indians, and his successor, Jan de With, did not reach Hudson's river.

It is clear that all these expeditions had in view the refinding of the river discovered by Hudson, an account of which this navigator had briefly given to his employers, and the general course of which he had probably delineated upon a sketch-map, attached to his preliminary report, but without attempting to give exact or detailed information. Although none of them succeeded, the maps made by Pieter Fransz must have proved a most important aid on these explorations, which, at last, led to the rediscovery of Hudson's river, and the country which was named by these Dutch skippers "Nieuw Nederland."

A splendid map, of the greatest importance, delineating the whole region of New

[18] "1613, 27 Maart: Hessel Gerritsz kaertmaecker binnen s(taende) ende versoeckende dat hem weeder ter handt sou(de) mogen gestelt werden de kaerten by Pr. Frans . . . gemaect van Nova Francia, die hem seeck(er) tyt geleeden eerst geleendt, ende daer naer weeder afgehaelt syn, is hem tselve . . . voor . . . dees tyt afgesegt, ende goe(t) gevonden den voorn. Pr. Franss. in College te ontbieden ende hem ernstl. te bevelen, egeene copien vande voors. caerten aen iemenden uyt te geeven."—"Pr. Fransz. voor stuurman geweest hebbende met schipper Jan Cornelisz Mey, te soecken den Straet van Anjan, is ernstl. gelast ende bevolen, dat hy niemanden zal communiceren ofte meede deylen de caerten by hem op die voyage gemaect van Nova Francia." From "Resolutien van de Admiraliteit van Amsterdam,"—original manuscript in the State Archives at The Hague.

[19] *De Reis van Jan Cornelisz. May*, pp. 58 and L.

[20] *Acts of the Admiralty of Amsterdam* (State Archives, The Hague), published by S. Muller Fz. in *Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie*. Utrecht, 1874, pp. 367-9. See also *De Reis van Jan Cornelisz. May*, p. lii.

Netherland and New England, and including not only the coast-line, but a part of the interior as well, remains as one of the first fruits of these explorations (C. Pl. 23). On October 11, 1614, this map was presented to the States-General of the Netherlands by thirteen merchants of Amsterdam and Hoorn. In that and the foregoing year, these merchants had sent out five ships to the North American coast, in order to discover new countries, and these ships had returned with the tidings that they had found a still unoccupied country, between 40° and 45° N.L. They submitted a descriptive report of this country, along with the "Figurative Map" above referred to.^[21] This action was taken in virtue of a proclamation issued by the States-General, on March 27, 1614 (see Chronology), directing that those who asked for a privilege to trade in newly discovered countries should submit, on their return, a report, describing those countries. So, when the five ships were sent out, no doubt special instructions were given regarding the preparation of such a report and maps, and these, naturally, would have been prepared with much care. The report is lost, but most fortunately the map is still preserved, in the State Archives at The Hague.

The five ships and their skippers were as follows:

"het Vosken"	("The Little Fox")	skipper Jan de With.
"de Tijger"	("The Tiger")	skipper Adriaen Block.
"de Fortuyn"	("The Fortune")	skipper Hendrick Christiaensz.
"de Nachtegael"	("The Nightingale")	skipper Thijs Volckertsen.
"de Fortuyn"	("The Fortune")	skipper Cornelis Jacobsz May.

Acting upon the above request, and after due examination and the recording of the map, the States-General granted the privilege petitioned for, by a charter, dated October 11, 1614 (see Chronology). From this document the names given above are known, and it, together with the "Figurative Map," constitutes the starting-point for a study of the cartography of New Netherland.

As it is more than probable that the Dutch had no knowledge of the original of the Velasco Map, this map could hardly have influenced their cartography of these regions. As for the resemblance of the picture of New York Bay on the Figurative Map to that on the Velasco Map, see page 45, text to note ^[12], and page 58, text to note ^[84].

Though the five ships are mentioned together, they did not return from America at the same time, nor were they, indeed, sent out together.

From different sources, we may conclude that Hendrick Christiaensz, of Cleves, sailed to the American coast in 1614, and approached the Hudson River, but did not land, because his vessel was laden and he feared shipwreck, which had happened to another ship in this neighbourhood.^[22] This reference was, possibly, to Adriaen Block's ship ("The Tiger"), which was burned in 1614,^[23] perhaps in the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island, or, more likely, near Albany, and replaced the same year by the "Onrust," or "Restless," the first ship built in these parts by Europeans. On this little "yacht," which, we are told, was only 44½ feet from stem to stern, Block sailed through "Hellegat" and Long Island Sound, and visited the various points along the coast, as far as Cape Cod. Here he left his "yacht," which was too small to cross the

^[21] *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 10, 11.

^[22] After Wassenauer. See Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 78.

^[23] After De Laet. See Jameson, p. 50, and Chronology.

ocean, and, boarding Hendrick Christiaensz's ship, traded with the Indians, in company with him and the three other skippers mentioned above, after which both returned on the same ship to Holland, where they arrived shortly before July 24, 1614.^[24] In the documents giving this information, and containing resolutions of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, dated August 13 and 14, 1614, the name "riviere Hudson" is mentioned for the first time;^[25] this being the earliest known record of the name in existence.

The ship "De Vos," or "Het Vosken" ("The Little Fox"), we have already dealt with. The documents make no mention as to when the remaining skippers returned.

From De Laet's description of New Netherland,^[26] we see the part each of these skippers must have had in the exploration of the coast, and, consequently, in the authorship of the map. A large part is due to the explorations of Adriaen Block.

De Laet begins his description of the New Netherland coast at "Pyebaye," which lies somewhat to the north-east of Cape Cod, and is the bay on which the modern town of Lynn is built; and he tells us that, according to Block's route, the distance from the Lizard (off the south coast of Cornwall, in England) to the "Pyebaye" is six hundred and ninety leagues.

As the entire description of the coast clearly shows that De Laet used Block's log, we conclude, from this information, that De Laet's description also followed the order of Block's route, that Block sailed from England straight to Pyebaye, that he coasted from there through Long Island Sound and Hell Gate, and approached Manhattan Island from that direction, and that he reversed this route with his yacht, the "Onrust," after his ship was burned.

Hence we may conclude that Block made use of the experience acquired by Jan Cornelisz May, who explored the "Nova Francia" coast as far as Cape Cod peninsula, and that he crossed the ocean so as to reach the coast at the very spot where May's explorations stopped, in order to continue these, and to seek Hudson's river, a rough sketch of which, drawn by Hudson himself, he took with him.

According to De Laet, Block named, or at least mentioned, the "Pyebaye,"^[27] "Kaep Bevechier,"^[28] "Wyckbay"^[29] (between Pyebay and Kaep Bevechier), "Block eilandt," "Baye van Nassouwen," the "Nahicans," and the "Archipelagus." De Laet also gives a detailed description of "Hellegat," the "Great River" (i.e. Hudson River), and "Nutt-island." Several names may be added, of which De Laet says that they, too, were bestowed by the Dutch.

Cornelis Jacobsz May is mentioned in only two places:—De Laet records a remark made by this skipper, relating to the Island of Texel (Nantucket); and he reports the length of Long Island as being twenty-five miles, in accordance with May's statement. The name Texel is on the Figurative Map, presented on October 11, 1614, and on this map, Long Island has a length of twenty-five miles. The names Port May, Nieuw Port May, and Cape May, do not occur on this Figurative Map.

"Hendrick Christiaens Eyland" reminds us of that skipper's part in its discovery; and, as we find the same man mentioned as commissary of Fort Nassau in 1614, there

[24] S. Muller Fz., *Noordsche Compagnie*, p. 368.

[25] *Ibid.*, pp. 368-9.

[26] See Jameson, pp. 36 *et seq.*

[27] 42° 10' N.L. on the Janssonius-Visscher Map.

[28] Part of Cape Cod, mentioned on the Minuit map of New Netherland (C. Pl. 39).

[29] Possibly intended for Fuyck bay, see later.

is much to support a belief that the drawing of Hudson's river on the second Figurative Map was made by him. The other two skippers are not mentioned by De Laet in his description.

From the foregoing facts, we may assume that the most important part of this map owes its origin to Adriaen Block; and, when we consider, further, that De Laet mentions Block's "bestek" (a route-line, drawn on a map), there seems to remain but little doubt that the Figurative Map of 1614 must be ascribed entirely to him.^[30] We must, however, account for the omission on this map of some names which De Laet associates directly with Block's discoveries.

These names are "Pyebaye," "Kaep Bevechier," "Baye van Nassouwen," and "Nahicans." Two of these (Baye van Nassouwen and Nahicans) appear on the map of New Netherland in W. Blaeu's *Atlas* (first edition, 1635), which map is an exact reproduction of the Figurative Map of 1614, with some later additions.

Besides these two names, the map in Blaeu's *Atlas* has the following, mentioned by De Laet, and belonging, probably, among the names originally bestowed by Block: "Ancker Bay,"^[31] "Grote Baye,"^[32] "the Quirepeys,"^[33] and "the Tappaens."^[34] These facts suggest the conclusion that Blaeu copied his map from one which was more complete than the Figurative Map which we know, and which was, probably, the original brought home by Block. It seems, then, likely that this original was copied in Holland, for presentation to the States-General, and that this copy is the map which we know as the "Figurative Map of 1614"; and, furthermore, that, in making the copy, some names were omitted, through negligence. The copyist must also be held responsible for the strange mistake occurring in Long Island, where the territory of the Nahicans is shown, instead of that of the Matowacs, as given by De Laet, Blaeu's *Atlas*, and all the other maps of the time.

Besides his own explorations, covering the stretch between Cape Cod and Hellegat, Block used, for the delineation of the New England coast, the maps of Champlain, published in the 1613 edition of his voyages,^[35] and the lost maps of Pieter Fransz, made on Jan Cornelisz May's voyage, in 1611.^[36]

From Champlain, the following names are taken: "Wit hoeck," for Cape Cod (Champlain "C. blan"), "Schoon haven" ("beau port"), "Chouacoint" ("chouacoint"), "De schilpadde" ("tortue"), "De Gesayde Eylanden" ("illes iettees"), "Riviere Quinio Bequyn" ("quinibequy"), "Irocoisen" ("yrocois").

The map of Jan Cornelisz May furnished him with the following names, which we know from their mention in May's journal: "De vlacke hoeck" (name given by May),^[37] "Fuyck Bay" (*Idem*),^[38] "Crane Bay" (named by May "Craendiep," "Kraenhaven"),^[39] "Voshaven" (named by May after his ship),^[40] "Wyngaerts-hoeck" (mentioned by May as "Wyngaert-caep"),^[41] "Witte Bay" (May calls it "Wittesantbay"),^[42] "De Gebroocken hoeck."^[43]

[30] Joris Carolus, the well-known Dutch map-maker of those days, cannot have been the author of this map, as he was not in America at that date (see Muller, *Noordsche Compagnie*, pp. 168-73).

[31] De Laet, ed. of 1625, p. 102; in Jameson, p. 41.

[32] Eastern portion of Long Island Sound: De Laet, p. 103; in Jameson, p. 42.

[33] De Laet, p. 104; in Jameson, p. 44.

[34] De Laet, p. 105; in Jameson, p. 46.

[35] The large map issued with this edition, bears, it will be remembered, the date 1612.

[36] See above. [37] *De Reis van Jan Cornelisz. May*, pp. 58, 122.

[38] *Ibid.*, p. 56.

[39] *Ibid.*, p. 56.

[40] *Ibid.*, p. 55. [41] *Ibid.*, p. 51.

[42] *Ibid.*, p. 51.

[43] *Ibid.*, p. 50.

An examination of the part of the map which represents Block's own explorations, and a comparison of this part with the Velasco Map, show us that the Block Map introduced an almost entirely new knowledge of these coasts and islands. The original of the Velasco Map was unknown to him, but we must assume, as we have explained above, that he knew some rough draught of Hudson's discoveries.[44] From this draught, he, doubtless, took his picture of Lower New York Bay, which, in some respects, he improved; and, although he omits the name "Hudson River," which was used by the Admiralty of Amsterdam, in 1614, he must, from the start, have been well aware of the existence of this river, as is clear from his way of exploring the coast.

As Hudson did not sail along the shore from New York Bay to Cape Malabar, but returned directly to England, his map, as we have already seen, could have had only a vague outline west of Cape Malabar, and, for this reason, doubtless, the exact location of the Hudson River was difficult to determine from his map.

From De Laet's description, we see that Adriaen Block, starting from the well-defined Cape Malabar, entered each bay and river which he found on his way, and that he sailed up the Connecticut, the first large river which he met, as far as the head of navigation, evidently taking it for Hudson's river, which tends to show that the principal aim of his explorations was the refinding of this river.

As one of the first results of Block's explorations, we notice that Manhattan Island is represented here as an *island*, with the tribe of the "Manhates" located upon it. This is the first time that the *island* which bears this name occurs on any map known to us, unless it be that the large island shown on the map of Jean Cossin, dated 1570 (C. Pls. 15 and 16), is intended for Manhattan Island, which is altogether unlikely.[45]

The map of Adriaen Block is, thus, the first map to give a representation of the island, as such. The insularity of Long Island is also recognised, and Long Island Sound is fairly well defined. On the mainland, north of the Sound, seen for the first time by Block, we have the mouths of the rivers indicated, and the Connecticut ("Versche rivier") shown nearly to its source. Narragansett Bay can also be recognised, with its island (Newport), as also Block's Island, and Hendrick Christiaensz's Island. Beyond Narragansett Bay, the geography becomes less exact. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are lacking, and a narrow inlet of the sea makes an island of Cape Cod; but, on the other hand, Cape Cod is situated in its right longitude, which is a great improvement over the preceding maps. The whole representation of this coast is superior to that of the Velasco Map, although the course of the Hudson River is more vague, and the Mohawk is completely wanting. In this region, Fort Nassau is the only place located with any degree of accuracy. The river curving to the west of the Hudson, which should represent the Delaware, is also but roughly sketched, and Delaware Bay is indicated only by a river-mouth. It is easy to see that this part of the country was at first very superficially and cursorily surveyed, and, at the time of our map, needed a more minute exploration.

The value of Adriaen Block's map, as a document of the cartographical history of New Netherland, is very high. On it the name of New Netherland appears for the first time, and Fort Nassau, the first building erected in the interior, is here delineated

[44] See p. 45, text to note [12], and p. 58, text to note [84]. [45] See p. 33, text to note [108].

and described, immediately after it was finished. The outline of the coast, in its essential features, is definitely fixed, although many minor additions and corrections were necessary. The names of the Indian tribes are given for the first time, and are located in the places which they inhabited when the written history of this region began.

That we can date this map exactly, and that we can ascribe it to a well-known author, are facts of rare and fortunate occurrence. The fine execution of the map, which is a careful drawing, in colours, on vellum, and the excellent state of its preservation, make it the more precious; and the fact that it still reposes in the archives of the corporation for which it was originally made adds greatly to its documentary importance and value. Some portions of the map are out of scale, but this is characteristic of all maps of the period, when such draughts were made largely from memory, and from hearsay, with the result that new discoveries and important items of information, were naturally exaggerated. A striking example of such an exaggeration is Lake Champlain ("Het Meer van Irocoisen"), drawn here ten times too large. This faulty representation is interesting when associated with Champlain's statement, made in 1615, that the Dutch had intercourse with the Irocois, and that they fought, in company with them, against the other Indian tribes.^[46]

For the purpose of further explorations, particularly of the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, the yacht "Restless" was left in America by Adriaen Block;^[47] and Cornelis Hendricks became its skipper. He spent three years in America, and, when he returned to Holland, his patrons presented, on August 18, 1616, a new petition to the States-General, for a trading privilege, covering the additional territory which he had discovered between 38° and 40° N.L. This petition was accompanied by a map and a short report, both of which are still preserved.^[48] The map, which is drawn in colours, on paper, and which is three feet long, gives a detailed delineation of the Hudson River, up to its head, and depicts also two other rivers, which stand for the Delaware and the Susquehanna. From this report, and from a contemporary note upon the map, we may conclude that Hendricks explored the Hudson River, perhaps completing a provisory survey by Hendrick Christiaensz or Adriaen Block, and that he himself drew this map, which is known by his name, although also called the "Second Figurative Map" (upper portion reproduced on C. Pl. 24), or the "Figurative Map of 1616" or the "Figurative Map on paper."

The information respecting the Indian tribes living along the banks of the Susquehanna was given to Hendricks by a certain Kleytjen and his companion, who had made an inland tour, starting from the Maquas, near Fort Nassau, and going down the Susquehanna. Possibly these were two of the three men whom Hendricks

[46] Champlain, *Voyages et découvertes*. Paris, 1619. Ed. de Quebec, p. 33, mentioned by H. HARRISSE in *Découverte et évolution cartographique de Terre Neuve*. Paris, 1900, p. lxxviii.

[47] The yacht built by Adriaen Block is generally considered to be the same as the "Onrust" ("Unrest" or "Restless"), referred to in the documents. This is very probable, although it is nowhere expressly stated. The following remarks furnish, however, an additional argument in favour of this theory. The dimensions of Block's yacht are given by De Laet; "with a keel 38 feet long, 44½ feet from stem to stern, and 11½ feet wide" (see Jameson, p. 50). The "Restless" was of 8 lasts. One of the Dutch authorities on shipbuilding (C. van Yk, *Nederlandsche Scheepsbouw*. Amsterdam, 1697, pp. 319-20) gives a method for approximating the lasts of a ship from its dimensions. If we apply this method here, assuming four feet of draught, which would be usual for a yacht of this size, intended for exploring in shallow waters, Block's yacht must have been a boat of about 8 lasts burden.

[48] See *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 13, 14.

ransomed from the inhabitants, the Minquaes, being "persons belonging to this Company" (Hendricks's patrons), who had been employed in the service of the Mohawks and Mahicans. He gave kettles, beads, and merchandise in exchange for them.^[49]

This information, however, was far from complete or accurate, as Hendricks tells us that, when he drew his map, he had at hand, for this part, only "two sketches of small maps, partly finished," and one of these did not quite agree with the "drafts of the information" (given by Kleytjen), so that it seemed to him that the new river lay far more to the west than was indicated on his map. Later explorations have shown this assumption to have been correct.

The exact words used by Hendricks, and inscribed on his map, are not quite clear; neither does O'Callaghan's translation give an exact rendering of them. The exact words are:

Van het gene Kleytjen met syn Compagnon my hebben aenghegeven van de gheleghentheyte der Rivieren ende plaetsen der Volcken die sy hebben ghevonden op haerluyder uyttocht van de Maquaas af binnenlands ende langs de Nieuwerire [for: Nieuwe riviere] neerwaert tot aen de Ogehage te weten den viand van de voorseyde noorder naten [for: natien] en can ick teghenwoordigh niet byderhand vinden anders als twee concepten van Caertjens dienaengaende in het nette ten dele gheteykent.

Ende als ick overdencke het ene met de cladden vande aengevingen best te overeendraghen so bevinde ick dat de plaetsen van de volcken Sennecas, Gachooos, Capitannasses ende Jottecass vry verder om West in het Land behoorden aenghewesen te worden.

These words may be translated as follows:

Regarding what Kleytjen and his Companion have told me of the situation of the Rivers, and the places occupied by the Tribes, which they found when going inland away from the Maquaas and along the New river down to the Ogehage namely the enemy of the aforesaid northern nations I cannot at present find anything but two sketches of small maps partly finished.

And when I think how best to make the one correspond with the rough notes to the best of my knowledge I find that the dwelling-places of the Sennecas Gachooos Capitannasses and Jottecass ought to have been indicated rather more to the West.

De Laet, in his description of this territory, closely follows the map of Hendricks, so that there can scarcely be a doubt that he had this map before him. Wassenaer, too, uses the principal names found on the map, including those of the Indians; and the entire set of Dutch names for the "racks" (or reaches) along the Hudson River is reproduced by De Laet, with some insignificant differences and additions. We may

[49] The exact words of the report of Hendricks, three copies of which are preserved in the Rijksarchief at The Hague, are: "Dat hy oock mette Inwoonderen van Minquaas [another copy has: Minquaas] gehandelt ende haer affgecocht heeft, sekere drie personen wesende van dese Compnie volck, welke drie personen haer hadden laeten gebruycken ten dienste vande Maquas ende Machicans, daer voor gevende ketelen, coralen ende coopmanschappen:"—"that he also traded with the inhabitants of Minquaas and ransomed from them three persons belonging to the people of this Company, which three persons had suffered themselves to be employed by the Maquas and Machicans; giving for them kettles, corals, and merchandise." From this literal translation, which differs slightly from that given by O'Callaghan (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, p. 14), it seems very probable that these three men were Dutchmen, who, we may assume, had arrived in this country with Block, Christaensz, or May; and had been captured by the Minquas, from whom they were ransomed by Hendricks.

assume that these names were given by Cornelis Hendricks, unless, indeed, they had already been bestowed by Block or by Hendrick Christiaensz, when they sailed up the river in 1614. This is unlikely, as, in that case, they would naturally have been included on the Figurative Map of 1614. It is evident that one or other of these two was the second explorer of the river, and continued Hudson's work, by giving names to the "racks," only the location and direction of which had been indicated by Hudson on his map.

Some slight differences between these two Figurative Maps are worthy of note. Here, on the second map, for instance, we find, for the first time, the classic name "Sandhoeck," for Sandy Hook, which, on the 1614 map, was called "Sandpunt." "Manhates," on this map, is separated from Long Island, but is not shown as an island, which retrogression from the earlier map it is difficult to explain.

The delineation of Lower New York Bay has lost the exaggerated detail of the rivers which flow into it, which detail Adriaen Block had perhaps taken from Hudson's rough draught.

The 1616 map gives a fair delineation of Delaware Bay, which appears only as a river-mouth on the map of 1614; the former map also shows Eierhaven,^[50] and accurately portrays the coast-line and inlets along the New Jersey coast. The Delaware River and the Susquehanna, although not named, are both shown; the latter, however, is erroneously made to empty into Delaware Bay. It is evident that these two rivers were, in some way, confounded by Kleyntjen, who, perhaps, also mistook Delaware Bay for the Chesapeake.

As to the supposed Spanish names on the two Figurative Maps, we refer the reader to Chapter VII.

The second Figurative Map, because of its more restricted and local character, has, naturally, not occupied so important a place as the first in the cartography of New Netherland, a fact which is also due to the incorrectness of many of its delineations; but it possesses, nevertheless, great documentary value, principally on account of the series of Dutch names along the Hudson River, recorded here for the first time. These are the oldest names bestowed by Europeans upon places and localities along the river. On the important survey of the Hudson which was probably made by order of Pieter Minuit, about 1630 (C. Pl. 40),^[51] some of these names have already disappeared. This incidental character adds a special charm to this map for the student of this period. We learn from it how the maps of unknown countries were made by these early skippers, who, though possessing much practical experience, had little theoretical knowledge, and very little aptitude for making maps of the interior. For those parts which they did not themselves explore, they had to rely on rough sketches, or, sometimes, only on descriptions derived from other voyagers, or from the natives; and these naturally did not always mutually correspond. As an example, although from a somewhat later period, we may quote the following interesting extract from a manuscript entitled: "Narrative of a Journey into the Mohawk and Oneida Country," 1634-1635:^[52]—In the castle Onneyuttehage, or Sinneken's

[50] Egg Harbour.

[51] See, *post*, Chapter VI.

[52] Reproduced in Jameson, p. 149. The original manuscript is (1915) in the possession of Mr. Robert H. Dodd of New York.

castle (now Oneida), December 31, 1635, "we questioned them [the Indians] concerning the situation [of the places] in their castle, and their names, and how far they were away from each other. They showed us, with stones and maize grains; and Jeronimus [Jeronimus de la Croix] then made a chart of it. And we counted all in leagues how far each place was away from the next."

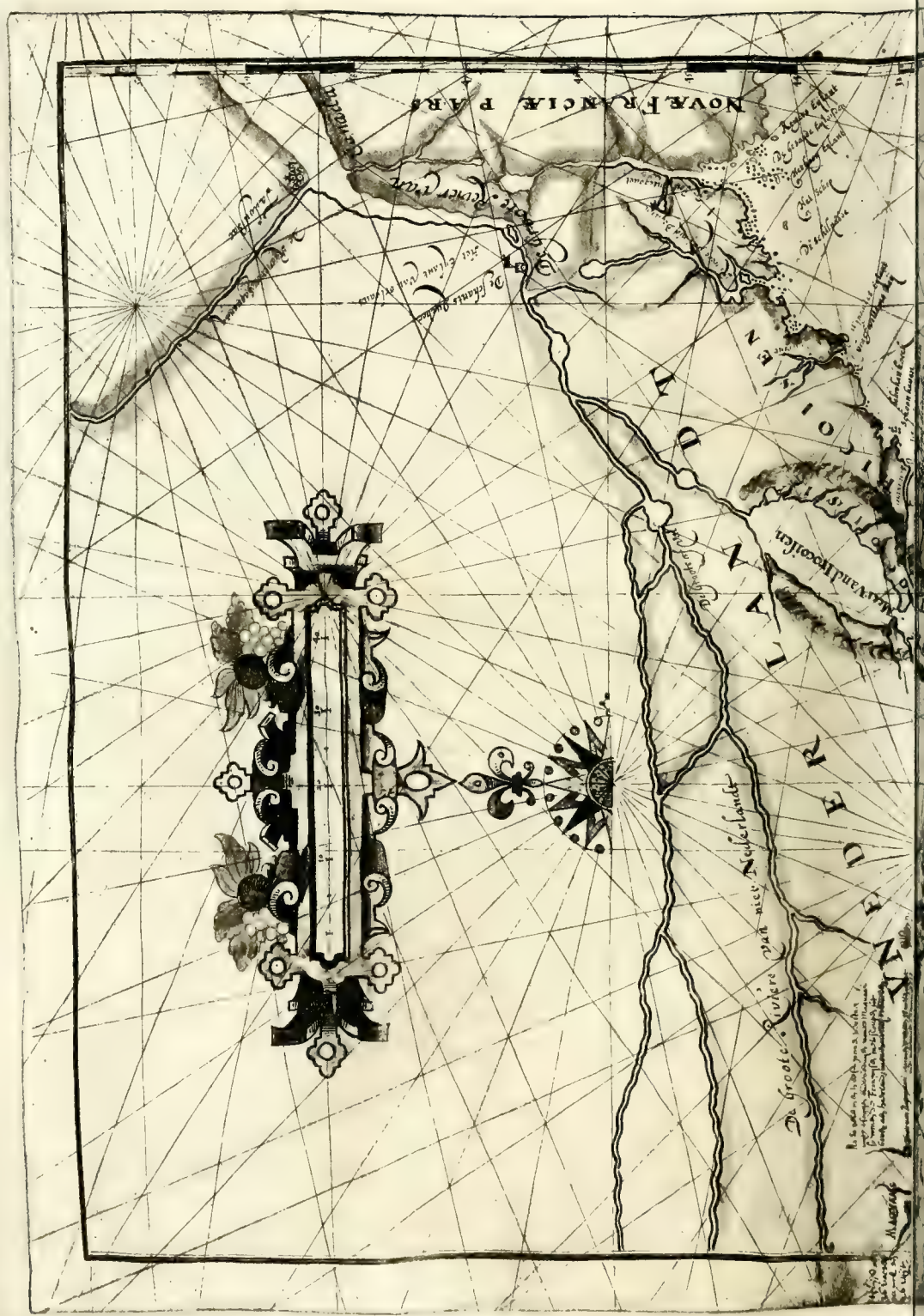
Notwithstanding its inaccuracies, the Figurative Map of 1616 is of special historical value for the study of the origin of the United States, as it records the earliest survey work done inland in the vicinity of Manhattan Island, and is in the original autograph of the actual surveyor. It is the first original map which we meet in our study of the history of this part of the country, whereas the Velasco Map and the Figurative Map of 1614 are both but copies from originals now lost.[⁵³]

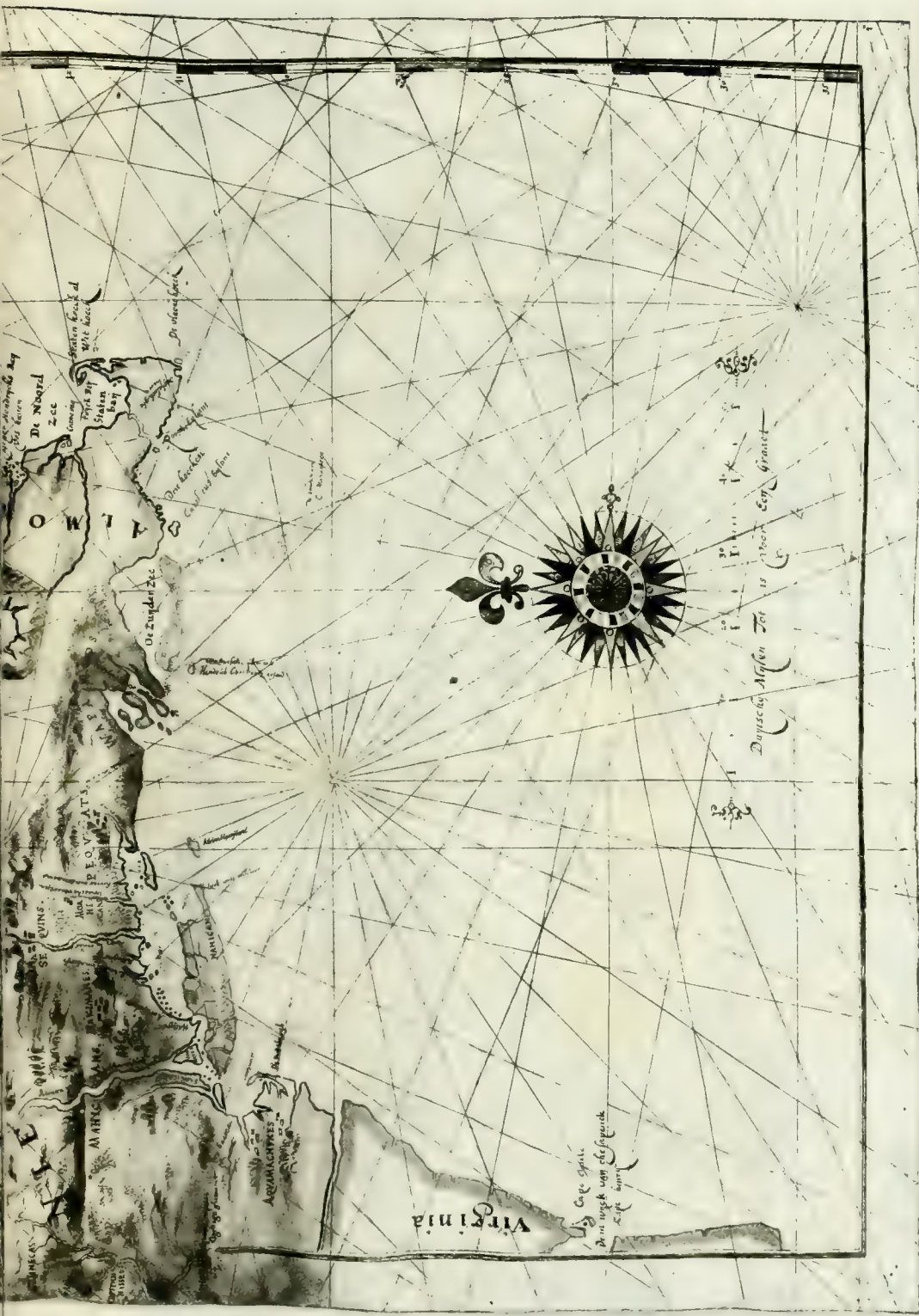
[⁵³] The Directors of the Royal Archives at The Hague have acknowledged its importance by exhibiting it in a place of honour, in the exhibition room of the Public Record Office. It would greatly please those American visitors who are interested in the early history of their country, if the Directors would exhibit also the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, of 1614, which now lies hidden in one of the map-cases in the stack-room. This is, I believe, largely due to Brodhead's mistake in connecting the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks (on paper) with the document of October 11, 1614, thus making it the oldest map of New Netherland, and giving the second place to the vellum map, although, in reality, the latter is the older of the two. It is true, Brodhead found the maps attached to the wrong documents, as he indicates in an Appendix to his *History of the State of New York*, but, on the copies made from the maps, and published in the *New York Colonial Documents*, he adheres, for some unexplained reason, to their faulty location in the Archives.

PLATES

23-24







FIGURATIVE MAP OF ADRIAEN BLOCK 1614





FIGURATIVE MAP OF CORNELIS HENDRICKS. 1616.

CHAPTER IV
FIRST MAPS AND GLOBES PUBLISHED IN HOLLAND
SHOWING MANHATTAN ISLAND
1617-1635

.

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FIRST MAPS AND GLOBES PUBLISHED IN HOLLAND SHOWING MANHATTAN ISLAND

1617-1635

THE Figurative Map of Adriaen Block remained the basis, directly or indirectly, of all the maps of New Netherland printed in Holland before the first Janssonius-Visscher Map, which was published about 1650. This Figurative Map itself, did not, however, appear in print until 1635, unless, as there is some reason to believe, there be an earlier edition of the well-known engraved Blaeu map of that date, which map, printed so many years after its manuscript prototype, very naturally shows some changes and additions. All the other maps and globes published during this period, including even De Laet's map, issued in 1630, clearly derive their knowledge from this prototype, though each individual map has some variations or corrections. This may be taken as an indication that between 1616 and 1630, when De Laet's map appeared, no general survey work was done along the north east coast. After the year 1630, we have indications of such surveys in several parts of this region.

We have now to show how much each known map belonging to the years before 1635 differs from the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block; in what degree these maps are dependent upon each other; and which was the first printed map to show the *Island of Manhattan*.

We may assume that Hudson was the first to bring the name Manhattan, or "Manahatin," to Europe, in 1609. The supposition that it was included on his map is, as we have seen, strongly supported by the fact that it is laid down on the Velasco Map, drawn in 1610, which map, carefully concealed among the secret papers of the Spanish King, remained entirely unknown to contemporary cartographers and writers. This map contains the name of the tribe ("Manahata"), as well as that of the island ("Manahatin"), although the insularity of the latter is not indicated. The Velasco Map was published for the first time in Brown's *Genesis*, in 1891.

Adriaen Block, or perhaps Hendrick Christiaensz, in 1614, located the tribe "Manhates," for the first time, on the island which later on came to be known by the name of these Indians. This map, also, as we have seen, remained for a long time in manuscript; and, apparently, was shown only to a select few. It remained for the celebrated Dutch cartographer, Willem Jansz Blaeu, in about the year 1617, to depict

the insularity of Manhattan Island on a printed map, his large engraved chart for western navigation, and thus to make this fact known to the general public.

As this chart is, unfortunately, undated, and as other engraved maps showing Manhattan Island have been claimed to belong to about the same period, I must, in describing this important document, give my reasons for assigning to it priority and so early a date.

Until 1910, the map of Anthony Jacobsz (copy in N. Y. Public Library) was accepted, generally, as the starting-point in the engraved cartography of New Netherland, although Messrs. Frederik Muller & Co., in 1901, had made public the reasons why this map must be assigned to a much later date.^[1] We shall see that the Anthony Jacobsz Map deserves only a very inferior place in this connection.^[2]

In 1909, there was discovered, in a volume made up of seventeenth-century maps, an entirely unknown, large, engraved chart, by Willem Jansz Blaeu, with the title: "Paskaart^[2a] van Guinea, Brasilien en West-Indien, (etc.)" (C. Pls. 25 and 27.) This chart delineates the eastern coasts of North and South America, from Newfoundland to Rio de la Plata, and the western coasts of Europe and Africa between the same degrees of latitude. The idea of producing such a map, as an aid to navigation between Europe and America, did not originate with Blaeu, similar maps having been made from the time of Columbus. On comparing Blaeu's map with similar maps immediately preceding it, we see that he worked largely from maps drawn by cartographers of Dieppe, and we know, from the Dutch documents of the period, that such navigators were in the service of the Dutch West India Company,^[3] so that we do not hazard much when we assume that Dieppese navigators were in the Dutch service even before the founding of this company. There are, for instance, preserved in the Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, in Paris, two manuscript charts of this kind, one by G. Levasseur, dated 1601, the other by Pierre Devaulx, of Havre de Grace, dated 1613. The recently discovered Virginia Company Chart, dating, probably, about 1606-08 (C. Pl. 21-A), shows that charts of this type were known also in England.

But what Blaeu did *not* find on these Dieppese charts were the discoveries and explorations which had been made in recent years by the *Dutch* in America. Judging from his Paskaart, to Blaeu the most important of these discoveries was that of the coast of New Netherland, with the Island of Manhattan as its central point. Blaeu must have been well aware that an island offered great advantages for a settlement, as being easy to protect from the attacks of the aborigines. In the limited space which this general chart afforded for the delineation of so small a fraction of the American coast, Blaeu, naturally, confined himself to the principal features—those most interesting to navigators—adding only the most important names. The Hudson River,

[1] See *Catalogue de manuscrits et de livres provenant des collections Van den Bogaerde de Heeswijk*, J. P. Six, *e. a.* Vol. II. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie, 1901, Nos. 1421, 1423.

[2] We reproduce on C. Pls. 28 and 29 a hitherto completely unknown issue of the Anthony Jacobsz Chart, which differs widely from the hitherto known editions.

[2a] The word *paskaart* is found spelled in various ways in old Dutch—Paskaart, Pascaart, Paskaert, Pascaert, Paskaarte, Pascaarte, Pascaerte, etc. The form *Paskaart* is used in the Cartography as a short title for Blaeu's "Paskaart van Guinea" (etc.), of c. 1617 (C. Pls. 25 and 27). The form *Paskaert* is similarly used to distinguish the "West Indische Paskaert," of 1621 (C. Pl. 28), by the same author.

[3] For instance, on September 27, 1627, a certain Ely Boucheret, from Dieppe, presents his services to the Company, to sail to Senegal (unpublished records of the West India Company: *Resolutiën Zeeland*, 1626-9, State Archives, The Hague).

here still called "Mauritius Rivier" (and not yet the North River), is drawn as far inland as Fort Nassau, which is designated by name; this fort then being the only settlement of the Dutch in these regions. Long Island is shown, well in its place, as is Cape Cod (here called "Staten hoeck"), and the recently named "A. Blocx Eylant"; there is also shown the mouth of the Delaware, made known in Holland by the Figurative Map of 1616, as well as Cape May and Cape Henlopen. Here, however, there is some confusion, and evidently an attempt to interpret the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks. A river, that apparently is intended for the Delaware, flows into Eijerhaven (Egg Harbour). This river has its source in a great lake, just as in the last-mentioned map. The name of Manhattan does not appear on this Paskaart.

Basing our judgment solely upon the similarity in the representation of New Netherland on the Paskaart and on the Figurative Maps, and upon the retention, on the former, of Fort Nassau, which was abandoned in 1617, it seems reasonable to fix the date of the Paskaart at 1616 or 1617,[4] although this date cannot be accepted conclusively, as Fort Nassau might still have been shown, even after its abandonment; but there are better-founded reasons for assigning to it one or other of these dates, or possibly 1618, and this quite independently of New Netherland history.

As we have already seen, the one great aim of all the expeditions sent from Europe to the west, beginning with Columbus's first voyage, was the finding of a shorter route to the supposed wealth of the East Indies, which, at that time, could be reached only by almost inaccessible routes across the Continent. Even after the route by sea around the Cape of Good Hope had been discovered, the idea continued to be held for some time that a shorter way could be found by going west. The only thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean then known to navigators, was the Strait of Magellan, which was, however, so dangerous that it was of little practical use. Nearly all geographers were agreed that a route could be found to the north of America, and Hudson, as well as many others, fell a victim to this error.

It was in the year 1616 that a most unexpected discovery was made, by the Dutch navigator Jacques Le Maire, who had been sent out by his father, Isaac Le Maire. This navigator, on his way to the South Sea, which he purposed reaching through the Strait of Magellan, stumbled upon a much better and more direct passage, to the east of Tierra del Fuego, which passage was named after him, "Strait of Le Maire." [5] This discovery was the great geographical "find" of the day, and, when the news reached Holland, on July 1, 1617, it was but natural that Blaeu at once proceeded to prepare a map illustrating this discovery. While he was occupied with this work, the Australian Company, which was interested in Le Maire's voyage, heard of it, and fearing that the publication of a map showing this important passage would deprive them of the profits which they expected from the discovery, they addressed to the States of Holland a demand that Blaeu should be prohibited from issuing his projected map. In this demand they succeeded, and the States of Holland forbade Blaeu to print

[4] The date assumed by A. Eekhof, who reproduced the New Netherland part of this map in his study on *Bastiaen Jansz. Krol, krankenbezoeker, kommissie en kommandeur van Nieuw Nederland (1595-1645)*. 's Gravenhage, 1910, p. 60.

[5] We have seen, in the foregoing chapter, that there are reasons to believe that Le Maire, in 1610, tried to find the North West Passage, following the track of Hudson. That he actually had undertaken a voyage in 1616, in order to try to find a passage by the South (an attempt which had failed by way of the North), strengthens our supposition regarding his voyage in 1610.

this new discovery. The words of this decree are very important, and are, therefore, given here in the original Dutch, accompanied by a literal translation.

In the Act-book of the States of Holland we read:[⁶]

Kaerte	2 Aug. 1617 (fol. 175).
van de	Gesien de Antwoorde van de Bewinthebbers van de Austraelische of
Austraelische	Zuyd-Compagnie op het schrijvens van Willem Jansz., nopende hetgene
Passagie	hy voor heeft te corrigeren op de Globe, ende in de Kaerte uyt te geven,
verboden.	aengaende de nieuwgevonden Vaerte, Strate of Passagie uyt de Noordt in
Nieuwe	de Zuydzee; is daerop verstaen den voorschreven Willem Jansz. te worden
Passagie.	aengheschreven, dat hy hen niet en sal onderstaen de Globe te corrigeren,
	noch de kaerte gedrukt nochte geschreven, ofte anders in eeniger manieren
	van de voorschreve gevonden Strate, Water, Landen, Eylanden nochte
	Kusten daerby ontdekt, uyt te geven, of te doen uytgeven, maer hen het
	selve stricte ende praecise te houden geinterdiceert.

This passage is thus translated by O'Callaghan:

Map of	August 2nd, 1617.
the Southern	Having seen the answer of the Directors of the Australian or South
Passage	Company to the writing of Willem Jansz regarding what he proposes to
forbidden.	correct on the Globe and to publish in the Map in relation to the new
New	found Channel, Strait or Passage from the North into the South Sea; it is
Passage.	resolved thereupon to notify the aforesaid Willem Jansz that he shall not
	presume to correct the Globe, or the printed or written Map, nor in any
	manner to publish or cause to be published the aforesaid discovered Strait,
	Water, Countries, Islands or Coasts discovered there, but to keep himself
	strictly and specially holden as interdicted.[⁷]

But, within a year, Blaeu learned that another printer in Amsterdam had published the results of Le Maire's voyage, including the newly found Strait. The States of Holland, realising that it was useless any longer to prohibit Blaeu from doing likewise, at last consented, on August 10, 1618, to his publishing the chart of the new passage discovered by the Australian Company.[⁸]

That Blaeu took advantage of this permission cannot be doubted, and is, moreover, proved by the existence of a map, by him, similar to the Paskaart, but extending farther to the south, so as to include the Strait of Le Maire. This second map of Blaeu's, entitled "West Indische Paskaert," was often reprinted during the seventeenth century, and even into the eighteenth, sometimes with corrections and additions.

The Paskaart which we have at present under consideration does not show the Strait of Le Maire. Now, it is obvious that Blaeu would not have published a general map for navigators in American waters, after the withdrawal of the decree, without including the Strait of Le Maire, which he had taken so much trouble to secure permission to publish. It is, therefore, evident that the "Paskaart van Guinea, Brazilien en West-Indien" must have been published before August 10, 1618; and we can add, with much positiveness, that there is not a single feature on this map that could lead to the belief that it was made at a more recent date.

[⁶] *Resolutiën Staten van Holland* (printed) August 2, 1617 (fol. 175).

[⁷] *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, p. 16.

[⁸] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 21.

It was never, so far as we know, reissued by Blaeu, and only one other publisher is known to have copied it, namely Colom, who issued it twice, at least—in 1631 and in 1639. This fact, taken in connection with the many editions which are known of the *second* Blaeu Chart, proves that it was very soon laid aside by its author, as being antiquated.

This first chart of Blaeu's is the starting-point in the printed cartography of New Netherland. No map published at an earlier date contained a representation of these coasts, taken from actual surveys, that could even approximate it in accuracy. We see here, for the first time, on a *printed* map, Manhattan as an *island*; and we also find Long Island, the Hudson River, Sandy Hook, the Connecticut, and some other rivers, all bearing the original names which the Dutch gave to them; and finally, we find Fort Nassau, the first Dutch settlement in these regions. The name "Nieuw Nederland" was printed for the first time on this map. The oldest book in which this name is referred to is a celebrated poem by the famous lawyer, Hugo Grotius, entitled: *Bewys van den waren Godsdiens* (*Proof of the true Religion*), the first edition of which was printed in 1622. Some lines of this poem give a description of America, in which we find the words:

"Waervan een schoon landouw met Florida belend
Werd met den soeten naem van Nederland bekend"

(Of which a beautiful country, bordering on Florida,
Is known by the sweet name of Nederland).

In one point the map is inexact: Western Long Island is divided by two channels, so that it seems to consist of three islands, a form of representation which was perpetuated and exaggerated on some of the later maps, notably on that of De Laet. Staten Island here forms part of the mainland, and "Hendrick Christianse eyland" is entirely lacking, which must be an omission due to carelessness. Delaware Bay and the Delaware River are very much confused, and their delineation seems to be the result of a combination of the two Figurative Maps. On the map of Block, there is a river at about the latitude of Eijerhaven. In this latitude Blaeu places the Delaware, the location of which he evidently took from the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks. He, however, entirely separates the river from its bay, the entrance to which is shown some distance to the south.

Blaeu's Paskaart supplies three new names: "C Hinlopen," "C May," and "Gebroken landt" (western Long Island). The first two, though not found on the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks, were, no doubt, bestowed during the explorations of Cornelis Jacobsz May, which explorations Cornelis Hendricks continued during the years 1613 to 1616.^[9] The name "Gebroken landt" may have been on the lost original of the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, as we find it on the map in Blaeu's *Atlas* (1635), which was printed from that original.

[9] O'Callaghan, in his *Hist. of N. Neth.*, Vol. I, p. 73, says that Cape Hinlopen was called after the town of that name in the Dutch Province of Friesland, but he gives no authority for his statement. Brodhead, no doubt with more likelihood of truth, associates this name with Thymen Jacobsz Hinlopen, who was one of the associates in the "Northern Company," in 1614, a company which was formed for exploiting the whale fisheries, and many members of which were also associated in the New Netherland Company (Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*. N. Y., 1853, Vol. I, p. 59).

As this Paskaart of Blaeu's is a sea-map, or chart, it is but natural that it contains in the interior only a few of the most important names, and, therefore, omits entirely the names of the Indian tribes. This, I believe, accounts also for the omission of the name "Manhattan."

We have already seen why this map fell into disuse, very soon after it was published, in consequence of the important discovery of the Strait of Le Maire. When Blaeu, shortly afterwards, was preparing to publish a general map for American navigation, which should include the Strait, he took advantage of this opportunity to make some improvements in the delineation of the New Netherland coast. This new map bears the title "West Indische Pascaerte" (C. Pl. 28), which words in the title are followed by a somewhat extensive description, stating that the map represents all the coasts comprehended in the charter of the West India Company. This map cannot, therefore, be earlier than 1621, the year in which this company was incorporated. There is, however, every reason to believe that it is not much more recent. I am even inclined to suppose that its first edition was actually published in 1621, for the simple reason that Blaeu's dated globe of 1622 apparently borrowed from this map.^[10] From Sandy Hook, called here "Sant Punt," exactly as on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, going eastward as far as "Reygers Eyland" (Swan Island, near Penobscot Bay), the coast-line of the first Figurative Map is reproduced with much exactitude, as are also the islands. The situation of Manhattan Island and of Staten Island is the same; the form of Long Island corresponds more closely with its delineation on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block than with that of the first Blaeu Paskaart. Texel and Vlieland are combined in one island, as on Block's map. Many names are exactly similarly placed on this map and on that of Adriaen Block. There are here, however, some additional names, viz. "R. achter Kol," "Gebroke Land," "Gesellen," "Bay de Nassou," "Cape de Malabre," "B. S. Luct," and "Costa de Monmorancy." With the exception of the last two, which are to be found also on Blaeu's first chart, the Paskaart,^[11] all these names occur also on the New Netherland map in Blaeu's *Atlas*; and they were probably mentioned as well on the lost original of the first Figurative Map. The name "Gesellen" (for Gardiner's and Plum Islands, near the eastern extremity of Long Island), is particularly mentioned by De Laet, as being found on a map "made some years before" (i.e. before 1625).^[12] He may here refer to the map we have now under consideration. The name "Bay of Nassou" had already been mentioned, by Adriaen Block,^[13] as early as 1614. "Gebroke Land" appears here in the same

[10] No copy of the first edition is known, only a reprint with the added address of J. Robyn (about 1680). From a comparison of all the other reprints of the map, it appears that Robyn changed nothing on Blaeu's copperplate, adding only a vignette with his address. It is difficult to explain why Blaeu should have delayed the publication of this map more than two years after permission had been finally granted to show the Strait of Le Maire.

[11] These names must have been taken from a French map, though I am not able to indicate any map of this period on which they appear. They are not found on any of the maps in the 1613 or 1632 editions of Champlain, or on manuscript maps such as the Pierre Devaulx Chart, drawn in 1613 and preserved in the Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine in Paris. The French Company trading under the name of "la Flotte de Montmorency" existed already under that name in 1610 (Ch. de la Roncière, *Histoire de la marine française*. Paris, 1910, Vol. IV, p. 289). In 1608, Champlain bestowed the name "Sault de Montmorency" on a fall in the St. Lawrence (*Voyages*, ed. of 1632, Vol. I, p. 123). In 1613, Henri II, duc de Montmorency, became "vice-roi de la Nouvelle France" (*Nouvelle biographie générale*, sous la direction de Hoefer. Tome 36).

[12] Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 42.

[13] See De Laet, in Jameson, p. 41.

form as on the map in Blaeu's *Atlas*; the first Paskaart has "Gebroken landt." "Prins Hendrick Bay" must be an error, and intended for "Graef Hendrick Bay." The name of the river Achter Kol is found on the New Netherland map in Blaeu's *Atlas*, but not on the first Figurative Map, nor is it mentioned by De Laet; but this little stream is so prominently drawn on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, and here so carefully reproduced, that we can hardly doubt that its name appeared on the original Block Map. Fort Nassau, it will be noticed, has disappeared, and Fort Orange, built in 1624, has not yet been introduced.

This second chart of Blaeu's is clearly distinguishable from the first Paskaart by its delineation of the coast between Sandy Hook and Chesapeake Bay. This representation is erroneous and uncertain, as it omits Delaware Bay, and, in its stead, delineates the old C. de las Arenas. In these years, between 1616 and 1621, Blaeu had, apparently, no definite idea as to the course of the coast-line between Chesapeake Bay and Sandy Hook. We have seen that in his first Paskaart he confused the coast-lines of the two Figurative Maps. This confusion probably led him to abandon, in his second chart, the Paskaart, his original representation of Cape May, Cape Henlopen, and Eijerhaven (the bay and the river), and to substitute here in their place the classic name, which many sailors must have missed on the first chart—the name "C. de las Arenas." This name, so familiar on sixteenth-century maps, and, seemingly, indicating a well-established point of the coast (though this still remains an unsettled question), has remained on all reprints of this chart of Blaeu's, and many sailors, who relied upon one or other of the various editions of this map, must have been surprised, when sailing along this part of the coast, to find a great bay, no reference to which existed on their charts. This is confirmed by the illustrious voyager and well-known New Netherland Patroon, David Pietersz. de Vries, who sailed in 1638 along our coast, and who states, with indignation, in his book, that the skipper did not even know of the existence of the South (or Delaware) River, "for he had bad old charts." [14] This skipper, probably, used one of the many editions of the West Indische Paskaart. [15] De Laet, too, writing in 1625, states that he had no certain information about the Delaware Bay and its environment.

This representation of C. de las Arenas remained for a long time a feature in the cartography of the East Coast. We still find it, for instance, on a map published by Nic. Visscher, about 1680: "Novissima et accuratissima totius Americae descriptio." [16] Delaware Bay is completely wanting on this map.

When Blaeu at last (August 10, 1618) received permission to print a map showing the Strait of Le Maire, he was permitted also to correct his globe by the addition of this discovery. In the early years of the seventeenth century, many cartographers recorded their knowledge of the world on globes as well as on maps. As the science of projecting the world's surface on a plane was still in its infancy, the globe, although inconvenient to transport, was no less essential than the map, even to navigators. In the works on navigation of that time, charts and globes are dealt with

[14] Page 231 of the reprint by the Linschoten-Vereeniging.

[15] For the later editions, amongst which is the Anthony Jacobsz Map, which, by an accident, acquired such high repute, see the list of maps. [16] Copy in the possession of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, in Amsterdam.

together; for example, in the book published by Linton, in 1609, entitled *News of Navigation*.

The first edition of Blaeu's globe must have appeared in 1599, as we know that some copies bore that date, although I have been unable to locate an example of this original edition. [16a] Those mentioned in documents as bearing this date have all additions of a much later period, including the Strait of Le Maire, discovered in 1616. A copy of Blaeu's globe, of the smallest size, dated 1616, and belonging to the Dutch Geographical Society in Amsterdam, has no indication of this strait. This copy may, therefore, be accepted as representing Blaeu's knowledge just prior to the announcement of the discovery of the Strait of Le Maire. It lacks also the representation of New Netherland, a further proof that the Paskaart van Guinea, etc., is of a later date than 1616.

The oldest issue which we know of the corrected edition of the globe referred to above is dated 1622 [17] (C. Pl. 30). On this globe we find New Netherland delineated, and not the coast-line only, but also some names in the interior. The coast corresponds very closely with that on Blaeu's second chart, the West Indische Paskaert. All of the names are the same,—“Sant Punt,” “Sand Bay,” “R. Achter Kol,” “Gesellen,” “R. Maurício”; there is no Delaware Bay, and Fort Nassau has disappeared. The only differences are the following: on the West Indische Paskaert, Chesapeake Bay is very prominently shown, with the names of Cape Charles and Cape Henri, whereas, on the globe, it appears only in embryo, and without the names of the capes. The globe has also the name “Noordzee,” to the north of Cape Cod, which name is not found on the West Indische Paskaert. The mistake of writing “*Prins Hendrick Bay*” for “*Graef Hendrick Bay*” does not occur on the globe. On this we find also, in the interior, the names of several Indian tribes: the “Aquamachukes,” “Maquaas,” “Mackimanes,” “Navaes,” “Sequins,” and “Almouchikoi,” all of which names occur on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, though in a somewhat different orthography. For the further delineation of the interior of America, use has evidently been made of Champlain's map, dating from 1612; and we find on the globe the same combination of lakes, with the same names as on Champlain's map: “Lac de Champlain,” “Lac des Irocois,” “Lac contenāt 15 journées des canaux des Sauvages,” and the fourth great lake, of which the western shores are not shown, but which extends for a length of about 300 miles, which is also in accord with Champlain's map. The other names and rivers also correspond.

As Champlain did not know New Netherland, and as the draughtsman of the Figurative Map (Adriaen Block) did not know Champlain, the combination of the two maps naturally resulted in some confusion; and it is evident that the entire lake district, taken from the Champlain Map, is drawn here much too near the coast. Lake Champlain, on Blaeu's globe, corresponds closely, in form and location, with the lake of the Irocois on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, while the lake bearing this name on the Blaeu Globe is drawn quite near the western shore of the Hudson River. I believe that the Champlain geography had already been introduced on Blaeu's globe before New Netherland was added.

[16a] As this volume is in press, a copy of the 1599 edition is reported—in the Germanisches Museum at Nuremberg.

[17] This globe was purchased in 1912 from Karl W. Hiersemann, of Leipzig, by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, and is now in the museum of the Hispanic Society, in New York. It may be possible that the first issue of this corrected edition was published at an even earlier date than 1622. This is the earliest known printed and dated map to show the insularity of Manhattan Island, a fact which was first noted by Mr. Stokes, in November, 1912.

The representation just described is refound, in its entirety, on an edition of the celebrated globe of Van Langren, of which edition there is a copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (C. Pl. 30).

The first edition of Van Langren's globe dates as far back as 1580; [¹⁸] it was the first globe published in the Dutch Republic, and was held in high esteem among sailors, but, as, with the dawn in Holland of a new era of navigation, every year new discoveries were added to the constantly changing image of the known world, Van Langren's globe could not long hold its place at the head of the publications issued by competing cartographers. First came Jodocus Hondius, in 1593. As Hondius was Van Langren's first Dutch competitor, and as his globe, though published in England, contained much material which Van Langren claimed had been copied from his, the latter felt obliged to proceed against Hondius as soon as he began the publication of his globe in Holland, which he did in 1597. [¹⁹]

Although we are not informed as to the result of the process, the successive editions of Hondius's globe seem to prove that Van Langren was worsted in his suit. When Blaeu brought out his globe, in 1599, and again in later years, there seems to have been no longer any question of a law-suit, but, on the contrary, Van Langren himself now appears as a copyist; for, on an edition of his globe, dated 1608, we find nearly all of the new discoveries which Hondius had introduced on his English globe of 1593, and which Van Langren's globes did not show at that date. In this way, Van Langren's later globes became of secondary importance. After the death of Jacobus Florentius Van Langren, his son, Arnoldus Florentius, took leave of the Republic and settled in the Spanish Provinces, where he continued his father's work, and, in 1612, dedicated a copy of his globe to the "Chambre des comptes" of Brussels. This beautiful globe, now in the possession of Mr. Stokes, [^{19a}] is the oldest known copy of the Van Langren globes. The dated dedication is in manuscript. The globe, however, dates from 1593, this date having been skilfully altered to 1608. Some additions or corrections date from after 1593.

The next globe that we know by this author is printed from newly engraved plates, and is undated, but, as it has the Strait of Le Maire, it must be later than 1616. This globe is preserved in the University Library at Ghent. The peculiarity of this edition is the delineation of the Western Ocean in close proximity to Virginia, which delineation was probably taken from Pisanus's map, and is suggestive of the Verrazzano-type. There is still no suggestion of New Netherland on this globe, but, on the next known edition, a copy of which is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, New Netherland appears, as well as the region of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and the delineation of these features corresponds fairly accurately with Blaeu's globe of 1622. Some deviations and omissions show conclusively that Van Langren here copied Blaeu, and not the reverse. The following examples may be cited: the name "Gesellen"

[¹⁸] A copy of this edition is described by G. van Hasselt in *Geldersch Maandwerk*. Arnhem, 1807, Vol. I, p. 465. It was then in the "Geldersch Gerichtshof" (Court of Guelder), in Arnhem. A very thorough search, made in the public buildings of Arnhem by the present author, failed to bring it to light again.

[¹⁹] See *Opkomst van het Nederlandsch Gezag in Oost-Indië*. Uitg. J. K. J. de Jonge. 's Gravenhage, 1862, Vol. I, 180.

[^{19a}] This globe has recently passed into the possession of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, in Amsterdam. A somewhat damaged copy of apparently the same edition has lately been reported—in the Museum of Zutphen.

is correctly located by Blaeu, as appears from De Laet's text; on Van Langren's globe it is written among a series of names, at a great distance from the islands to which it belongs. Instead of "Hendrick Kerst eyl," as on Blaeu, Van Langren has simply "Heynd." "Voshaven" (i. e. Fox Harbour), on Blaeu, is erroneously interpreted by Van Langren as "Voshove" (Fox Court). There is also a difference in the names of the Indian tribes. Van Langren omits "Mackimanes," but has "Mehicans," which name is not found on Blaeu's globe; the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block also has "Mahicans." This last point of divergence remains to be satisfactorily explained, as it seems to suggest that Van Langren had access to the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, which is hardly conceivable, as he was, at this time, in the service of the sovereigns of the Spanish Netherlands, and was thus an enemy to the Dutch; so that he can hardly be supposed to have had access to the papers of the States-General, among which Block's Figurative Map was deposited. A comparison of the two globes brings out the fact that the names are not so accurately used by Van Langren as by Blaeu.

Although its close resemblance to Blaeu's globe of 1622 is sufficient to establish the date of the Van Langren Globe, it will not be superfluous to mention other points which show that it is later than Blaeu's first chart, the Paskaart. For instance, Van Langren, on this edition, gives a remarkable picture of the newly discovered coasts of Australia, including "Het Landt van Eendracht" (a name which became known in Holland in 1618); "Dedalis landt" (discovered in 1619); "Dirck hartochs Rade" (known in 1618); "Jacob Remmen rivier," which bears the name of a pilot named Jacob Remmetz, known in the Dutch Indies in 1619, and "F. Holtmans eylanden" (discovered in 1619).^[20] Another edition of Van Langren's globe, having the same representation of New Netherland, bears the date 1630. It is preserved in the University Library of Grenoble.^[21]

Following the charts and globes of Blaeu and Van Langren, which are the earliest maps known to us delineating the insularity of Manhattan, comes the celebrated De Laet Map of 1630 ("Nova Anglia, Novum Belgium et Virginia") (C.Pl.31).^[22] From the text of De Laet's *Beschrijvinghe van West-Indien*, we see that he was familiar with both of the Figurative Maps, as well as with the reports or journals which accompanied them, and which, unfortunately, are now lost. From the records of the West India Company, it appears that De Laet also had access to the official papers of that Company.^[23] It seems, therefore, strange that this map is no better, and, also, that it did not appear in the 1625 edition of his work, which contained a minute description of the country delineated on the map. Still, his map contains some interesting

[20] J. E. Heeres, *The Part borne by the Dutch in the Discovery of Australia, 1606-1765*. London, 1899, pp. XI, 8, 54. (The Van Langren Globe was unknown to Heeres.)

[21] An undated copy, in the Museum Plantin Moretus, at Antwerp, is of a much later date, as it shows the discoveries of Australia and New Zealand, by Tasman, in 1642 and 1644. Génard (*Les Globes du géographe Arnould Florent Van Langren*. Anvers, 1883) dates this copy, erroneously, as early as 1620. On the Van Langren family, see: *Biographie nationale de Belgique*. Bruxelles, 1890-91, Vol. XI, p. 278 (Article by A. Wauters).

[22] G. M. Asher did not know the cartographical productions of Blaeu and Van Langren, and began the printed cartography of New Netherland with De Laet's Map (*A Bibliographical and Historical Essay on . . . New-Netherland*; including also *A List of The Maps and Charts of New-Netherland*. Amsterdam, 1854-67).

[23] I found an entry in the Resolutions of the West India Company, Chamber of Zeeland, dated January 28, 1627, where consent is given to Jan De Laet to use some journals relating to the Amazon River, and other documents. They were sent to him under the obligation to return them within a month or six weeks (Resolutiën West-Indische Compagnie, Zeeland. State Archives, The Hague).

new points: for the first time, the name of *Manhattan* is here recorded on a printed map, though it is written "Manbattes"; the name "N. Amsterdam" also appears here for the first time. The appearance of these two names gives great importance to De Laet's map, which is further distinguished by the appearance, in New Netherland, of other well-known names, also recorded here for the first time on a map; as, for instance, "Fort Orange," built in 1624 on the west bank of the Hudson River, near the present city of Albany, to replace Fort Nassau, which appears in this location on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, as well as on Blaeu's first Paskaart. The names of the two great rivers, "Noordt Rivier" and "Zuyd Rivier" (the Hudson and the Delaware), do not appear on any previous map known to us. The course of the Delaware is here much more accurately shown than on Blaeu's Paskaart, where it flows into Eijerhaven and is quite separated from Delaware Bay, although the erroneous idea that it springs from a great lake, found on the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks, as well as on Blaeu's first Paskaart, is still adhered to.

The form of Manhattan Island is here no better defined than on earlier maps.

In close proximity to Manhattan Island there appear two new names—"Coenraed Bay" and "Godyns punt," which names stand for Sand Bay and Sandy Hook. "Godyns punt" is referred to in De Laet's text, in 1625, as a new name for Sandy Hook; "Coenraed Bay" is not mentioned by name in his text, but De Laet says that this bay was formerly called by the Dutch sailors "porte May."

In his delineation of Long Island, De Laet has been more influenced by the first Figurative Map than by Blaeu's first Paskaart, and the two channels crossing its western portion are here even more prominently indicated, so that it is divided into three distinct islands. On the other hand, the coast-line between Sandy Hook and Cape Cod has evidently been taken from Blaeu's first Paskaart.

The names of the Indian tribes—the "Minquaas," "Capitanasses," "Gacheos," and "Sennecaas"—are placed along the Delaware, though the inscription on the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks had already suggested that they ought to be placed more to the west.

A new error which appears on De Laet's map is that the Mohawk and Delaware Rivers take their source in the same lake. In the interior there are three lakes which correspond pretty closely to Champlain's indication. De Laet here corrects the idea of a single lake—that of the Iroquois—as expressed on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block.

The islands of Texel and Vlieland, which are specially mentioned in De Laet's text, do not appear with these names on his map, although the general coast-line is much like that on Blaeu's Paskaart, and the two large islands south of Cape Cod are probably intended to represent them. This seems clear from a comparison with the modern map.

We need not consider here the remaining portions of De Laet's map, which cover the whole of Virginia and New England, and extend to the north-east as far as Nova Scotia; this would lead us too far from our subject, although it is clear, from the map, that special sources of information were also used in determining the delineation of these parts. As there is so much divergence between De Laet's text and his map, it

seems likely that the latter was not drawn by De Laet himself, but by the cartographer who probably drew, as well, all the other maps illustrating De Laet's book. This man may, in general, have drawn upon other sources relating to America, and apparently did not realise that, for New Netherland, De Laet's text supplied better information than these sources.

This is confirmed by the positive statement of De Laet, in the preface of his book, where he tells us that the maps were composed and drawn by Hessel Gerritsz ("ontworpen ende ghestelt").^[24] We know Hessel Gerritsz very well as a map-maker and publisher, and we have already had occasion to mention his name in this memoir. Some of his maps are very good indeed, especially those in the making of which he relied entirely upon original information. In so comprehensive a work as that of De Laet, embracing the cartography of an entire continent, we cannot, however, but suspect that he copied, to some extent, from existing maps, although we fail to recognise his sources; and in this way he, of course, became responsible for the mistakes of his predecessors.

It appears that his contemporaries held a similar opinion of these maps, recognising in them many inaccuracies. In the 1630 edition, De Laet repeats the above-mentioned statement, and adds that he does not doubt that there still remain many mistakes, because of a lack of better information, "which," he says, "we hope to get from our people in due time." Here follow some further words, which are lacking in the first edition, to the effect that he trusts that the maps will be sufficient to illustrate and render intelligible the descriptive matter on which they are based. This remark was probably added with the hope of securing more credit for the maps, which had been subjected to criticism after their publication in the first edition.^[25]

I consider De Laet's a *learned* map, as distinguished from the *practical* maps of Blaeu, Adriaen Block, and Cornelis Hendricks. In it the direction of coast-lines and rivers, instead of being the direct result of observation, was derived from the examination and criticism of practical maps. This method, through a too close dependence upon scholarly tradition and reasoning, resulted in many errors.

De Laet's map was accurately copied by Johannes Janssonius (C. Pl. 31), and appeared, unchanged, in the several editions of his *Atlas*, as well as in those of his successors, as late as about 1750.

The last map, belonging to this first period of map-making, to appear in print was the first Figurative Map (C. Pl. 32). In its printed form, however, it was brought up to date. The publication of this map was due to the activity of the enterprising cartographer, Willem Jansz Blaeu, and the earliest issue known to us appears in the first edition of Blaeu's *World Atlas*, published in 1635, although it is quite possible that this map was published at an earlier date. In fact, Mr. Stokes's collection contains a very early impression, on heavy paper, without printed text on the back, and

[24] This preface, first printed in the 1625 edition of the *Nieuwe Wereldt*, is repeated in the second edition, that of 1630, where the New Netherland map appears for the first time; so that we may assume that this map also was drawn by Hessel Gerritsz.

[25] The words quoted are, in the original: "hoe-wel wy niet en twyffelen oft daer zyn noch veel misstellingen over-ghebleven door ghebreck van beter onderrichtinghe, die wy metter tydt van de onse hopen te bekomen; daeren-tusschen sullen dese ghenoech zyn tot verstandt van de volghende beschryvinghe, alsoo sy daer naer ghericht zyn."

apparently issued separately (C. Pl. 32).^[26] It does not appear in Blaeu's first publication towards his *World Atlas*, published, in 1630 and 1631, under the title *Atlantis Appendix, etc.* This map follows exactly Block's representation, except that the "Zuyd Rivier" is added, after De Laet, and that the channel which separates the peninsula of Cape Cod from the mainland, on Block's map, has here disappeared. Some embellishments, in the form of beavers, bears, deer, two fortified Mohawk villages, several canoes and European ships, and a vignette title with the coat of arms of the United Netherlands, have been added. These embellishments may be regarded as primitive endeavours to picture the physical and economic features of the country.

As to the names, we must distinguish three varieties: those printed from the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block; those belonging to a later period, and, therefore, added by Blaeu; and, lastly, those not found on the Figurative Map presented to the States-General in 1614, although probably included on the original map of Adriaen Block, from which it was copied. These last names we have already pointed out in our description of the Figurative Maps (p. 70). We must now see what Blaeu, twenty years, or thereabouts, after the original was made, thought necessary to add and to omit, and what authorities he used for his modifications.

The form "Manhates," used for Manhattan on the Figurative Map, is here abandoned in favour of "Manatthans," which is also used in the text of De Laet. The Roman characters are evidently still intended to indicate the name of the Indian tribe, and the name is found at the north end, instead of being applied to the whole island. At the south end, in its proper position, "Nieu Amsterdam" is indicated as a fort.

Here the full name, and the indication of Nieu Amsterdam as a fort, appear for the first time, and this is the principal point of interest which the map possesses for us. The "Nahicans," who, on the Figurative Map, are wrongly located on Long Island, are here put near "Chaloep Bay" (Western Narragansett Bay). Nearly all the other additions can be traced back to De Laet's map. By borrowing these names from De Laet, Blaeu evidently hoped to supply deficiencies which otherwise would have resulted from the fact that the original which he used was some twenty years old. But he wished to produce a more detailed map than that of De Laet, and, although on the best of terms with the West India Company, and therefore undoubtedly having access to its archives, he was unable to find a more recent map to serve his purpose than the Figurative Map of 1614, a pretty clear indication that survey work, of any considerable extent, was not done, or at least was not known in Holland, between 1616 and about 1631-5, an assumption which is not contradicted by existing documents; at least, no original manuscript maps of our territory between 1616 and 1630 are known.^[27]

Besides the additions taken from De Laet, and the names which very probably came from the original of the Figurative Map, there remain the following: "Rivieten achter Kol" (evidently intended for *Riviertien*—small river), which is found on Blaeu's West Indische Paskaert, and "Oesters Eylandt," in its vicinity (which name seems to appear on no other Dutch map); "Gebroke Land," for western Long Island, found in this form on Blaeu's West Indische Paskaert (Blaeu's first Paskaert having Gebroken landt), and "De gesellen," from the same map; several English and

[26] *Catalogue géographique-voyages*, etc. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie., 1910, No. 797.

[27] The Joris Carolus Map of 1626 has only a secondary interest for New Netherland.

French names, in addition to the Dutch names, in New England; "C. Malabarre," added to "Vlacke hoeck" from Blaeu's *West Indische Paskaert*, "C. Cod" and "C. Blanco," added to "Statenhoeck" (though misplaced), "Tragabigsonda," added to "Wyngaerts hoeck," and, finally, "Baia d. S. Luc," taken from Blaeu's *West Indische Paskaert*.

Summarising the progress made during this first period of map-making, in connection with the knowledge of Manhattan Island: we see the Island appearing without a name on Blaeu's *First Paskaert*, on his *West Indische Paskaert*, and on globes made by Blaeu and Van Langren; then with the name "Manbattes," on De Laet's map, and, finally, as "Manatthans," on the map of New Netherland in Blaeu's *Atlas*, where it is coupled with the name of the fort, "Nieu Amsterdam." The immediate vicinity of Manhattan was, by 1630, pretty well known, although very meagre information was available regarding the country inland. This is an interesting illustration of the character of the Dutch occupation before 1629. With that year a new era was opened through the publication, by the West India Company, of the new "Conditions" for its colonists, which naturally led to fresh activity in surveying and mapping.

Although some new details were added to individual maps, it may be safely asserted that the maps of this period, taken in general, were all based on the *Figurative Map of Adriaen Block*. As a definite proof of this assertion, we may cite the beautiful map of Joris Carolus (C. Pl. 33), drawn in 1626, and representing, primarily, the Polar Regions, but extending, originally, somewhat to the south and west of the Hudson River. Unfortunately, this map has been mutilated, only a part of the name "Manates" remaining. We can distinguish also the name "Santhoeck," and part of the name "[Fort] van Nassau," proving that this part of the map, at least, is not based upon original information procured by the author, as this fort had been destroyed and abandoned in 1618, and a new one, Fort Orange, had been built in 1624, which fort is lacking on Joris Carolus's chart. The many small discrepancies between this map and that of Adriaen Block may safely be ascribed to inaccuracies in copying. Carolus's map contained originally also the name "(Nieu Nede)rland." In the title of this map the author styles himself "stuurman en caertschrijver" (pilot and map-drawer), and says that he sailed three times to the North and to the American coast. In view of his representation of New Netherland, and considering the similarity between the style of his map and that of Adriaen Block, there might be some reason for supposing that he was the draughtsman of the *Figurative Map* as well, were it not for the fact that we know that he was not in Holland in 1614, nor, indeed, in New Netherland, having left Holland on his first voyage to the Polar Regions at the beginning of July, 1614. [28] Adriaen Block returned to Holland on July 24th of this year. In 1615, Joris Carolus started on his second voyage, to Davis Strait and Labrador, returning to Holland in November of the same year. [29] His third voyage, also to Davis Strait, took place in 1618. [30]

[28] S. Muller, *Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie*, Utrecht, 1874, p. 168.

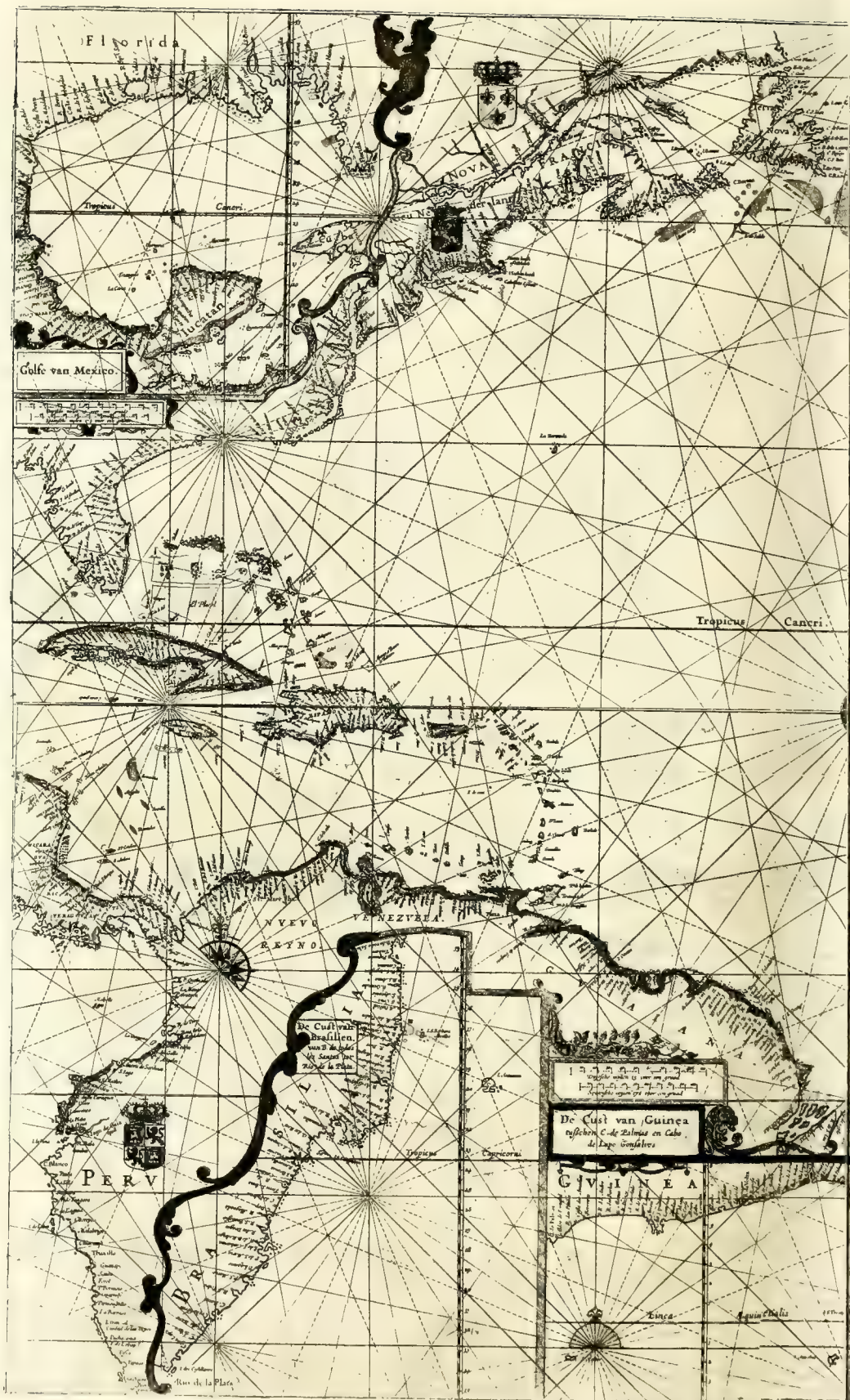
[29] *Ibid.*, pp. 171, 173 (based on original documents).

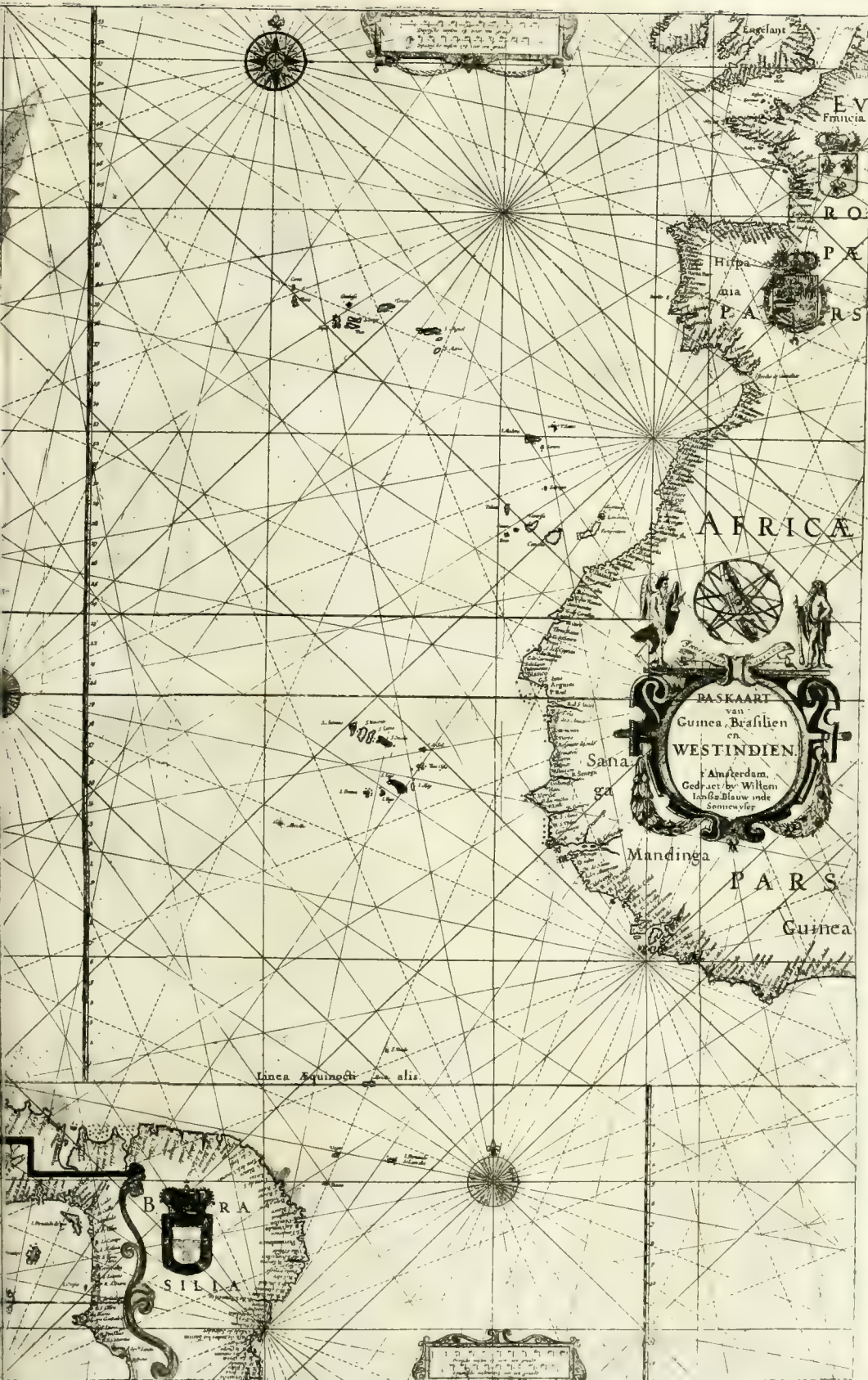
[30] *Ibid.*, pp. 174, 176; C. P. Burger, Jr., *Amsterdamsche rekenmeesters en zeevaarkundigen in de zestiende eeuw*. Amsterdam, 1908, p. 219 (based on original documents).

PLATES

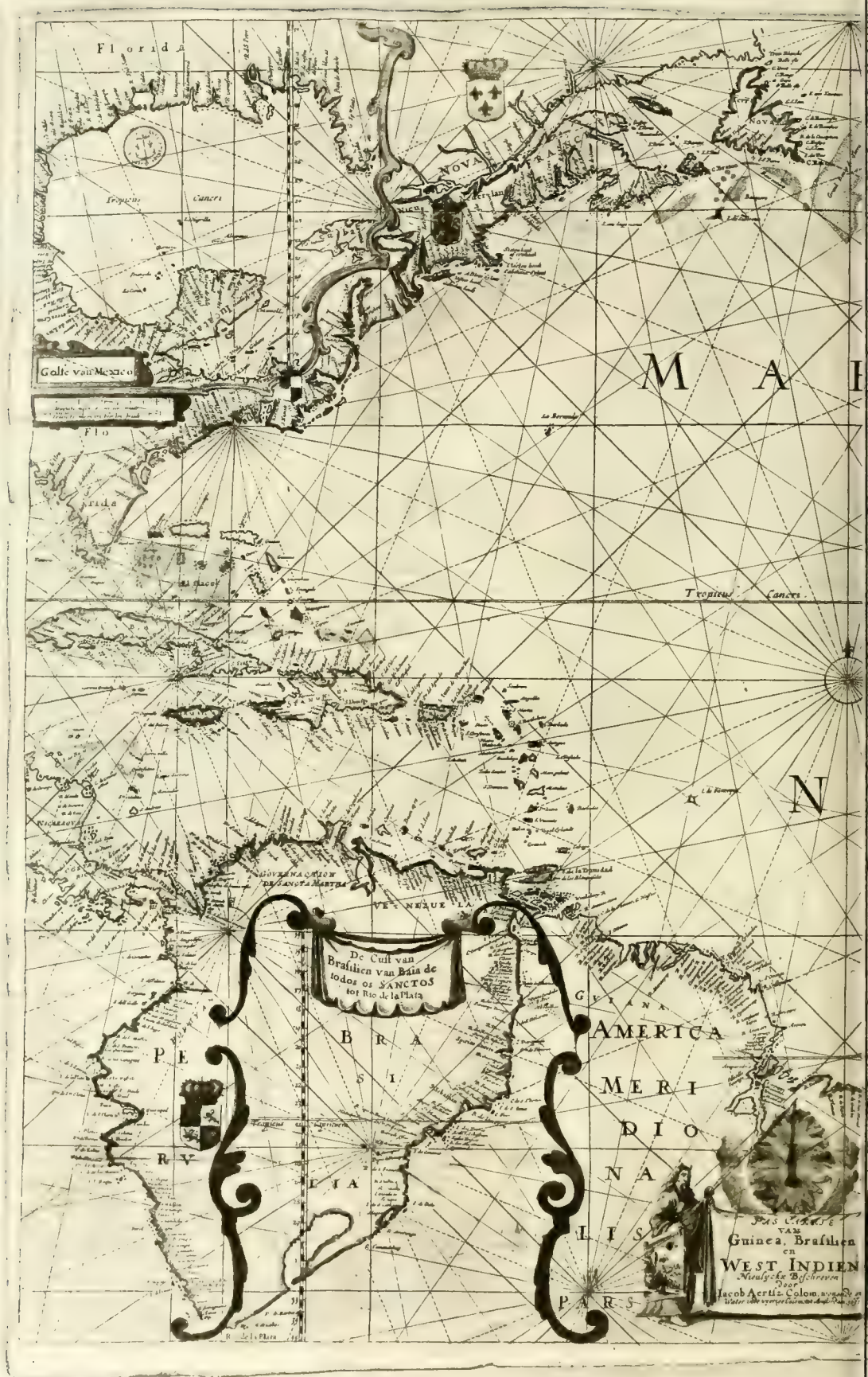
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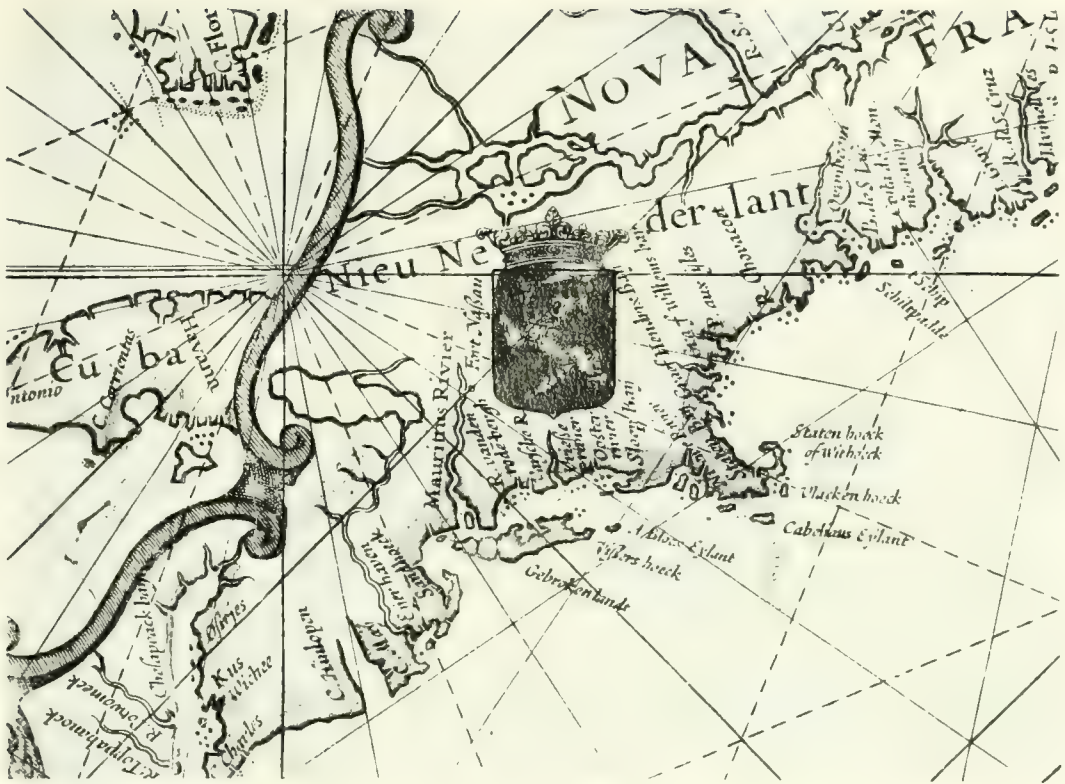












W Jz. BLAEU'S FIRST PASKAART. C. 1617.



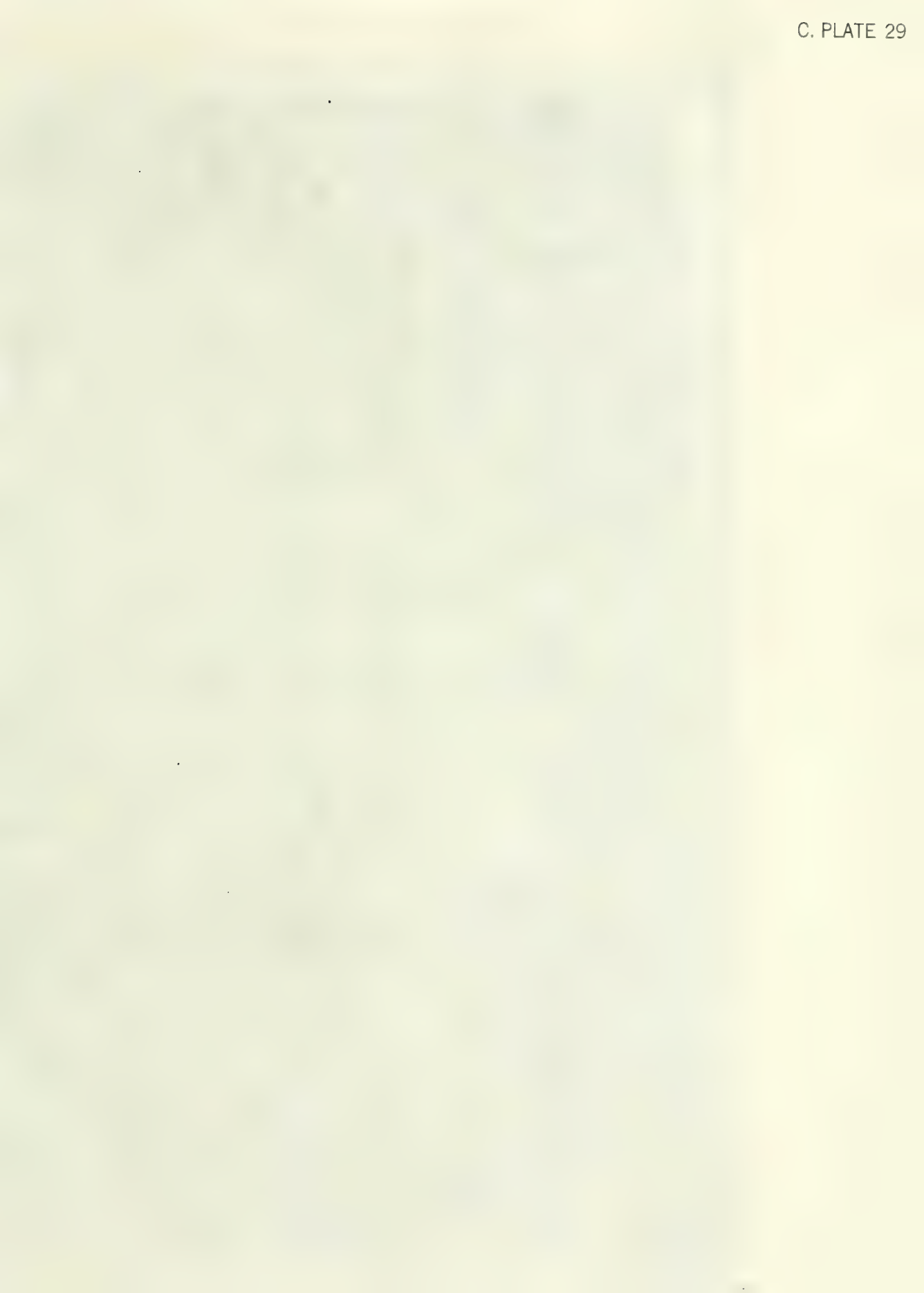
J. Az. COLOM'S PASCAERTE 1631



W. Jz. BLAEU'S SECOND WEST-INDISCHE PASCAERTE. C. 1621.



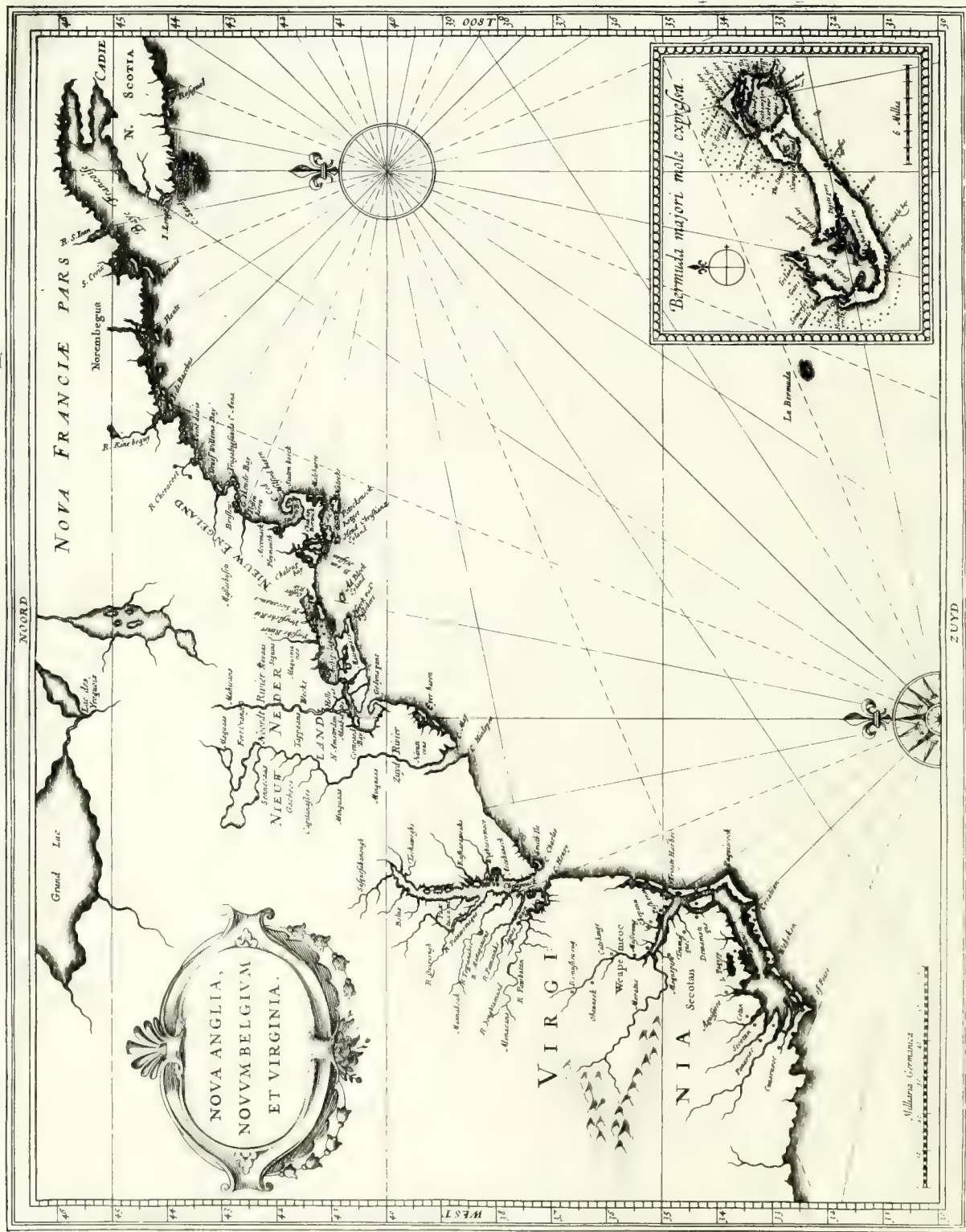
ANTONY JACOB SZ PASCAERTE. C. 1650.

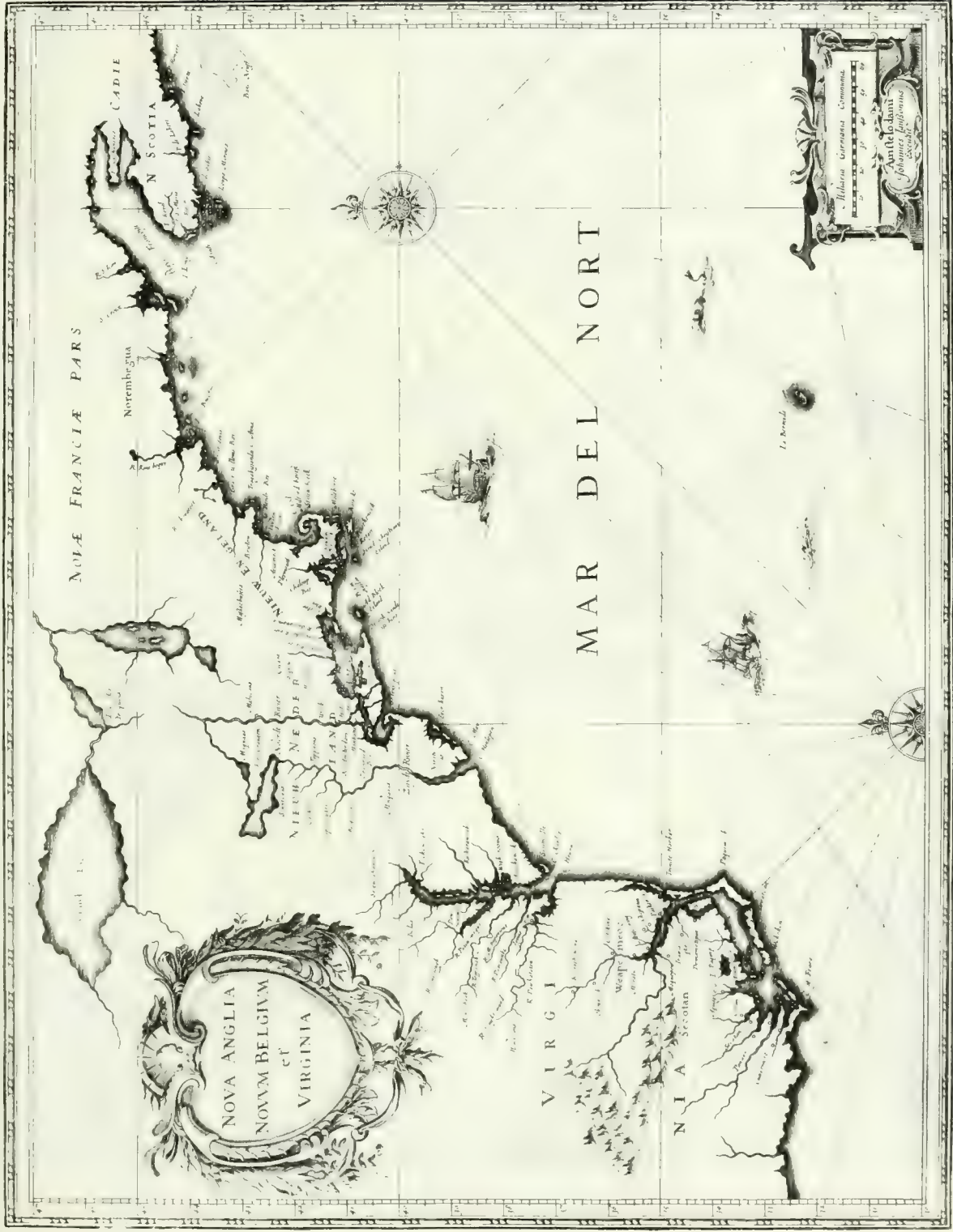


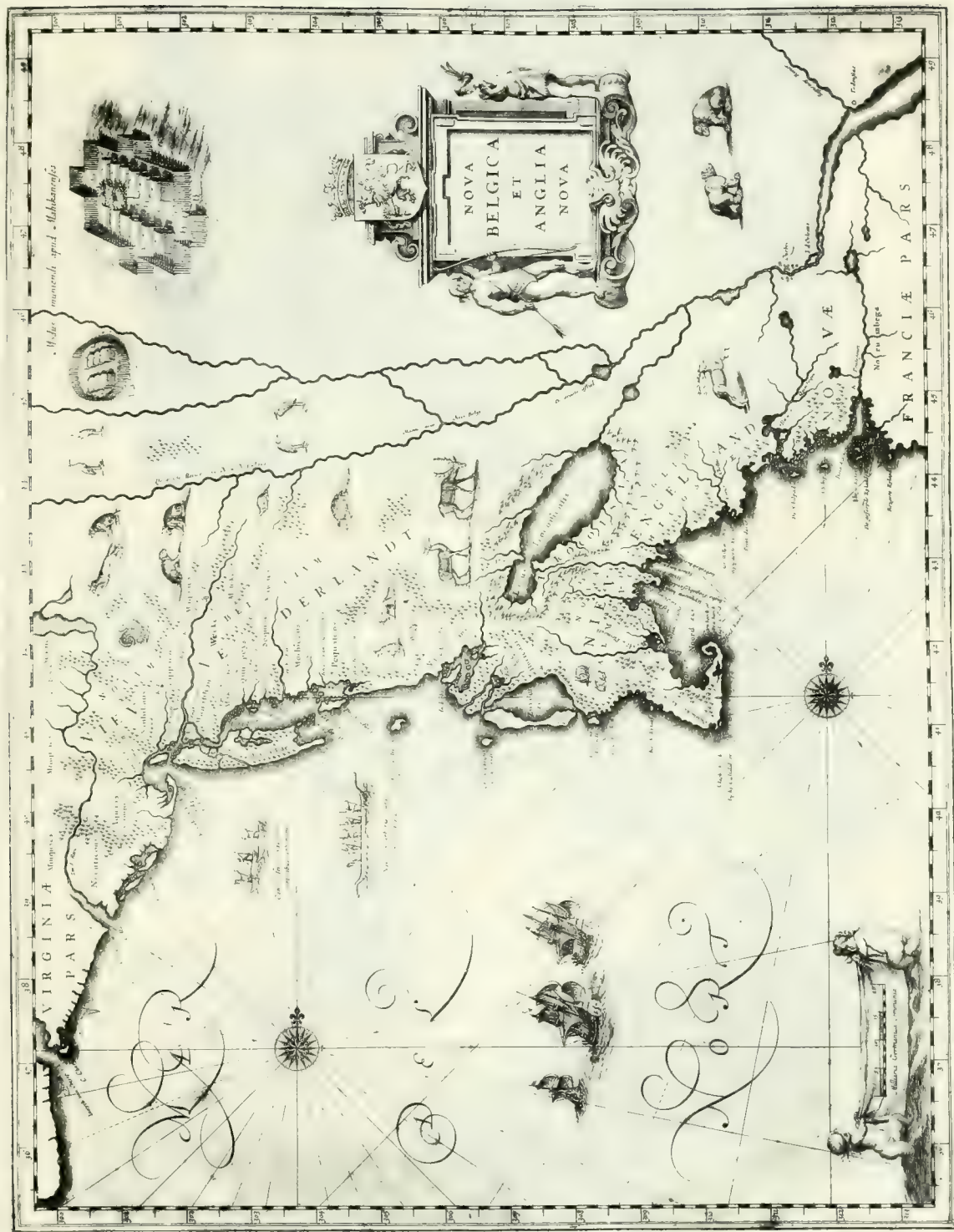












CHAPTER V
THE ENGLISH CARTOGRAPHY OF THE
VICINITY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
AFTER HUDSON

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THERE was a legend in England in the seventeenth century that Hudson, on his third voyage, which led to the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609, had been sent out by James I, and, accordingly, that he held a commission from the King of England.

In the pamphlet entitled *A Description of the Province of New Albion* (see Bibliography), published in 1648, we read, on page 16, of "Hudsons river, of the name of Hudson an English man, the discoverer thirty-five years since, who sold his discovery, plots and cards to the Dutch." The author goes on to explain that, when Thomas Dale and Samuel Argall visited Manhattan Island, in 1613, they found a Dutch governor, to whom they stated that "their commission was to expell him and all aliens Intruders on his Majesties Dominion and Territories, this being part of Virginia and this river an English discovery of Hudson an English man." [1]

Peter Heylyn, the well-known compiler, in his extensive *Cosmographie*, published in 1657, recounts the same story, somewhat more in detail. He tells us that the Dutch had "bought Hudson's cards and maps," but that Samuel Argall "disputed the possession with them; alledging that Hudson, under whose sale they claimed that countrey, being an Englishman, and licensed to discover those Northern parts by the King of England, could not alienate or dismember it (being but a part or province of Virginia) from the Crown thereof." [2]

The next writer who relates this story is John Josselyn, in his *Account of Two Voyages to New England*, published in 1674. Josselyn calls New Netherland "the Manadaes or Manahanent lying upon the great river Mohegan," and tells us that "this river was first discovered by Mr. Hudson and sold presently by him to the Dutch without authority from his sovereign the King of England, Anno 1608." Directly after giving this information, the author relates the story of the visit of Argall to Manhattan Island. [3] And, finally, William Smith, the earliest historian of the Province of New York, is satisfied to repeat the same information, without giving any

[1] Beauchamp Plantagenet, *A Description of the Province of New Albion*. London, 1648, p. 16 (copy in N. Y. Pub. Lib. and in Brit. Mus.).

[2] Pp. 1027, 1028. See also Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. IV, p. 427.

[3] P. 153 (copy in N. Y. Pub. Lib. and in Brit. Mus.).

better authority: "Henry Hudson [he says], an Englishman, according to our Authors, in the year 1608, under a commission from the King his master, discovered Long Island, New York, and the River, which still bears his Name; and afterwards sold the Country, or rather his Right, to the Dutch. Their Writers contend that Hudson was sent out by the East India Company in 1609, to discover a North-West Passage to China; and that having first discovered Delaware Bay, he came hither, and penetrated up Hudson's River, as far North as the Latitude of 43°. It is said, however, that there was a Sale, and that the English objected to it, though they for some time neglected to oppose the Dutch Settlement of the Country."^[4]

One of the best early English accounts is given by William Castell, in *A Short Discoverie of the Coasts and Continent of America*, published in 1644, in which, on page 21, it is stated that "Henry Hudson" was "an Englishman, imployed by the States of the Low-Countries for a discovery in those parts." But even Castell was only partly well informed, for he continues: "After which discovery returning to Amsterdam, he was next yeare by the merchants thereof sent forth againe with a ship furnished with such commodities as were fittest to truck with the natives."

Behind this legend, however, lurks the truth that in England there existed a special knowledge of Hudson's third voyage; and the fact remains that the river discovered by him was called the Hudson River from the earliest times. The oldest mention of this name is found in two resolutions of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, dated, respectively, August 13 and 14, 1614, in which reference is made to the "Riviere Hudson."^[5] This remained for many years the only Dutch reference to this name, which, apparently, did not appear in print until 1622, when it is mentioned in a *Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England*, etc., published in London. Adriaen Block and Hendrick Christiaensz, who returned to Holland in the same year (1614), called it "Riviere van den Vorst Mauritius,"^[6] and, somewhat later, the name of "Noord Rivier" was given to it.^[7] In Wassenauer, De Laet, and other Dutch writers, it is referred to, successively, as "Mauritius River,"^[10, 11, 12, 13, 14] "Manhattes River,"^[7, 8, 9] "Rio de Montaigne,"^[7, 9, 10] "Great River,"^[8, 15] and "Nassau River,"^[5, 8] but never as Hudson River. I believe that this was done with a purpose, not in order to withhold the honour of this discovery from Hudson *because he was an Englishman*, but because he had discovered the river *while in the service of the Dutch East India Company*. This fact, if acknowledged, would have seriously weakened the claim of the New Netherland Company, which, in 1614, asked for a charter for the monopoly of trade with this country, on the ground that their skippers were the first to discover it.

In English books and documents, the name Hudson River occurs regularly, begin-

[4] William Smith, *The History of the Province of New York*. London, 1757, p. 2.

[5] Published in S. Muller Fz., *Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie*. Utrecht, 1874, pp. 368-9.

[6] See C. Pl. 23.

[7] De Laet, 1625, in Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 45.

[8] De Laet, 1630, in Jameson, p. 45.

[9] In 1632 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, p. 51).

[10] Wassenauer, in 1624, in Jameson, p. 67.

[11] Isaack de Rasieres, in 1627, in Jameson, p. 102.

[12] David Pietersz. de Vries, in 1633, in Jameson, p. 188.

[13] In 1634 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, N. Y. State Educational Dept. Ed. by A. J. F. van Laer. Albany, 1908, pp. 302, 306).

[14] In 1647 (*Journal of New Netherland*), in Jameson, p. 270.

[15] Isaac Jogues, in 1646, in Jameson, p. 259.

ning with 1621. In this year, Dermer, speaking at a meeting of the Virginia Company, mentions his visit to "Hudson's river" in 1619.[¹⁶]

In 1622, Dermer "met with certaine Hollanders, who had a trade in Hudsons river."[¹⁷]

In 1630, a reference is found to the settlements which the Dutch "have settled in New England upon Hudson's River."[¹⁸]

In 1634, we find several references to "Hudson's river," "Hutsons river," and "Hutson's baye," "adioyninge unto Virginia."[¹⁹]

In 1637, the writer of *New Canaan* speaks of the "river Mohegan, called by the English Hudson's River."[²⁰]

In 1638, the Dutch are referred to as planting tobacco "in Hudson's River."[²¹]

In 1642, "Hudsons river" is referred to in an English document,[²²] etc., etc.

The name "Hudson River" occurs also on all five of the English maps of this early period that we have been able to find, the oldest one of which is known only from a copy, published in Holland. It is, further, found on a French map, of 1628, which shows English influence. It is scarcely conceivable that the use of Hudson's name in England, as applied to the river discovered by him, was derived from the two Amsterdam resolutions above referred to; and it may be accepted as a fact that the English knew and used this name quite independently of the Dutch, which is further proof that they had some knowledge of Hudson's own map.

Before considering these five English maps, let us see whether any survey work was done by the English in the vicinity of Manhattan Island during the years immediately following Hudson's discovery. In this connection, there are only two navigators whose claims to having visited this neighbourhood, unguided by information procured from the Dutch, need receive serious consideration: Argall and Dermer.

Argall is said to have visited the mouth of the Hudson twice, but the facts upon which the account of these visits is based have been proved false. His pretended first visit, in 1610, has already been discussed, in Chapter II of this work.[²³] His second visit is supposed to have taken place in 1613, when, according to Beauchamp Plantagenet's account, he landed with Thomas Dale "at Manhatas Isle in Hudsons river, where they found four houses built, and a pretended Dutch Governour, under the West-India Company of Amsterdam share or part; who kept trading boats and trucking with the Indians." The *Description of the Province of New Albion*, which contained this reference, was published in 1648, during the dispute between the English and the Dutch over the settlement of the Hudson River, and was evidently concocted to strengthen the claims of Plowden, who had recently procured a charter from the King for the country lying north of Virginia.[²⁴] The story of Argall's visit to Man-

[16] Alexander Brown, *Genesis of the United States*, p. 877.

[17] *Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England*. London, 1622, sign. C2.

[18] *The Planter's Plea*. London, 1630; mentioned in O'Callaghan, *History of New Netherland*. New York, 1848, Vol. I, p. 128.

[19] Several times. *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, pp. 71, 73, 82; III, p. 19.

[20] Thomas Morton, *New English Canaan*, Containing an Abstract of New England. Amsterdam, 1637 (copy in British Museum); reprinted in Force's *Tracts*. Washington, 1836. See also S. F. Cooper, *The Hudson River and its Early Names*, in *Magazine of American History*, 1880, Vol. IV, pp. 401-18.

[21] *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. III, p. 20.

[22] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 128.

[23] See p. 57, text to notes [78] and [79].

[24] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 427.

hattan Island is, as we have seen, repeated by several writers, in connection with the legend that Hudson discovered the river which bears his name while sailing under a commission received from King James I.

This visit to Manhattan Island is supposed to have taken place on Argall's return to Virginia from the coast of Maine, where he had destroyed the French settlement. He carried with him to Virginia, on his ship, two Jesuits and other French prisoners. One of the former, Father Biard, has left a circumstantial narrative of his fate. In two places in this narrative he states that they went straight to Virginia; in the first of these he says: "We and the other Frenchmen who remained, fifteen in number, were taken straight to Virginia, nearly 250 postleagues from where we had been taken prisoners." In the other place he says: "The new Capitainesse, which Argal commanded in spite of the tempest, safely reached Virginia in three weeks or thereabouts."^[25] If, on this voyage, Argall had visited Manhattan Island, or even New York Harbour, Biard would surely have mentioned it. From all of the documents which are available, the only further *fact* which connects Argall with Manhattan Island is that he proposed, in 1621, to go to the Hudson River, but that his visit was delayed, because the Dutch had settled there.^[26] For a further discussion of this interesting and persistent myth, see the Bibliography, under "Plantagenet."

As to Dermer, there is no reason for doubting his own report of his journey from the Kennebec to Virginia, in 1619. He does not give any names, but, from his description, it seems clear that he sailed through Long Island Sound from east to west, passing through Hell Gate and the Narrows, and that he anchored somewhere in New York Bay, where the Indians came and drew a map of the vicinity on the lid of his chest with a piece of chalk. "Would that we had this sketch!"—as De Costa exclaims.^[27] The words from the journal which refer to it are as follows:

[After leaving the Capaock island which is written Caupaw on Inga's and Briggs's maps, and which is now called Nantucket Island], I stood away shaping my course as the Coast led mee, till I came to the most Westerly part, where the Coast began to fall away Southerly. In my way I discouered Land about thirtie leagues in length, heretofore taken for Mayne [Long Island], where I feared I had beene imbayed, but by the helpe of an Indian I got to the Sea againe, through many crooked and streight passages [the western extremity of Long Island Sound, with its islands, Hell Gate, the East River, and New York Bay] . . . wee found a most dangerous Catwract [Hell Gate] amongst small rockie Ilands, occasioned by two unequall tydes, the one ebbing and flowing two houres before the other: here wee lost an Anchor by the strength of the current, but found it deepe enough: from hence were wee carried in a short space by the tydes swiftnesse [East River] into a great Bay (to us so appearing) [New York Bay] but indeede is broken land, which gaue us light of the Sea: here, as I said, the Land treadeth Southerly. In this place I talked with many Saluages, who told me of two sundry passages [The Narrows and Long Island Sound] to the great Sea on the West, offered me Pilots, and one of them drew mee a Plot with Chalke upon a Chest, whereby I found it a great Iland, parted the two Seas [Long Island]; they report the one scarce passable for shoalds, perillous currents [Hell Gate], the other no question to be made of [The Narrows]. Hauing receiued these directions, I hasten to the place of greatest hope,

^[25] Brown, *Genesis*, pp. 702, 720.

^[26] *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. III, p. 6 *et seq.*, and Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 427.

^[27] *Cabo de Arenas*. New York, 1885, p. 4.

where I purposed to make triall of Gods goodnesse towards us, and use my best endeouour to bring the truth to light, but wee were but onely shewed the entrance, where in seeking to passe wee were forced backe with contrary and ouerblowing windes, hardly escaping both our liues. Being thus ouercharged with weather, I stood alongst the coast to seeke harbours, to attend a fauourable gale to recouer the streight, but being a harbourlesse Coast [the New Jersey Coast] for ought we could then perceiue, wee found no succour till wee arriued betwixt Cape Charles and the Maine on the East side the Bay Chestapeak. [28]

From another source, we know that, on a subsequent voyage, Dermer "met with certaine Hollanders, who had a trade in Hudsons river some yeares before that time, with whom he had conference about the state of that Coast." [29]

Furthermore, we know that on July 10, 1621, Dermer claimed before the Virginia Company of London, that he had made "discoveries from Cape Charles to Cape Cod, up Delaware river and Hudson's river, being but twenty or thirty leagues from our plantation, and within our limits, within which rivers were found divers ships of Amsterdam and Horne." [30]

Later on, he adds the very interesting remark: "I have drawne a plot of the coast which I dare not yet part with for feare of danger." It is indeed unfortunate that this map is lost, as it must have depicted the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island, either from personal observation or from the descriptions and sketches of the Indians.

The English possessed, in these early years, but scant knowledge of the surroundings of Manhattan. In 1611 (June 25), all that Lord Delaware was able to say of this coast was: "There is also found without our Bay to the Northward an excellent fishing Banke for Cod and Ling . . . other *Islands* there are upon our Coasts, that doe promise rich Merchandise," etc. [31] And Henri Briggs, in a treatise accompanying his map, states that "the coasts . . . of New England to the East [of Virginia are] somewhat more out of the way, amongst so many Flats and small Islands not so safe." [32]

This Henri Briggs, the author of the map of "The North part of America," which we know only by the engraving in Purchas by R. Elstracke, was in correspondence with Dermer, who expressed his hope of finding a northern passage, as, "in a letter from Virginia he signified to me [Briggs]." [33] It is, therefore, possible that the rather sketchy portrayal of the Hudson River and the islands near its mouth on Briggs's map was copied from the lost map of Dermer. It is interesting to observe, in this connection, that the "island of Caupaw," shown on Briggs's map near Cape Cod, is mentioned in Dermer's narrative of his voyage. New York Bay is fairly well expressed on the map. Long Island is shown in embryo, as on the Champlain Map of 1632, and Long Island Sound is drawn much too wide. The small island between the Bay of New York and the Sound may, perhaps, typify the islands which Dermer observed, and which he referred to in his narrative. The only name which appears in this neighbourhood is "Hudson's R."

[28] *Purchas, His Pilgrimes*. London, 1625, Vol. IV, 1778-9.

[29] *A Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England*. London, 1622. See also Chronology.

[30] Brown, *Genesis*, p. 877.

[31] *Purchas*, Vol. IV, 1764.

[32] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, 842.

[33] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, 849.

There is reason to believe that Briggs's map is earlier than 1625; for, in 1624, a map of North America was published in Holland, in a work by Athanasius Inga, entitled *West Indische Spieghel* (C. Pl. 33).^[34] On this map the coasts of Virginia and New England correspond almost exactly with Briggs's representation, and the same English names are given. This map also gives the name "Hudson's R.", and is the oldest map on which this name is known to occur.^[35] It is the only map mentioning this name published in Holland during this period. Neither Briggs's map nor that of Athanasius Inga gives the slightest indication of a Dutch settlement on the Hudson River.

Nearly the same representation, also with the mention of Hudson River (Hudson's Rio), is found on a map of America, by John Speed, engraved by Abraham Goos, who also engraved the Inga Map. The earliest edition of this Speed Map is dated 1626, and it was reissued from time to time, in modified and augmented form, until as late as 1776.^[36] The same figuration is found also on a world-map published in Paris by Melchior Tavernier, in 1628.^[37]

During the Dutch occupation, English vessels now and then visited Manhattan Island and the Hudson River, although comparatively few such visits have been recorded; as, for instance, that of the English ship commanded by Captain Stoons, who was reported outside of Sandy Hook on June 15, 1633,^[38] and another English ship, whose captain was mentioned, on April 18th of the same year, as being in New Amsterdam, and as ascending the Hudson River with the intention of going to Fort Orange.^[39] In 1637 an English vessel is also mentioned, at the "Manatans,"^[40] etc.

After the above-mentioned maps, which record a knowledge of our coast derived from a voyage made in 1619, the next map which I have found, made in England and delineating the New Netherland coast, is dated 1639. We have but scant knowledge of what had become known of this region in England during this period, but we may assume that the Dutch publications of De Laet, Blaeu, and others found their way thither, and that Dutch cartography must have had an influence upon the English maps of the period, although very few of these, showing the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island, have survived. Indeed, the manuscript map of Daniel, dated 1639 (C. Pl. 34), and that of Cumberland, dated 1646 (C. Pl. 34), both of which are preserved in Florence, are the only examples which I am able to cite. These two maps, however, are sufficient to show that in England there existed at this time a peculiar representation of our coast. Both of these maps show Dutch influence, as we might expect. The British Museum possesses another chart drawn by Daniel, representing the Southern Atlantic, and dated 1614.^[41] In 1613, the East India

[34] Winsor, Vol. IV, pp. 416, 417, ascribes the work to Usselinx, the well-known promoter of the Dutch West India Company and the Swedish Company. See also Bibliography.

[35] B. F. de Costa was the first to mention the map of Inga in *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, July, 1882, p. 513.

[36] This map must not be confused with Speed's "Map of New England and New York," issued separately c. 1665, and included, with text on back, in Speed's *Prospect*, 1676. The only known copies of the separate issue are in the British Museum and in Mr. Stokes's Collection.—See Map Descriptions, under date.

[37] See Map Descriptions, under date.

[38] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 272.

[39] David Pietersz. de Vries, *Korte Historiael*. Uitg. H. T. Colenbrander. 's Gravenhage, 1911, pp. 179 and 174-5; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 72-81.

[40] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 374. For the names of other ships at Manhattan during the following years see: James Penninck, *De eerste schepen in den haven van Nieuw-Amsterdam die de vlag van Engeland of eene andere vreemde natie voerden*, in: *De Navorscher*, Vol. LXIV (1915), pp. 177-83.

[41] Add. MS. 5415, c. 1.

Company's ships used "a platte of John Danyells making" (made on Mercator's projection), for the voyage to the Cape,[⁴²] and, in 1612, a map from his hand, delineating the North Polar Regions, is mentioned.[⁴³]

The Daniel and Cumberford Maps are most important for the configuration of Virginia and New England. Here, however, we must confine ourselves to that part of the coast which is of special interest to our subject. We find on both maps the names of Staten Island ("States I." on Daniel; "Staitts I." on Cumberford), Hell Gate ("Helegate" and "Helgatte"), Archipelago ("Archi Pelago" and "Archipelago"), and Block Island.

New York Bay and Manhattan Island, however, show a form of representation quite different from that of the Dutch maps. The Hudson River is designated on both as "Hudsons R." and the name of Manhattan Island, written "Manhatas I." on the one, and "Manhattas I." on the other, is, in each case, placed on the *west* bank of the river, although the island itself is found in its correct location, and is well outlined. This delineation agrees remarkably with that on the Velasco Map, presumed to contain, for this region, Hudson's cartography; but the resemblance appears still more striking when we discover, west of the mouth of the Hudson, a bay with two rivers and an island, which coincides closely with a similar portrayal on the Velasco Map. This bay may be considered as a somewhat distorted representation of the Lower Bay of New York, and the island as Staten Island. On the Velasco Map Sandy Hook is very distinctly shown; on Daniel's map it has become a small island, but still shows its identity by its location. On Cumberford's map the Lower Bay has lost its salient characteristics, and the island representing Sandy Hook has disappeared. This map has also the name "Long Island." As the Velasco Map lay concealed in the Royal Archives in Spain for so many years, it must have been the original, from which it was copied, that supplied the cartography of this region to English map-makers, a further indication that Hudson's chart remained in England, and became known there. It will be recalled that we have even suggested the hypothesis that this same John Daniel was the author of the original of the Velasco Map.[⁴⁴]

The influence on these maps of Dutch cartography is further shown in the form of the name "Staitts," wrongly copied from "Staet" (the Dutch seventeenth-century *e* resembling *i*), and, in the apocryphal name "R. Aclitre," west of Manhattan Island, which stands for "R. Achter (Kol)." We must note further that the Hudson River, on both maps, has two tributaries, a form of representation found on no other map except Champlain's. The name "New Netherland" is conspicuously lacking on both, but "Nova Anglia" appears in large capital letters across the country occupied by the Dutch.[⁴⁵]

ROBERT DUDLEY'S DELL' ARCANO DEL MARE

The same combination of Dutch and English cartography that we have noted

[⁴²] *Early Dutch and English Voyages to Spitsbergen in the Seventeenth Century*. Ed. by W. Martin Conway. Hakluyt Society, II, 11 (1904), page 21, note 1.

[⁴³] See p. 58, text to note [³²].

[⁴⁴] See p. 57.

[⁴⁵] Other charts drawn by Cumberford, representing several parts of the globe, are in the British Museum; their dates vary from 1657 to 1664 (Add. MSS. 5414, arts. 8, 11, 12, 13; 5415, c. 2).

above, prevails on the maps of Robert Dudley, although the composition of these maps shows more critical judgment.^[46]

Dudley's career was a romantic one. Born in 1574, he began his nomad life by making a voyage of discovery to Guiana, in 1594, and he had a command in the Cadiz expedition of 1596. Abraham Kendall, the pilot of Francis Drake, who died, in 1596, on the same day as his admiral, off Porto Bello, might be called Dudley's master; from him he learned the art of navigation so thoroughly that his knowledge of it might have sufficed for an admiral. After his return to England, Dudley tried, in 1605, to get his birth, as a son of the Earl of Leicester, legitimatised, but, failing in this, he shortly afterwards left England, furtively, accompanied by a young lady, Elizabeth Southwell, whom he married in Lyons in 1606.

In this same year he took up his residence in Florence, and, after having offered his services to the King of Spain, in 1608, without success,^[47] he became a man of great influence at the Court of the Medicis. Among other public services, he reorganised the fleet and improved the harbour of Leghorn. He died in 1649. During his later years, Dudley devoted much of his time to the preparation of a comprehensive work on ship-building and navigation. The first edition of this work was published in Florence in 1646-8, with the title of *Dell' Arcano del Mare*, and is, without doubt, the most important maritime atlas of its time. (See Bibliography.)

From the maps contained in this atlas, it appears that Dudley had at his disposal an immense collection of manuscript and printed material, especially Dutch and English maps, which fact appears most conspicuously in his delineations of the Polar Regions, where he follows Hudson's and Barendts's charts; in his maps of the Pacific, where the influence of Le Maire and others is apparent; and in Brazil, where he evidently copied Dutch maps.

Comparing Dudley's maps with those in other atlases, such as Blaeu's, Janssonius's, etc., we at once notice a marked difference, which is that his maps are not drawn by individual draughtsmen, who based their work on some actual survey, correct or incorrect, but that they are composed by blending, with critical judgment, the materials furnished by several maps, often differing in details, and even contradicting each other. It was the *scientific feeling* of the author that determined what should be included, and what excluded. This fact gives to the maps of Dudley a character peculiar to themselves, so that they are easily recognised. They all bear the stamp and individuality of the author, and, for this reason, are often inferior to other maps which had a more natural origin.

The dominating characteristic of Dudley, which strikes us at once in reading his biography, is vanity, combined, as is usually the case, with an over-rating of his own abilities. When still a youth, he was obsessed by the idea of making a great voyage of discovery, and it was his ambition to circle the globe as Drake had done. The counsellors of Queen Elizabeth, however, did not allow him to go farther than Guiana, and, judged by the meagre results of his expedition, they were justified. It is recorded that he loved inordinately his personal appearance. He was an accomplished horse-

[46] For the biography of Dudley, see, principally: J. Temple Leader, *Life of Sir Robert Dudley*. Florence, 1895; and the Introduction to his *Voyage of Guyana*, published by the Hakluyt Society, 1899.

[47] From unpublished documents in the Archivo general de Simancas, Secretaria de Estado, leg. 2025, fol. 176-8; leg. 2032: Relacion de la Invencion de navios del Conde de Guaric Ingles.

man and very proud of it, and, in Florence, a manuscript in his own handwriting, on horsemanship, is still preserved.

This quality of vanity betrays itself also in his maps: in order to make these appear more complete and interesting, he resorted to the curious expedient of repeating, often several times, the same name. We find, for instance, "B[aye] Ooster," "R[io] Ooster," and "C[abo] Ooster"; "B. di Nassau," "I. di Nassau," and "C. di Nassau," etc.

Dudley, apparently, interpreted his sources and the documents which he used in a very arbitrary fashion. After a careful study of his maps—both printed and manuscript—I am persuaded that he followed no other method than the exercise of his own judgment; and, unfortunately, he was lacking in the ability to discern between reliable and unreliable information. Rather curiously, the principal question which interested Dudley seems, from his original manuscript, to have been that of longitude. We know how many difficulties this question presented in those early days, and the consideration of how much Dudley's Atlas contributed to the progress of knowledge in this direction merits, no doubt, the serious attention of modern scholars. Such consideration is necessary before we can appreciate the true value of the two maps which Dudley made of New Netherland, and assign them to their rightful place. Of each of these maps the original manuscript is still in existence, and differs in many points from the printed edition, a fact that need not cause surprise, as the printed maps appeared ten and twelve years, respectively, after the maps were originally drawn.^[48]

The earlier of these maps, the "Carta seconda Generale de l'America" (C. Pl. 37), represents the eastern coast of North America, and resembles principally Daniel's map of 1639. This resemblance is still more evident in the manuscript (C. Pl. 36), which is more carefully executed, than in the engraved copy, on which too much prominence is given to the rivers and to the curves of the coast-line. As this map appears in Dudley's manuscript, which is dated 1636, it cannot, of course, have been copied from the 1639 map of Daniel. There are also some slight, but, at the same time, significant differences, between the two maps. The delineation of the Upper and Lower Bays of New York is the same as on Daniel's map, but here "Sand Poynt" is really a promontory, and not an island, as on the former. We have seen already that this representation was derived from the original of the Velasco Map which, as we have pointed out, there is good reason to believe was Hudson's own map. Dudley must, therefore, have had before him a map which resembled the original after which Daniel's map was copied. This original is one of the important missing links between Velasco's map of 1611 and Dudley's of 1636.

We have noted the existence, in the British Museum, of a manuscript chart of Daniel's, dated as early as 1614, and of another map from his hand mentioned as early as 1612.^[49] It is, therefore, fair to assume that Dudley owned, or at least had access to earlier issues of Daniel's map than that of 1639. In Florence there are, in

[48] See Bibliography, Map Descriptions, and the statement of Antonio Francisco Lucini, the engraver, who writes, in the dedicatory epistle to the second edition of the *Arcano*, "Firenze, 1661," that he worked on the plates in seclusion for twelve years, in an obscure Tuscan village, using no less than 5,000 pounds of copper in the making. See Phillips, *A List of Geographical Atlases*. Washington, 1909, No. 457.

[49] See p. 58, text to note [82].

the Bibliotheca Palatina, six other portulanos by Daniel, dated 1637 and 1639, and probably belonging originally to the Dudley Collection. These maps delineate the other great seas of the world, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the Indian Archipelago, the Southern Atlantic, and the Polar Regions. On the manuscript maps of the coasts of Africa and India, in the original manuscript of the *Arcano*, preserved in the Royal Library in Munich, and dated 1636, Dudley added several notes in his own hand, to the effect that these maps should be corrected from the English maps in his possession; probably a reference to the Daniel charts above referred to. Many names appear on the manuscript map in rather unusual form. Most of these, however, may be recognised as corruptions of well-known names, although "I. Iuter," for R. Achter (Kol), is certainly a rather far-fetched aberration. The un-named island lying in the mouth of the Hudson River is evidently intended for Manhattan, and Staten Island is so far separated from the mainland as to convert the Arthur Kills into a wide bay. Dudley also introduced upon this manuscript map the name of "C. de Petras Arenas," which he added to the name of Cape May.^[50]

The engraved map, "Carta Seconda Generale del' America," engraved by Lucini, and published in the first volume of the *Arcano*, in 1646, was apparently "corrected" after Daniel's map, which Dudley had since acquired. A second island, probably representing the extremity of Sandy Hook, has been added, south-west of Staten Island; and "I. Iuter," for R. Achter (Kol), has been still further mutilated, and appears here as "I. Tuter." The manuscript and the engraved map both have the name "R. Hudson."

The second and larger map contained in the *Arcano* bears the title "Carta particolare della nuoua Belgia e parte della nuoua Anglia" (C. Pl. 37). It was published in 1648, and represents the coasts from Cape Henlopen to the "B. di S. luca," which is given as the eastern frontier of New England. This is the same region covered by the map in Blaeu's Atlas of 1635 (viz. the printed edition of the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block).

The original of the "Carta particolare" is No. 40 in the original manuscript of Dudley's Atlas, preserved in Munich (C. Pl. 35). This original must, consequently, be dated 1636. It shows no English influence; but, in the delineation of the coastline, as well as in the nomenclature, it follows Blaeu's maps—especially the one published in the 1635 Atlas—the West Indische Paskaert, and, for the situation of Block Island, the Paskaert van Guinea, etc. Even the so-called "separate map" of New York Bay, by Dudley,^[51] which is nothing more than a part of the New Netherland map which is preserved, in folded state, in the Munich volume, does not show any delineation or name which could not be derived from the above-mentioned maps.^[52] Sandpunt here appears in its Anglicised form "Sandpoynt," and Dudley

[50] See the Bibliography and the Map Descriptions for a fuller description of Dudley's manuscript and printed atlases.

[51] Edward Everett Hale, *Early Maps in Munich*, in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, October 21, 1873. Worcester, 1874. This article describes Hale's discovery, in Munich, of the manuscript maps of the *Arcano*, and gives much interesting comment, including Hale's statement that he believed that Dudley had used the charts of Henry Hudson in the preparation of his maps of the Polar Regions and that those of the Pacific Ocean were based upon the original observations of Thomas Cavendish, whose sister Dudley had married.

[52] This map of New Netherland, in Dudley's manuscript, is drawn on a double folio sheet. The map was cancelled by the author, and, on the back of it, he drew a map of Nova Francia and Terra Nova. When the set of maps was bound, this latter map was put in its proper place, with the result that the New Netherland map came

evidently felt obliged to make use of the classic name of Cabo de Arenas, which, in his wonted fashion, he introduces three times: once as "C. de Pedras Arenas" or "C. May," again as "B(aya) d'Arena," shown as an equivalent for "Sande Bay," and, thirdly, as "La Costa di Arena," for the coast south of Sandy Hook.

Manhattan Island, on this manuscript map, has the same triangular form as on the map of New Netherland in Blaeu's Atlas, but bears no name. Hudson River is named "R. Mauritio"; western Long Island is broken up into many small islands, as on the "Carta particolare," and as on the map of New Netherland in Blaeu's Atlas. This is a curious retrogression, as the "Carta Seconda Generale," following Daniel's chart, represents it correctly, as a single island.

This interesting manuscript map was cancelled by the author, as is shown by a note in the same handwriting as the rest of the map, the reason stated being "because it has been made over better." Of this re-draft no manuscript exists in the collection, although its essential particulars have been preserved in the "Carta particolare," which contains additional Dutch material, derived from the same sources, perhaps the most important addition being the name "Nuouo Amstrdam," possibly the only case in which this name appears on a map in this Italian form. The coastline here follows even more closely the New Netherland map in Blaeu's Atlas than it does on the unfinished manuscript map. This is particularly noticeable in the location of Block Island. "I. Lange" ("t Lange Eylandt" on Blaeu's 1635 map), for Fisher's Island, has been added. The "Carta particolare" shows also the influence of Daniel's map, having the name "R. Hudson" in addition to "R. Martins," a corruption of "R. Mauritio," as it is written on the unfinished manuscript map, and "I. Manhata," to the west of Hudson River. Between these two, curiously enough, is found the name "Osters Ilant," evidently taken from Blaeu's 1635 map (Oesters Eylandt).

East of the Hudson River, we find "Minatthans," evidently carelessly copied from "Manatthans" on Blaeu's map. Here Dudley has unconsciously combined the two different cartographical interpretations of Manhattan, that of the English and that of the Dutch, which representations go back to Hudson and Block, respectively, the first English and the first Dutch explorer who came in contact with the tribe which bore this name. The only unexplained name, although an important one, is "I. State," which name is given to a small island between the real Staten Island, here called "I. Godins," and Sandy Hook. In this form the name takes its origin from a Dutch map ("State" being an abbreviated form of *Staten*: Daniel has *States I.*). I am unable to indicate a Dutch map, printed before 1648, on which the name of

on the back. Calling the four pages of this double folio sheet 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, the map of Nova Francia and Terra Nova is found on pages 2 and 3, and the map of New Netherland on pages 1 and 4, page 4 containing the left or westerly portion. As the fold of the sheet passes through the middle of Long Island, and cuts the Connecticut coast somewhere in the neighbourhood of Stamford, page 4 contains only the western part of Long Island, a small stretch of the present Connecticut shore, and the New York and New Jersey coast as far as Delaware Bay. This portion of the map was described by Hale as a special map of New York Bay. It contains the following names:

Maauans	I. di Rachter Kol	Rondebergh hook	Narnti Cons
Mahicans	Rachterkol	Sande-Bay o B. d' Arena	C. di Pedras Arenas
B. di Keer	B. di Rachter Kol	R. di Sande Bay	C. May
Helle gate	C. Codins	La Costa di Arena	C. Hinlopen.
I. de Helle gate	Sandpoynt	P(or)to de Eyer	
R. Mauritio	La Punta	Porto	

Staten Island occurs. On the manuscript Figurative Map of 1614, and on other Dutch maps preceding Dudley's, the island is delineated without name.^[53] The real Staten Island, called here "I. Godins," is a typical example of Dudley's habit of repetition, the name also appearing as "C.(ape) Godins" on the western end of Long Island. In New England, several names have been introduced from English sources, among them "Boston" and "Winter Harbor." The latter name was supposed by Winsor to be found only on Dudley's map,^[54] although it also appears on Daniel's map, which was unknown to Winsor.

The "Carta particolare" is the first map of New Netherland on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are fully drawn. On Blaeu's 1635 map, the degrees are only indicated in the margins. Lucini, who signs these maps, was the engraver only, and not the author. He may, perhaps, have been responsible for the errors in spelling, with which the maps abound.

The importance of the *Arcano* maps—both manuscript and engraved—lies principally in the fact that, collectively, they reveal to us the continuity of the English cartography of the surroundings of Manhattan Island, from its discovery by Hudson, in 1609, down to 1648. The English cartography was influenced by the work of the Dutch, but it preserved the original location of Manhattan, on the west shore of the Hudson River, and continued, during the Dutch occupation, the use of the name of Hudson for the river discovered by him. The Dutch were naturally anxious to forget this discovery, as it endangered their rights on the American coast; and they, therefore, purposely, omitted Hudson's name from their maps.

[53] It may be that Dudley had knowledge of some Dutch engraved map, now lost, or of some Dutch manuscript map, containing the name of Staten Island. It seems hardly possible that he can have seen the original of the Manatus Maps, which, although made in 1639, probably was not copied before 1660, nor made known in Italy until about 1669.

[54] Winsor, Vol. III, p. 303.

PLATES

34-37







America Septentrionalis Carta 3.

AMERICA
septentrionalis

La nuova Francia

N. Ambiga 46

P. de G. de G. de G.

Nuova Spaga

B. di G. de G.
W. de G.Nedile Sant scoperta
l'Españese

Sequini

Nuova
Anglia

P. de Vos

V. de G.

C. de G. de G.

C. de G. de G.

C. de G. de G.

C. de G. de G.

C. de G. de G.

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ROB. DUDLEY. 1636.





CHAPTER VI
SECOND PERIOD OF THE DUTCH SURVEYING OF
MANHATTAN ISLAND AND ITS VICINITY
(*c.* 1630—*c.* 1650)

CHAPTER VI

SECOND PERIOD OF THE DUTCH SURVEYING OF MANHATTAN ISLAND AND ITS VICINITY

c. 1630-c. 1650

EARLY SETTLEMENT

IN the preceding chapters, we have discussed the early explorations in the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island, and their record on existing maps. Let us now consider, briefly, a few of the more important contemporary references to the early settlements on the Hudson River, and especially on Manhattan Island.

Perhaps the earliest reference to a *possible* sojourn of Europeans in the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island is that contained in a complaint, addressed on October 25, 1634, by the Assembly of XIX to the States-General, in relation to the representations of one Jacob Jacobsen Elkens, a trader, who, in April, 1633, came to the North River in the service of one William Klobery, an Englishman, with the ship "William," and, although refusing to exhibit "his Majesty's instructions or commission," made public claim that "said river and adjacent country were in, and of the Domain of his Majesty of Great Britain." Although the complaint states that "the said river and adjacent countries had been discovered in the year 1609, at the cost of the East India Company," it adds ". . . likewise that one or more little forts were built under your High Mightinesses' chief jurisdiction, *even before the year 1614*, and supplied with people for the security of the said trade; further, that after these countries had passed into the hands of the incorporated West India Company, not only were the above-named forts renewed and enlarged, but said Company purchased from the Indians who were the indubitable owners thereof, the Island of the Manhattes, situate at the entrance of the said river, and there laid the foundation of a city."

This reference to an early fort on the North River is repeated, and the date 1598 assigned to the first frequenting of these parts, in a "Report and advice on the condition of New Netherland, drawn up from documents and papers placed by commission of the Assembly of XIX, dated 15th Decr. 1644, in the hands of the General Board of Accounts to examine the same, to make a digest thereof, and to advise the Assembly how the decay there can be prevented, population increased, agriculture advanced, and that country wholly improved for the Company's benefits." The report begins as follows:

New Netherland extending from the South River, lying in $34\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, to Cape Malabar in the latitude of $41\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, was first frequented by the inhabitants of this

country in the year 1598, and especially by those of the Greenland Company, but without making any fixed settlements, only as a shelter in the winter. For which purpose they erected on the North and South river there two little forts against the incursions of the Indians. A charter was afterwards on the 11th of October, 1614, granted by their High Mightinesses [etc.] (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 149).

There is, however, no proof, or even suggestion, that such a fort on the North River, even if built, was on Manhattan Island. Indeed, it would seem more likely that, if it existed at all, it was on Castle Island, on the same site as the fort built in 1614, a spot which even in the early days of Fort Orange was the rumoured site of an earlier fortification.

We may here recall the fact that William Bradford, writing from Plymouth to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, under date of June 15, 1627, remarks: "We have of late received letters from the Dutch plantation, and have had speech with some of them. . . . *They have used trading there this six or seven and twenty years, but have begun to plant of later time*, and now have reduced their trade to some order, and confined it only to their company, which heretofore was spoiled by their seamen and interlopers, as ours is this year most notoriously. . . . "

Attention has already been called to the fact that on the large map in Hakluyt's *Principall Navigations*, 1589, there is apparently a dotted trail extending from the coast just below the 40th degree to the St. Lawrence, which seems to indicate that there was, even at this early period, intercourse between these two localities.

The foregoing references, however, in common with the tales of the Northmen's explorations of our coast, belong to the legendary or prehistoric period of our history, and cannot claim our further consideration here.

Such facts as are available concerning the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island in the intervening years before the explorations of Block and Christiaensz have been briefly referred to in Chapters II and III.

For the years immediately following the first opening up of the Hudson River to traders, in 1614, we find only occasional references to Manhattan Island, and there is nothing to prove that during this period the ships which passed up and down the Hudson to and from Fort Orange, the only established trading-post on the river, ever tarried at Manhattan Island, or attempted to establish there even a temporary trading-post; although there is good reason to believe that from the time of Cornelis Hendricks's visits, during the winters of 1614-15 and 1615-16, and possibly even earlier, traders occasionally camped upon the island. We may, however, be quite sure that nothing deserving the name of a settlement was established there during this period, and that if any houses were built by Europeans, they were of the most primitive type and served merely for the occasional and temporary shelter of explorers or traders and their stores.—See Chronology.

It seems that this state of affairs continued even after the formation of the West India Company, in 1621. When this corporation was on the point of taking in hand the region of New Netherland, comprised within its charter—on November 3, 1623—"there appeared before the Assembly [of Nineteen] Adriaen Jorisz. Thienpont, skipper, [in the employ] of Sieur Coerten, who had been in the 'Virginus,' and declared that they had there, in '*rio de Montagne*,' still some merchandise, two sloops

and some people. He asked for a yacht, in order to sell their merchandise and to bring home the people.”^[1] After some deliberation it was resolved . . . “to have a ship sent to the Virginias equipped by the City of Amsterdam and furnished with a cargo for the continuation of the commerce. With this ship they can transport V or VI colonist families *to plant a beginning of a colony there* and on the same occasion transport hither the said remaining merchandise and the rest of the people.” This was evidently the first germ of the Fort Orange settlement, which took definite shape in the expedition which sailed early in March of the following year. This heretofore unpublished official record may refer to the trials of the early traders near Albany, just before the permanent establishment of Fort Orange, in 1624, or, which is more likely, to one of the expeditions officially authorised after the expiration of the original charter, in 1619. If the former supposition were correct, it would indicate that in the autumn of 1623 only a few stranded traders remained on the “River of the Mountains,” so few that they could all be taken home together in a single yacht, and that these survivors were probably in the neighbourhood of Fort Orange, and not on Manhattan Island.

The extent of geographical knowledge which existed during this early period is illustrated in our cartography by the Figurative Maps, which, no doubt, sufficiently supplied such meagre information as was needed by the few sailors who approached the precincts of Manhattan.^[1a]

It is a well-known fact, in connection with the early history of New Netherland, that the progress of the Dutch colony was very slow, and came several times to a complete standstill, more than once even retrograding. The Directors of the West India Company from time to time made efforts to improve this condition of affairs, and kept offering new and more alluring “conditions” and “privileges,” in order to attract more immigrants to their settlements. This suggests a natural division of the Dutch colonial period into several stages, each marked by a fresh introduction of settlers from Holland.

After the English had, in 1621, disputed the right of the Dutch to settle on the Hudson River,^[2] and the West India Company had begun to turn its attention to this part of its territory, the first result was that, at the beginning of March, 1624, a group of emigrants, mostly Walloons, started, in the ship “Nieu Nederlandt,” from Amsterdam, bound for the North River, where they arrived early in May, and, proceeding up the river, built Fort Orange. Cornelis Jacobsz-May accompanied this expedition as skipper and as first Director of New Netherland (Wassenaer, April, 1624, December, 1624, and November, 1626).

This band of pioneers was followed, about March 30, 1624, by the ship “Nieu Verdriet” (“New Sorrow”), which left Amsterdam with colonists for the Mauritius River under “provisional orders” bearing that date (Van Rappard MSS., Document

[1] “Veneris Den 3 November 1623. “Is mede gehoort Adriaen Jorisz Thienpont Schipr. van Sr. Coerten inde Virginus geweest hebbende verclarende dat syluyden daer in rio de Montagne noch diverse restanten 2 schaloupen ende volck hebben. Waerover versoeckt datse mochten een jacht toemaecken om hare coopmanschappen te verhandelen ende hun volck thuyt te halen.” W. I. Cie. Vergadering negentien. Notulen (Acts of the Assembly of Nineteen of the West India Company), Nov. 3, 1623, No. 45. State Archives, The Hague, “Kolon. Aanw., No. 1.”

[1a] In this connection, it is worthy of note that the Figurative Map of 1614 shows a more intimate knowledge of Manhattan Island than that of 1616, which does not indicate its insularity.

[2] Brodhead, *Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, Vol. I, p. 150. See also p. 109.

A.[^{2a}] These orders provided for a "settlement on the river of the prince Maurits or in such other places as may be allotted them by the Commander and his council," and further directed that the colonists should "do their best for the common fortification of the same and for the erection of public buildings and the establishment of commerce." The colonists were to be supplied for two years with provisions and implements from the Company's storehouses, and they agreed to remain at least six years in New Netherland as colonists of the Company.

At a meeting of the Assembly of XIX, on the tenth of September, 1624, a programme of the proposed action for the next meeting of the West India Company was sent out to all of the component chambers.[³] Section 12 of this programme provided that "when the deputies of the chamber of Zeeland shall have been duly informed of the situation of New Netherland, they will report the same to the said Chamber and wait for further instructions. They shall have to be furnished also with instructions how to vote in regard to the equipment of the ships [going] to New Netherland, and in regard to the extension of the colony already established there, as well as concerning the religious and political constitution of the said colony."

On September 23, 1624, Monday forenoon, after approving the above-mentioned programme, the Assembly agreed that "the Chamber of Amsterdam shall be allowed to send at its own risk a ship to New Netherland, in which shall be transported a few Dutch families, among whom shall be a capable political director and a God-fearing and learned minister and whatever else may be deemed necessary. Report of the equipment, the cargo and the instructions of the officials shall be made to the respective members of the next following meeting of the Lords Nineteen."

The Van Rappard Manuscripts contain a copy of "instructions given to Willem van Hulst, Commis during the voyage to New Netherland, and provisionally director of the colonists in that country [Document C]"; and, although these instructions are not dated, it seems altogether likely that they refer to the "Nieu Verdriet" expedition.

In April, 1625, a third expedition set out, with six completely equipped families and some single persons, forty-five in all, and one hundred and three head of live stock, besides sheep and hogs, in four ships, the "Macreel," "Paert," "Koe," and "Schaep," and bearing a set of later instructions ("Naerdere Instructie"), dated April 22, 1625, and addressed to "Willem van der Hulst, Commis" (by this time estab-

[^{2a}] The Van Rappard Manuscripts, belonging to the collection of Jhr. F. A. L. Ridder Van Rappard, were sold at auction by Frederik Muller & Cie, Amsterdam, on the 16th of June, 1910, and were purchased by Mr. John Anderson, Jr., Mr. Stokes being the under-bidder. Mr. Anderson had the documents carefully translated by Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers, Chief of the Map Room of the British Museum, and bound by Rivière. The MSS. and translations are now in the possession of Mr. Henry E. Huntington of New York. They have never been printed, or even critically examined, and the only information which we possess concerning their contents is the brief description given in Muller's catalogue of the sale, and some fragmentary notes made at the sale by Mr. Robert E. Stiles, of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, who went from London to Amsterdam to represent Mr. Stokes. During the past year, a document, apparently identical in form with Document A, was found by Dr. Wieder in the Rijksarchief at The Hague.

The manuscripts are probably contemporary official copies of the original documents, and intended for the files of one of the chambers of the West India Company; and it is probable that each of the other chambers received similar copies, although no trace of these has been found, except as above noted. For a fuller discussion of these very important MSS., and their contents, see Bibliography, under "Sources," Chronology, 1624-6, and *Catalogue de Manuscrits provenant des Collections des Chevaliers van Rappard, de M. le Pasteur H. A. J. Lütje d'Amsterdam*, e. a. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie, 16 et 17 juin 1910, No. 1795.

[³] MS. Minutes of the Assembly of the Lords Nineteen (of the West India Company). Recently noted by Dr. Wieder in the Rijksarchief, The Hague.

lished in New Netherland), and “die vanden Rade, residerende inde rivieren, eylanden ende vaste lant van Nieuw Nederlandt”:[—]the members of the Council, residing in the rivers, islands and mainland of New Netherland (Van Rappard MSS., Document D). This expedition, which was accompanied by Crijn Fredericksz,^[3a] as engineer and surveyor, was also described by Wassenauer, under date of April, 1625 (Jameson, p. 79). These colonists are generally supposed to have remained on Manhattan Island only a short time, and then to have moved up the river to Fort Orange. In this second set of instructions, mention is made of “bouwlieden”—constructors.

Under date of November, 1626, Wassenauer (Jameson, pp. 82–5) records the arrival, sometime prior to the middle of September, 1625, of a fly-boat, which sailed two months after the last-mentioned expedition,

. . . carrying sheep, hogs, wagons, ploughs and all other implements of husbandry. These cattle were, on their arrival, first landed on Nut Island, three miles up the river, where they remained a day or two. There being no means of pasturing them there, they were shipped in sloops and boats to the Manhates, right opposite the said island. Being put out to pasture here, they thrive well, but afterwards full twenty in all died. The opinion is, that they had eaten something bad from an uncultivated soil. But they went in the middle of September [1625] to meadow grass, as good and as long as could be desired [whether on Manhattan Island or further up the Hudson does not seem certain]. The colony is now established on the Manhates, where a fort has been staked out by Master Kryn Frederycks, an engineer. It is planned to be of large dimensions. The ship [“Wapen van Amsterdam”] which has returned home this month [November] brings samples of all sorts of produce growing there, the cargo being 7246 beaver skins, 675 otter skins, 48 mink, 36 wild cat, and various other sorts; many pieces of oak timber and hickory. The counting-house there is kept in a stone building, thatched with reed; the other houses are of the bark of trees. Each has his own house. The Director and *Koopman* live together; there are thirty ordinary houses on the east side of the river, which runs nearly north and south. The Honorable Pieter Minuit is Director there at present; Jan Lempou *schout*; Sebastiaen Jansz. Crol and Jan Huych, comforters of the sick, who, whilst awaiting a clergyman, read to the commonalty there, on Sundays, texts of Scripture and the commentaries. François Molemaecker is busy building a horse-mill, over which shall be constructed a spacious room sufficient to accommodate a large congregation, and then a tower is to be erected where the bells brought from Porto Rico will be hung. The council there administers justice in criminal matters as far as imposing fines, but not as far as corporal punishment. Should it happen that any one deserves that, he must be sent to Holland with his sentence. Cornelis May of Hoorn was the first Director there, in the year 1624; Willem van Hulst was the second, in the year 1625. He returns now. Everyone there who fills no public office is busy about his own affairs. Men work there as in Holland; one trades, upwards, southwards and northwards; another builds houses, the third farms. Each farmer has his farmstead on the land purchased by the Company, which also owns the cows; but the milk remains to the profit of the farmer; he sells it to those of the people who receive their wages for work every week. The houses of the Hollanders now stand outside the fort, but when that is completed, they will all repair within, so as to garrison it and be secure from sudden attack. Those of the South River will abandon their fort, and come hither. At Fort Orange, the most northerly point at

[3a] The name Crijn Fredericksz is typical of many Dutch proper names in the variety of spellings found in the sources; Fredericxsz, Frederickxsz, Frederixsz are all used instead of Fredericksz, and Kryn and Cryn as well as Crijn.

which the Hollanders traded, no more than fifteen or sixteen men will remain; the remainder will come down [to the Manhates]. Right opposite is the fort of the Maykans, which they built against their enemies, the Maquaes [Mohawks], a powerful people. . . . When the fort, staked out at the Manhates, will be completed, it is to be named Amsterdam. . . . [Pieter Barentz] brought back this year a valuable cargo in the ship the *Arms of Amsterdam*, whereof Adriaen Joris [Thienpont] is skipper, who went out there on the 19th of December of the year 1625 with the ship the *Sea-mew* and conveyed Pieter Minuit aforesaid, who now sends for his wife thither. The *Sea-mew* arrived there 4th May, 1626.

On this same date, April 22, 1625, detailed instructions were issued by the Amsterdam Chamber to Crijn Fredericksz, "Ingenieur ende lantmeter" (engineer and surveyor), for the construction of a fortress and of a town in New Netherland ("als by den Raet een bequaeme plaetse uytghevonden is, om volghende onze instructie met alle het bestiael neder te slaen":—*as soon as the Council has found out a convenient place where, according to our instructions, we could settle with all the cattle*). These instructions, which were originally accompanied by a plan, to which they refer, are known as Document E of the Van Rappard MSS. The instructions further provided that the fort was to be called "Amsterdam."

The above information, given by Wassenaer under date of November, 1626, was probably derived from De Rasieres's report of September 23, 1626 (Van Rappard MSS., Document F), or from De Rasieres himself, who returned home on November 4, 1626, on the "Wapen van Amsterdam." A comparison of a provision contained in the instructions, bearing date March 30, 1624, for a "settlement on the river of the Prince Maurits, or in such places as may be allotted them by the commander and his council," with a passage in the instructions issued on April 22, 1625, to Crijn Fredericksz, providing for the construction of "a fortress and town in New Netherland as soon as the Council has found out a convenient place where, according to our instructions, we could settle with all the cattle," certainly suggests that the "Nieu Verdriet" colony had not settled on Manhattan Island, and that, up to the time of the sailing of Crijn Fredericksz, in April, 1625, the Council had not "found out a convenient place" for the new settlement.

Wassenaer's statements, taken in connection with the Van Rappard Documents, C, D, and E, indicate clearly that Willem van der Hulst and the Council, in accordance with the instructions issued to them by the West India Company on April 22, 1625, selected Manhattan Island as the site of this new settlement. Whether this selection was made shortly after the arrival of Crijn Fredericksz and his party, early in the summer of 1625, or whether they first sailed up the river and then returned, cannot be positively stated, although from such new information as has lately become available from the Van Rappard Manuscripts, as well as from the recently discovered Minutes of the Assembly of XIX, referred to above, there is established for the first time a fair basis for the argument that they remained on Manhattan Island, and that the settlement of Amsterdam in New Netherland dates from the summer of 1625, and not from the arrival of Minuit a year later. This interesting and elusive question could probably be finally settled, were De Rasieres's report of September 23, 1626 (Van Rappard MSS., Document F) available.

It is even possible that some settlers belonging to the expedition of the preceding year (1624) remained on Manhattan Island, although we have no evidence of this, except the obviously unreliable deposition of Catelina Trico, made when she was eighty years of age, sixty-three years after the supposed event.

The first *actual settlement*, as such, of which we have a positive record, was that made by Minuit, who, according to Wassenauer, arrived at Manhattan on May 4, 1626. A report of this settlement, written by Isaac de Raggiere (Rasieres), is preserved in a contemporary copy which, together with four other documents of almost equal importance, has already been referred to. This report, addressed to the directors of the West India Company, and dated from the fortress of Amsterdam of the Island of Manhattan, September 23, 1626, describes the state of the colony at the time of De Rasieres's arrival, and enumerates the many obstacles which were being encountered in the execution of Crijn Fredericksz's instructions for the building of the town, and also the difficulties which were being met in the establishment of the government. The report draws particular attention to the fact that very slow progress was being made with the building of the Fort.

The fact that De Rasieres arrived in the "Arms of Amsterdam," on July 27, 1626, less than twelve weeks after Minuit, further strengthens the argument that the Fort was begun before Minuit's arrival, a possibility which is also suggested by Wassenauer's statement (made in October, 1628) that "the ramparts [of an earlier fort?] crumbled away like sand." Very unfortunately, it has been possible only to glance at these very important Van Rappard Manuscripts which, since their purchase by Mr. Huntington, have been in storage, and therefore inaccessible.

It will be noticed that Wassenauer, under date of November, 1626, in describing conditions existing on Manhattan Island, refers to Cornelis May, of Hoorn, as the first Director *there*, in the year 1624, and Willem van Hulst as the second, in 1625, a statement which is also suggestive of a settlement prior to that established by Minuit; although it is, of course, possible to interpret these references as being to the central local government of New Netherland, which was established at Fort Orange in 1624.

Although a number of other references, found in writings of the period, suggest the possibility of the beginning of a settlement a year or two, or even longer, before^[3b] Minuit's purchase of the island, up to the discovery of the Van Rappard Manuscripts the weight of evidence was clearly on the other side. Until these documents can be thoroughly studied, or other information such as they are supposed to contain becomes available, it would evidently be unwise to assert positive conclusions upon this much-vexed question of the date of the first settlement of Manhattan Island.

Practically conclusive proof that no colony or settlement had been established on Manhattan Island, or elsewhere on the Hudson, prior to 1622, is afforded by a letter which Sir Dudley Carleton, English Ambassador to The Netherlands, wrote on February 5, 1621 (1622) to the Lords of the Council, in reply to an inquiry regarding a reported attempt of the Hollanders, in 1621, to plant a colony upon some parts of "North Virginia," which Carleton refers to (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 7-8) as follows:

Having received yor Llps lres of the 15th of December touching the Hollanders entering a year since and planting a colonie upon some parts of the North of Virginia

[3b] See p. 120, note [43].

. . . I tooke the liberty . . . to enforme my selfe of the . . . business . . . & could not fynd eyther by such merchants wth whome I have acquaintance at Amsterdam, or by the Prince of Orange & some of the States of whome I made enquirie, any more in the matter, but that about fower or five years since two particular companies of Amsterdam merchants, began a trade into those parts betwixt 40 and 45 degrees, to wch after their manner they gave their own names of New Netherlands a south & a north sea, a Texel, a Vlieland, & the like; whither they have ever since continued to send shippes of 30 and 40 lasts at the most to fetch fures, wch is all their trade; for the providing of wch they have certaine factors there continually resident trading wth savages, and at this present time there is a ship at Amsterdam bound for those parts; but *I cannot learne of anie Colonie eyther already planted there by these people, or so much as intended*; & I have this further reason to believe there is none, because wthin these few months divers inhabitants of this country to a considerable number of families have bene suters unto me, to procure them a place of habitation amongst his Maties subjects in those parts; wch by his Maties order was made known to the Directors of the plantacôn, and yf these country men were in any such way themselves, there is small apparence they would desire to mingle wth strangers & be subject to their government. . .

The results of the first emigration to the Hudson River were not what the Company had expected; most of the settlers returned to Europe as soon as their stipulated terms had expired; and, for this reason, the settlement was not yet established on a satisfactory, permanent basis, and its progress lacked continuity.

In the hope of overcoming this difficulty, and of increasing colonisation on a more stable basis, the Directors of the West India Company, in 1629, introduced the system of "Patroons," patroonships being granted to a number of prominent persons who, having agreed to certain "conditions," were permitted to exercise feudal rights over their possessions, subject always to the general control of the Company, which also specifically reserved for itself the whole of Manhattan Island. This experiment in decentralisation was a natural outcome of the unsuccessful earlier efforts of the Company at concentration.

Although this system of patroonships had many faults, and although it introduced, on the virgin soil of what is now the United States, the feudal system of mediaeval Europe,[⁴] still it cannot be denied that it proved a potent factor in forwarding the development not only of the immediate surroundings of Manhattan Island but also of other parts of the coast from Delaware Bay to the Thames River ("Siccanames Rivier"), as well as of the colony of Rensselaerswijck, in the interior of the country.

The first Patroons were Kiliaen van Rensselaer, Samuel Godijn, Samuel Blommaert, Albert Coenraedts Burgh, and Michael Pauw.[⁵] Though their interest were at first (1629), to a certain extent, merged, and, therefore, complicated, in 1631 each received a patent for a separate tract of land in New Netherland, and from this time they began to work more independently, although along the same lines.

During these early experimental years (1626-32), the Director-General, Peter Minuit, was the organising power in New Netherland. After his arrival from Hol-

[4] B. Fernow, in Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 105; Vol. IV, p. 398.

[5] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, pp. 164, 165.

land in the "Sea-Mew," on May 4, 1626,^[5a] and his purchase, shortly thereafter, of the entire island of Manhattan from the Indians, for the paltry sum of 60 guilders,^[5b] his constant endeavour was to establish a profitable trade with the different Indian tribes, and even with the English who were at New Plymouth; and, as O'Callaghan states, during his directorate "every creek, bay and river" was explored (by the Dutch) "with their sloops and other craft."^[6]

THE MINUIT MAPS

These explorations must have resulted in the making of maps and charts, and there is good reason to believe that Minuit himself was concerned in the preparation of some of these. Indeed, I have come across four references to his connection with maps or surveys, or with observations of the country:

- I. In three separate places in the letters of Van Rensselaer, relating to the shores of the Hudson.
 - a. June 27, 1632: "Director *Minuijt* has given me a map of the additional land lately purchased, situated between *beeren* Island and *Smax* Island."^[7]
 - b. June 27, 1632: "de laets kil thus named by me [Van Rensselaer], which creek runs far inland and in which rock crystal is found, according to Director Minuit, to which we must pay more attention in the future."^[8]
 - c. June 3, 1642: "It would be surprising if from *bylaers dal* on, being four leagues upward, there should not be room for 20 farms as Director minuyet and wolfert gerritzen advised me at the time"^[9]
- II. In connection with the well-known note on the Buchelius Chart (see below).
- III. In Beauchamp Plantagenet's pamphlet, published in 1648, wherein it is said of Minuit: "But the next pretended Dutch Governour in Maps and printed Cards, calling this part New Netherland, failing in paying of customes, at his return to Plymouth in *England*, was there with his Bever goods and person, attached to his damage of 1500l."^[10] This befell Minuit on his return voyage, in 1632.
- IV. We are told that, as Swedish Governor on the Delaware, he made sketches of the land, and a map of the river giving the location of the colony, as well as a sketch of Fort Christiaen and the two houses.^[11]

Such original charts as Minuit may have made are probably no longer in existence, but there are three manuscript maps of the seventeenth century which we have good reason to suppose were based upon sketches or surveys made by him, or under his direction. These are a map of New Netherland (C. Pl. 39), a map of the North River (C. Pl. 40), and a sketch-map of the coast from Delaware Bay to Manhattan

[5a] From the fragmentary notes, in Mr. Stokes's possession, of the contents of De Rasieres's letter of September 23, 1626 (Van Rappard MSS., Document F), there is reason to believe that Minuit had already been in New Netherland, probably at Fort Orange, in the employ of the West India Company; in which case, he probably had returned to Holland, and was there promoted and sent out to New Amsterdam as Director; or he may have been recalled for this specific purpose.

[5b] Schaghen Letter, in the Rijksarchief, The Hague. See Chronology.

[6] O'Callaghan, *History of New Netherland*, Vol. I, p. 105.

[7] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 197.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 198.

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 617.

[10] Plantagenet, *A Description of the Province of New Albion*. London, 1648, p. 17.

[11] Amandus Johnson, *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-44*. New York, 1911, Vol. I, pp. 102, 118; II, p. 560.

Island, the former two until now unknown, or at least undescribed, the last known as the Buchelius Chart (C. Pl. 38). The first two are of large folio size, and are believed to be close copies, made about 1670, from originals which are now lost.^[12] The third was drawn by Buchelius, who died in 1641.

The most remarkable feature of these three maps is that they all indicate, in the vicinity of Manhattan Island, the names of the first five Patroons, given above.

The map of New Netherland depicts also Virginia and New England, copied after English maps. In New England, some features are clearly borrowed from the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block. All those portions which, in accordance with the author's claim, belonged to New Netherland, are here indicated by a strongly defined coloured outline or border. This outline includes the North and South Rivers, the coast, from a point somewhat to the north of Chesapeake Bay, and extending as far as the Bay of Nassau, the inland course of the Susquehanna, and the southern bank of the "Great River of New Netherland" (i. e., the St. Lawrence, but here placed too far to the south). The presence of this coloured outline on this map suggests the possibility that it was made by, or for, Minuit, when he was detained in Plymouth (England), in 1632; and was intended to show what part of the American country the Dutch claimed.

This map is, in many respects, an improvement on the Figurative Maps: for the North and South Rivers new surveys were used, both still in existence, to which the author of the map himself added some particulars. The "new" river (the Susquehanna) on the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks, which was there placed too near the Hudson, is here located more to the west, and coincides pretty well with its real position, although the author dared not connect it with Chesapeake Bay. Its course is better interpreted than on De Laet's map. The names of two Indian villages upon its banks, not found on the Figurative Map, have been added (Onojutahaga and Nuntaga).

For the representation of the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island, we must study this map in connection with the map of the North River. The resemblance between these two is so close that they must be ascribed to the same period, although each gives information quite independent of that supplied by the other.

The great importance of this map of the North River lies in the fact that it gives the oldest representation which we know, on a large scale, of Manhattan Island and its surroundings, and contains the original names assigned by the Dutch, many of which were changed later on, and are not found on any other document.

The Island is here called "Manatans Houck" (on the map of New Netherland "den Manhatans hoeck"). This form, found nowhere else, is remarkable, as it represents the transition between Manhattan, indicating the Indian tribe, and the same name used for the island.

This appellation, which may be freely translated "the corner [or bend] of the river where the Manhattans live,"^[13] inscribed as it is upon these two maps, may be assumed to record a name in common use in the vicinity among the first settlers.

[12] From the same period dates a manuscript map of the South River (preserved in the Library of Congress, Harisse bequest), also, evidently, copied by the same draughtsman, at about the same time, from an original of this early period, as it contains no mention of the Swedes who came to the Delaware in 1637.

[13] For the use of "hoeck," cf. Visscher hoeck, Jan Brouwershoeck, and Kinderhouck, on the same map.

Fort Amsterdam is designated on the North River Map, and is distinctly shown with *four* bastions. The shape of the island is still primitive, and follows the triangular form, common in the earliest maps, but it already shows signs of accommodating itself to its surroundings.

Along the shores of New York Bay, we find, as has already been noted, the names of the first Patroons: "Godyn's Punt" (for Sandy Hook, which is here separated from the mainland),^[14] "Blommaert's Punt" (for the south-western extremity of Long Island), and "Coenraedes baye" (Albert Coenraedts Burgh), given as an alternative name for "Sandt bay."^[15] The Narrows are named "Hamels Hoofden," after Hendrick Hamel, a Patroon, and at this time one of the Directors of the West India Company.^[16] This name, recorded as early as 1626,^[17] has been found on no other map.

The map of New Netherland adds to these names that of "Rensselaershoeck," for the mainland just south of Sandy Hook; and we know from the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (pp. 164-5) that Van Rensselaer had an interest in Godijns Patent, which included this point. This, so far as is known, is the first occurrence of this name (Rensselaer) on a map, anywhere in the neighbourhood^[18] of Manhattan Island; and this fact, combined with the absence of any indication of Rensselaerswijck near Fort Orange, helps us to fix the date of these maps at about 1630, when the patroonship was founded. The clear portrayal, on the banks of the North River, of Fort Orange, Castle Island, and the two Mohawk villages, and the continuous soundings show that the author of the "Noort Rivier" map had a personal knowledge of the region, and could not, therefore, have omitted Rensselaer's Colony, if it already existed. Furthermore, in 1630, Rensselaersburg and Laetsburg were in existence,^[19] and these are not found on the map. The name of "Hoogcamer Eylandt," given on the map of New Netherland as a second name for Nooten Eylandt, recalls J. Pz. Hoogcamer, a Director of the West India Company before 1636.^[20]

This map of the North River is especially interesting because of its continuous notation of soundings. Professor Max Eckert, of Aix-la-Chapelle, who is making a special study of river-maps which indicate the varying depths, writes me that he knows of no map giving a continuous set of soundings earlier than that of the Dutch river Merwede, by Cruquius, dating from the commencement of the eighteenth century. Hence, this map of the North River may be the first map of this kind, and the Hudson the first river to which this method was applied.

The third map is rightly called the "Buchelius Chart" (C. Pl. 38), as it was drawn personally by the well-known historian, antiquary, and genealogist, Arnoldus Buchelius, who was born at Utrecht in 1565, and died there in 1641. The map is found

[14] The end of the point has often been temporarily separated from the mainland, a condition which has existed several times during the last thirty years.

[15] The map has "Landt" Bay, apparently a mistake of the copyist.

[16] O'Callaghan, *History of New Netherland*, Vol. I, p. 159; Joannes de Laet, *Historie ofte Jaerlijck Verhael van de Verrichtingen der Geoctr. West-Indische Compagnie*. Leyden, 1644, Introduction, where it is stated that Hamel had been Director from 1621 to 1636. He was Patroon in 1630. In 1634, he is mentioned together with Pauw and Blommaert. De Vries, 147; *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 270; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, Vol. I, p. 88.

[17] Letter of Isaack de Rasieres. See Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 102.

[18] It is found also in a log-book, dated 1637 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 382).

[19] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 57.

[20] O'Callaghan, Vol. I, p. 411 (after De Laet).

in a volume written entirely in his own hand, in the last years of his life, and containing loose annotations relating to the Dutch colonial enterprises with which Buchelius had become acquainted during his lifetime. It makes special mention of facts in which Utrecht families were concerned, such as Pauw, Van Voorst, and Wijckersloot, with whom Buchelius was affiliated. This volume is preserved in the Rijksarchief, at The Hague.^[21] On the map is an inscription, in the hand of Buchelius, reading, "I have seen in a certain book written by the hand of one who had had the command ['commando'] in New Netherland or [New] Holland the bay of the country where our people have established some colonies."

It is a very rough sketch of the coast from Delaware Bay to Manhattan Island, and makes no pretence to geographical accuracy. Having carefully examined and described the greater part of the large collection of manuscripts left by Buchelius,^[22] I am familiar with his method of working. During the whole of his life he spent much time travelling about Holland, pencil in hand, noting down from tombstones, painted glass, genealogies, etc., etc., such details of the archaeology of his country and the genealogy of its prominent families as seemed to him worthy of preservation. He had no talent as a draughtsman, as may be readily seen from the many drawings interspersed among his manuscript notes, all of which are crude; and his handwriting, which in his early years was very neat, became more and more scrawly as he grew older. His map of New Netherland was apparently drawn from memory, from an original, which, in all probability, was as well drawn and accurate as the other maps which we have connected with Minuit.

That the "former governor," referred to in the inscription on the map, was Minuit has already been conjectured by Innes,^[23] who, however, probably had not noticed the reference to Minuit's maps in the tract of Beauchamp Plantagenet, and who certainly was not aware that Buchelius, in the same manuscript which contains the map, reproduced the family arms of Peter Minuit. The presence of this coat of arms, taken by Buchelius from a manuscript by Loeffrid van Oosterwyck, at Wesel, shows that he took enough interest in Minuit to note in his collections the coat of arms of the man, when he came across it accidentally.^[23a]

The map gives the name of Manhattan Island, abridged as "Manhath." The shape of the island is the triangular form, common to the maps belonging to the earliest period. That its form is crudely drawn is quite evident; but this, as has been pointed out, is no doubt due to its having been sketched from memory by a poor draughtsman; and there seems to me nothing to warrant the acceptance of Innes's theory that the island and its environment are here copied in reversed form from the Hartgers View, which he supposes was made by the aid of a camera obscura.

Staten Island seems to have been put in twice. It need hardly be added that the five islands in the Outer Bay are introduced here without justification, and must be due to a defective recollection of the original, although it is possible that this figuration

[21] Marked "Koloniale Aanwinsten" 212 B.

[22] See f. i. the *Catalogue: Manuscrits provenant des Collections M. P. Smitsaert e. a.* Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie., 3 avr. 1906, Nos. 285-305.

[23] Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. xiii.

[23a] In "seecker Wapenboek van Sr. Loeffrid van Oosterwyck te Wesel wonende stont dit wapen met het byschrift: Peter Minuit van Wesel directeur in nieu-neerlandt opt Eylant van Manhates a^o 1637. opten helm een vleermuys."

represents a confused memory of the coast of New Jersey, with its many inlets and sand-bars.

The other names given on the map—"Godenis Bay" (Latin form; Buchelius was an accomplished scholar), "Conratz bay," and "Pauwe bay"—explain themselves. The Delaware is here called "Wilhelmus rivier," a name which is found also on a manuscript map of Delaware Bay belonging to the same period, which can be pretty definitely ascribed to David Pietersz. de Vries.^[24] The modern Passaic River, during the early period called "River Achter Kol," is named here "de cleine rivier" (the small river).

THE MANATUS MAPS

The earliest known survey of the Island of Manhattan, and the only document recording the "layout" of the little settlement of New Amsterdam that has come down to us from the early period of Dutch occupation, is the Manatus Map, of 1639, preserved through two contemporary manuscript copies, one in the Villa Castello, near Florence, and the other in the Library of Congress, a bequest of the late Henry Harisse. These most interesting and important documents, which constitute the basis and starting-point of our local topographical knowledge, are reproduced and described in detail in Appendix, II.

THE JANSSONIUS-VISSCHER MAP AND ITS SURVEYORS

Through the unlucky circumstance of the loss of the West India Company records, we have at our disposal comparatively few documents which throw light upon the history of Manhattan Island prior to the records of the burgomasters and schepens, which begin in 1653. Most of these documents are included in the collections made by O'Callaghan, in 1856-8, and known as *New York Colonial Documents* (Dutch, English, and French). We have also the *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland*, of which the earliest which has survived dates from 1638, and the *New York Colonial Manuscripts* and the *Land Papers*, the *Calendar* of which was prepared by O'Callaghan in 1864.

In the *Dutch Colonial Documents*, we find the names of the early official surveyors recorded, and even some maps cited, but the latter cannot be positively identified with maps known to us, and it is, of course, difficult to determine the authorship of such maps as have been preserved.

From the very inception of the settlement, down to the year 1632, the "ingenieur ende lantmeter," Crijn Fredericksz, appears in the records, and he evidently continued to practice his profession in these parts until about this year. On April 22d, 1625, special instructions were given to him for the building of a fort and houses in New Netherland^[25] and, in November, 1626, the fort is said to have been staked out by him on Manhattan Island.^[26] In 1632, Kiliaen van Rensselaer, in a letter to Dirck Cornelisz Duyster, dated July 20th, mentions having received "the [map of the] other [land] which Mr. crijn measured" (evidently a reference to Crijn Fredericksz).^[27]

[24] Reproduced in the new edition of De Vries's *Journals*, published by the Linschoten-Vereeniging. That it should have been so named after Willem Usselinx, as Innes suggests, seems more than doubtful.

[25] *Catalogue Van Rappard*, cited above, 1795E.

[26] Wassenauer, Vol. III, part. 12, p. 37b.

[27] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 217.

This well-known Patroon had in his service at this time two other surveyors, Albert Dieterinck, who ("or some one else") was ordered by Van Rensselaer, on July 20, 1632, to "pace off the farm lands from Moenemins Castle to the falls, and from the falls to the pine wood lying above the islands; also the lands near the mill creek, and the farm lands opposite Fort Orange, as well as those which lie between beijren Island and Smax Island, that I may know how many paces long and how many wide each portion is"; and Philips Jansen van Haerlem, who, Van Rensselaer says, in the same letter, is to make a map of these lands (*Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, pp. 216-17).

Such a map still exists,^[29] and is preserved in the New York State Library at Albany, which received it, together with the other American Van Rensselaer papers, in 1910, from William Bayard van Rensselaer.^[29a] Apparently, Van Haerlem made two maps of Rensselaerswijck, as a marginal note, in the handwriting of Kiliaen van Rensselaer, forming part of a memorandum to Wouter van Twiller, also dated July 20, 1632, refers to a map already drawn by him.

This same Flips Jansz Van Haerlem is mentioned by De Vries as having, in June, 1635, piloted his vessel from Sandy Hook to New Amsterdam; such a route being indicated on the Manatus Map, of 1639.^[30] He had formerly been in the service of De Vries in the East Indies.^[31]

Still another map of the same region was made by Gillis van Schendel, who, "for one map on parchment and four ditto on paper, of the islands and other tillable lands situated in my colony," was paid "six rixdollars," as Van Rensselaer records.^[32]

De Vries himself was familiar with the art of mapping, as appears from several entries in his journals,^[33] and I feel inclined to ascribe to him two maps found in one of the copies of his printed journals, now preserved in the collection of Prince Roland Bonaparte, in Paris.^[34] One of these maps gives a fairly accurate delineation of Delaware Bay; the other represents the American coast-line from Virginia to New England, and includes some indications in the vicinity of Delaware Bay and near Cape Cod which give evidence of independent surveys. De Vries says, in his journals, that he planned to survey the New Netherland coast, having met with a skipper who did not know of the existence of Delaware Bay; and we know that, in 1633, he made an attempt to send out a yacht to survey the Bay of New England, and New France.^[35]

In the State Archives at The Hague, there are two manuscript sketch-maps,^[35a] both executed in the same style, and apparently by the same hand, one of which represents the vicinity of Cape Cod, and the other Delaware Bay, with an indication

[29] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 206; reproduction in pocket at the end of the work.

[29a] In addition to the papers still owned by the Van Rensselaer Bowier family in Holland, and published by the N. Y. State Education Dept., in 1908, there are some further documents of American interest belonging to the same family, and now preserved in the Archives of Amsterdam.

[30] Appendix, II.

[31] De Vries, p. 217; see also Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, pp. 193-4.

[32] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 33.

[33] See my article on De Vries, in *Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederl. Aardr. Genootschap*, Second Series, Amsterdam, 1912, Vol. 29, pp. 285-7.

[34] Reproduced on two supplementary plates of the new edition of De Vries's *Journals*, by the Linschoten-Vereeniging, 1912; issued after the publication of the work. [35] See my article, cited above, p. 286.

[35a] *Inventaris der Verzameling Kaarten berustende in het Ryks Archief* [by P. A. Leupe]. 's Gravenhage, 1867. I, nos. 517, 518.

of the colony founded by De Vries, and named "Swanendael." One of these sketches is numbered on the back "14," and I hazard the guess that it and its mate at one time belonged to a set which owed its origin to the initiative of De Vries, and was undertaken as a step in the foundation of a better knowledge of these coasts, and was intended to supplement and improve the delineation given by Block. Unfortunately, there is no sketch of the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island, although such a drawing may originally have been included in the set.

Augustin Herrman, the well-known Bohemian settler, lived on Manhattan Island from 1633 to 1661, when he removed to Maryland, where, in 1670, he made for Lord Baltimore a fine map of Maryland, and, in recognition of his services, received the princely estate of Bohemia Manor. Herrman has often been suggested as the author of the view reproduced on the Visscher and Van der Donck Maps,^[36] and referred to in a letter addressed by Peter Stuyvesant to the West India Company, dated October 6, 1660 (see Chronology). It seems, however, more likely that, if published at all, the view referred to by Stuyvesant is that made famous by Montanus.

Andries Hudde, a Dutchman, Commissary at Fort Nassau in 1645-7, and one of the Council at Fort Casimir and New Amstel in 1655, made a map of the Delaware River, in 1654, "from the Bay up to the Falls as good as was possible in a hurry," and was paid for it 20 florins by the Swedish Governor, Rising, on October 25, 1660.^[37] This same Hudde was appointed Surveyor-General on June 19, 1642, and again on December 17, 1654 (*Cal. of Hist. MSS., Dutch*, pp. 81 and 144). His name appears as grantee in the earliest surviving deed of record to land on Manhattan Island (see Chronology, 1638). We know that Hudde was in New Netherland as early as January 1, 1632, on which date he signs an inventory of stock on farm No. 3 (Bylevelt's, on Manhattan Island), which inventory is given in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts*, pp. 192, 193.

Jacques Cortelyou came to New Amsterdam from Utrecht, in 1652, with Van Werckhoven, to whose children he is said to have been tutor. The first reference that has been found to him in New Amsterdam is on July 21, 1654, when he was offered by Stuyvesant the office of schout, which he refused. On January 23, 1657, he was appointed Surveyor-General, and, on April 19th, of the same year, was evidently at work on the second general survey of the city (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156-160), the first having been made in the previous year, probably by Captain Fredrick de Koningh. On August 30, 1658, he was again instructed to prepare a map of lots within the City of New Amsterdam. He received similar orders on June 7, 1660, and in 1661 (see Chronology and Appendix, III). In 1663, he is reported as having surveyed Schenectady, near Fort Orange—See Chronology, 1660; also Appendix, III, Castello Plan.^[38]

Jean Mousnier de la Montagne, in 1623, while still a young man and a student of medicine at the University of Leyden, accompanied Jesse de Forest on his expedition to Guiana, and was probably the scribe of the so-called "De Forest Journal," preserved in the British Museum (Sloane MSS. 179B), and recently printed and fully described

[36] Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.* Preface, VIII, and p. 289.

[37] Johnson, *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, 1638-64. Vol. II, p. 517.

[38] See also: O'Callaghan, II, pp. 187, 268, 440.

by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest of New York.^[38a] This Journal is illustrated by a number of carefully drawn maps, which there is good reason for ascribing to De la Montagne, who married Jesse de Forest's daughter, in Holland, in 1626, and, after spending a number of years on the island of Tobago, came to New Netherland, in 1637, and became a man of much influence. A comparison of the Manatus Maps with these maps by De la Montagne, although failing to establish the same authorship, discloses many points of suggestive similarity.

The results of the cartographical surveys and records made by the above-mentioned surveyors, as well as by many other pioneers whose original records have perished, have, fortunately, been preserved to us in a compilation known as the Janssonius-Visscher Map, of which the first edition (the Prototype Map) appeared probably not much later than 1650, perhaps earlier.—See Lost Maps, 1649 and 1652, and Pls. 7-a and b, and 7-A (descriptions) (Addenda).

This map gives the best and most complete representation that we have of New Netherland during the Dutch Period; it may correctly be described as a *scientific* map, in the making of which advantage was taken of all the material available, from the first exploration of New Netherland up to the time when it was drawn.

The main outlines of this map were undoubtedly derived from Minuit's "Pascaert van Nieuw Nederlandt," etc. (C. Pl. 39; see also Map Descriptions), as may, perhaps, best be seen by comparing the same curious shape given in each to the shoals off Cape Cod and extending along the entire New England coast. The details were filled in by the author from the numerous sources of information already referred to, those regarding Virginia and New England being taken mostly from English sources. As the outline or "frame" of the Minuit Pascaert is clearly based on Block's map (C. Pl. 23), we can state with confidence that the general outlines of the country, as they appear on the Janssonius-Visscher Map, are still the same as they were recorded by its first Dutch explorers. Many additions and improvements have, however, been made; for instance, the Susquehanna, which is inscribed with the names of the tribes living along its banks, is here correctly shown as emptying into Chesapeake Bay, whereas on the Hendricks Map (C. Pl. 24), it will be remembered, it ends in Delaware Bay, although the author evidently was not content with that delineation. Furthermore, the Minuit Map shows the river's course fairly correctly, but leaves the connection with Chesapeake Bay problematic. Similar improvements are found in every part of the map. It is particularly interesting to observe that the Island of Manhattan has acquired here its narrow, oval shape, which replaces the triangular form found on the oldest maps. New Amsterdam is indicated as a fortified town.

Despite the many points of progress embodied in this important map, we must not forget that the author was a compiler, and was not always over-critical in the way in which he put together his material; so that the map must still be called *primitive*, from a strictly scientific cartographical standpoint. This will readily be conceded if we examine the erroneous courses of the great rivers Hudson, Delaware, and Connecticut, the generally exaggerated forms of the bays and inlets, and the misplacement of Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River, both of which are drawn too near the coast.

[38a] As an Appendix, in Vol. II of *A Walloon Family in America*, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston and New York, 1914.

Notwithstanding these inaccuracies, the map has great historical value, especially on account of the large number of names which it contains; and we may state, with assurance, that nearly all of the places which had received names during this early period are here included. The study of the origin of these names would cover the entire history of the Colony up to about 1650.

We must here content ourselves with pointing out the most conspicuous features of the New Netherland portion of the map. Some portions, which are especially rich in names, such as the "Colonie van de Heer Nederhorst," on the western bank of the Hudson, opposite Manhattan Island, the "Colonye Renselaerswijck," and the Dutch and Swedish settlements along the Delaware, are probably based on special or local maps. Along the Mohawk, we find several Indian villages indicated, whose names bear a close resemblance to those mentioned in the "Journey into the Mohawk and Oneida Country in 1634." [39] The journal of this expedition mentions also a map drawn from information received from the Indians, and it is possible that the author of the Janssonius-Visscher Map had access to this document.

Another point of great interest to be noted is the fact that the Janssonius-Visscher Map indicates accurately the settlements of the English in the territory of New Netherland. Although no boundaries are shown, the English had already advanced to within a short distance of Manhattan Island. [40] On the Minuit Map, it will be observed, not even the slightest indication exists of the English in New Netherland territory. On the Janssonius-Visscher Map such settlements are indicated as Gilfort, Milfort, Nieuhaven (New Haven), Stratford, and Stamford, on the north shore of Long Island Sound; Hamton, Greenwijck, Gravesant, and Mispot, on Long Island; Herfort, on the "Versche Rivier" (the Connecticut), and, far in the interior, on the site of the present Springfield, "Mr. pinsers handelhuys" (Mr. Pyncheon's trading-post). Among the most conspicuous historical names found on the Janssonius-Visscher Map is that of "Nieuw Hollant," given to Cape Cod Peninsula. This name is taken from the text of De Laet, who asserts that it was originally bestowed by Hudson. [41]

If we compare the Visscher Map with maps of the same period representing much better known countries of Europe, it will be observed that the New Netherland map is very nearly as accurate; and it is clear that it embodied the best cartographical representation of the Colony that could be produced by the means then at the disposal of cartographers. This is the more praiseworthy when we consider that the map was, in all probability, drawn in Europe, and that between the two countries at that time communication was but very imperfectly developed.

As to its general appearance, the Janssonius-Visscher Map is a fine example of the best work of the period, and very carefully engraved in the best Dutch style. The surface is plentifully adorned with diminutive drawings of Indian villages, animals, etc., all of which seem to have been copied from the New Netherland map in Blaeu's Atlas of 1635 (C. Pl. 32).

On the edition without the view of New Amsterdam, by Janssonius (Pl. 7-a of the

[39] Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 139 *et seq.*

[40] A copy of the N. J. Visscher Map in the possession of Mr. Stokes has the frontier between the Dutch and the English drawn by hand, in colours. See Pl. 7-A (description) of the *ICONOGRAPHY*.

[41] De Laet, in Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland*, pp. 133, 146; and in Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 37.

ICONOGRAPHY), only a few of these accessories appear, and they are all direct copies from Blaeu, whereas, on the earliest issue of the Visscher Map with the view, they have been reversed in drawing.[42]

For a further, and more detailed, description of the Visscher series of maps, see Plate Descriptions Nos. 7-a and b, and 7-A of the ICONOGRAPHY.

No maps published during the Dutch period give a better or more detailed representation of New Netherland and the vicinity of Manhattan Island than those belonging to this interesting and important family, although we also find our country represented, with more or less detail, on maps of America, and on maps of the world, by Blaeu, Janssonius, and others. For further information regarding the most important of these maps, we refer to the Map Descriptions, which are printed at the end of the Cartography.

[42] For a description of the view of New Amsterdam introduced by N. J. Visscher in the lower right-corner of the map; see Vol. I., Frontispiece, and Pl. 8-a.

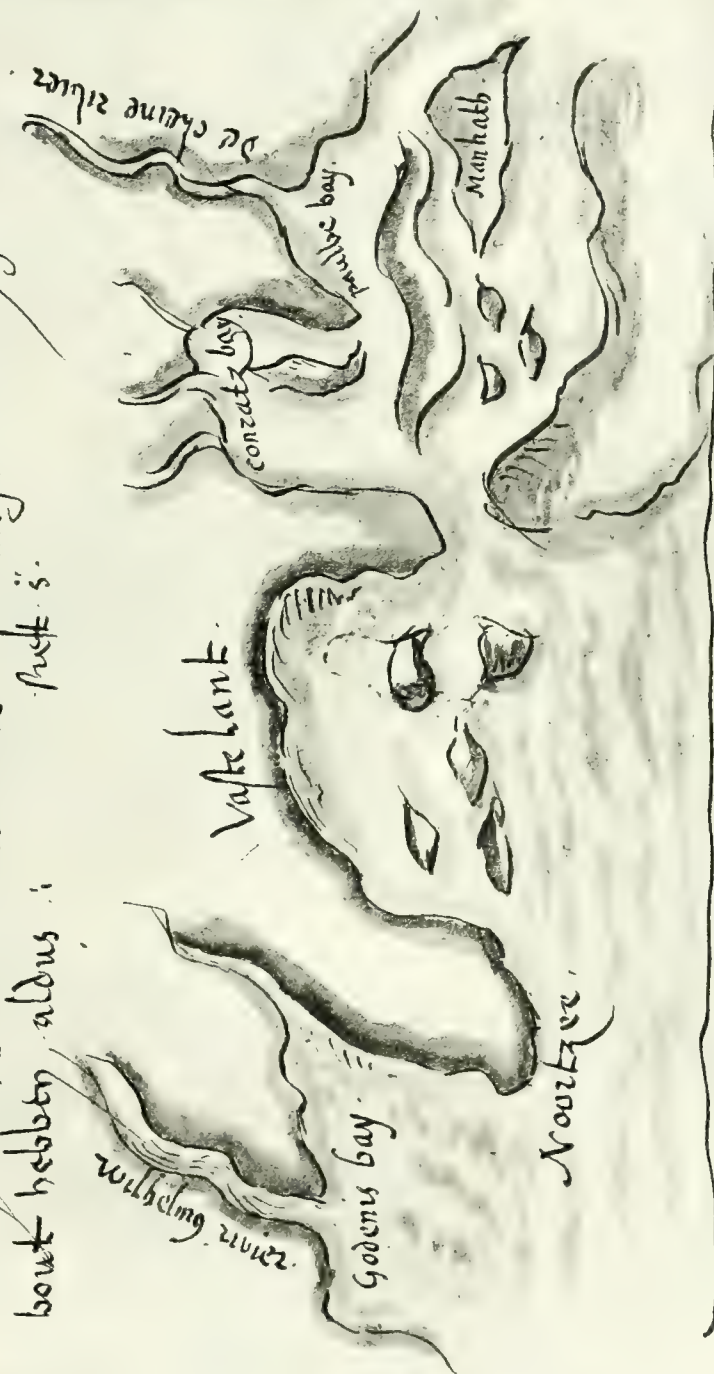
[43] (See p. 109, note 3b.) The statement that "The City of New Yorke was first founded by the people of the Nether Dutch Nation in the Year of Our Lord 1619" occurs twice in documents recorded in 1698 in *M. C. C.*, Vol. II: pp. 36, 43, in the form of historical summaries of the early supremacy and decline of the commerce of the city, entitled respectively "The Case of New Yorke" and "Reasons Humbly Offered in Defence of y^e Rights & Priviledges of His Majesties City of New Yorke in America."

In this same connection, it is also worthy of note that in the manuscript index of the volume at The Hague containing the Prototype View (Vol. I., Frontispiece), the following entry occurs: "No. 14 Amsteldam (Nieuw) in Noord America, tegenwoordig Nieuw Nederland genaamt, gelegen, op 't Zuiderdeel van 't Eyland Manhattans; is Ao 1623 door de Nederlanders gesticht aan de Mond van de Rivier de groote genaamt: behoord nu aan de Engelse en draagt de naam van Nieuw Iork." (No. 14. Amsterdam (New) in North America, now-a-days called New Netherland, lying on the southern part of Manhattan Island; founded in the year 1623 by the Dutch at the Mouth of the River called the great; belongs now to the English and bears the name of New York.)

PLATES

38-40

In 1662 gesey in seetse boete by de hant bā by die set
 tēmande in tūc hēlant ofte hollant geset sādē
 de baye hant hant aldaer de onse winge cotonis ge-
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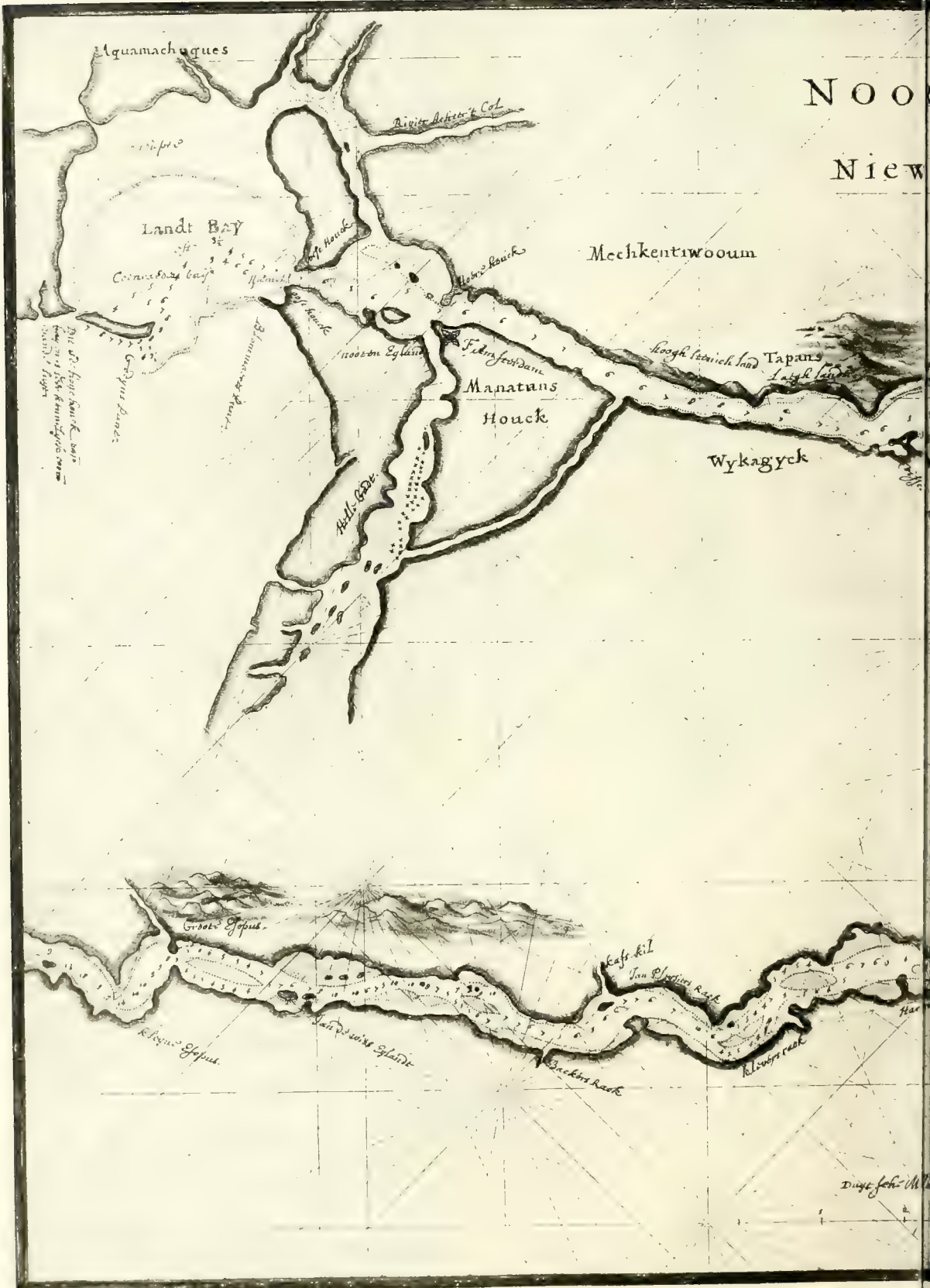


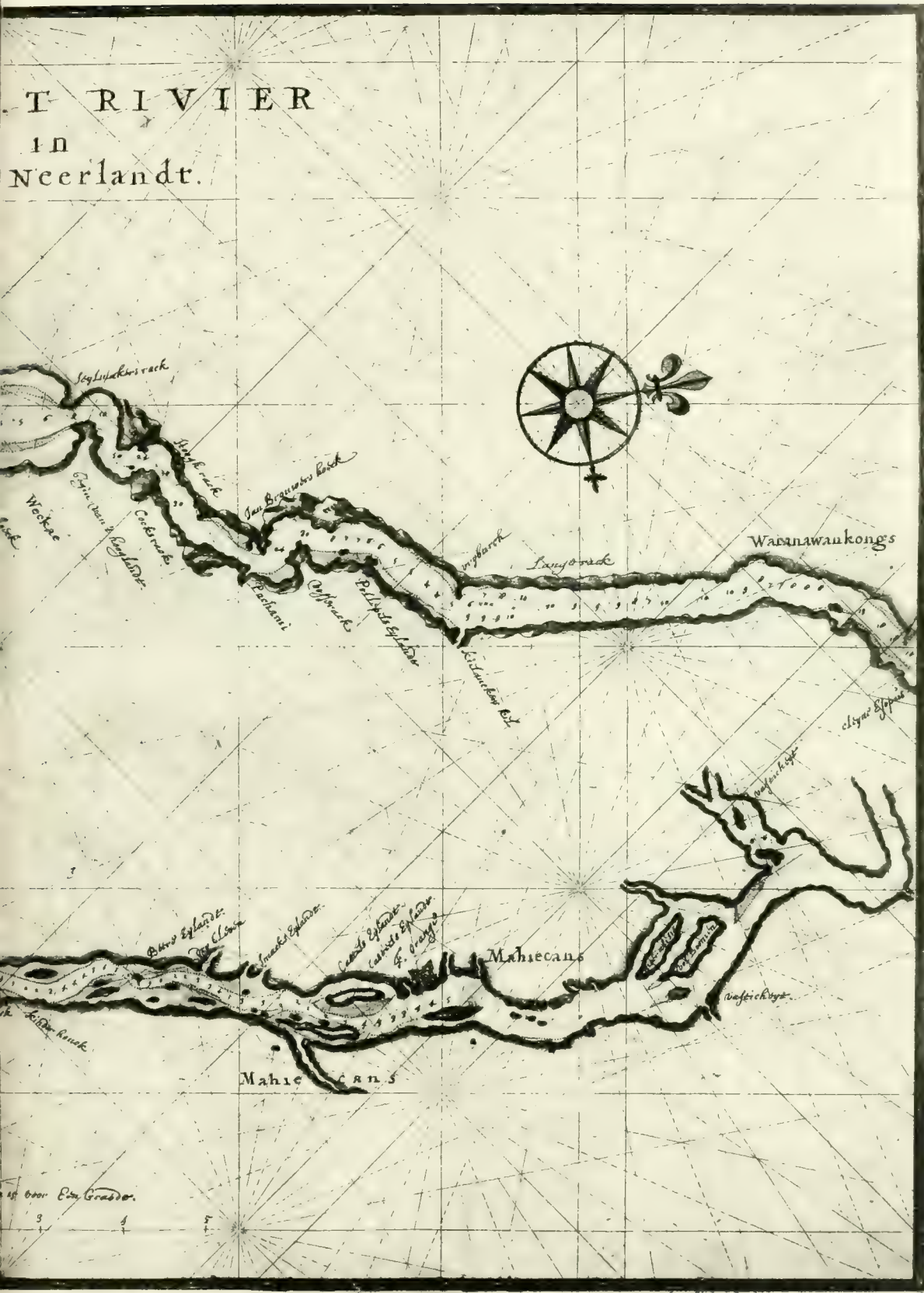












CHAPTER VII
THE CARTOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND AND
ITS VICINITY, FROM SPANISH, PORTUGUESE
FRENCH, GERMAN, AND INDIAN SOURCES

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THE CARTOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND AND ITS VICINITY, FROM SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, FRENCH GERMAN, AND INDIAN SOURCES^[1]

ETYMOLOGY

THE information contained in this chapter, so far as it relates to Spanish discoveries, must, for the greater part, be negative, not only on account of the lack of relevant documents, but also because of the nature of the subject. It has long been a mooted question whether the Spanish explored the territory of New Netherland before the Dutch. Winsor, as is well known, even went so far as to claim a Spanish origin for certain names on the Figurative Maps of Adriaen Block and Cornelis Hendricks.^[2]

We know now, however, that most, if not all, of these names can be derived from other and more natural sources. No one, for instance, in our day, would be so bold as to assert a Spanish origin for the name *Manhattan*, deriving it from *moñas*—drunkenness, or *moñados*—drunken people. The suggested etymology of *Gachos*, from the Spanish *gacho*—black cattle, is equally unconvincing.

The first mention of the name Manhattan is in Juet's Log, where it is written *Manna-hata*, and its first appearance on a map is on the Velasco Map of 1610, where it appears in two forms, *Manahata* and *Manahatin*, neither, however, being applied directly to the island, but to the mainland lying, respectively, to the west and east of the Hudson River. In both of these documents, the name was probably bestowed by Hudson himself, and, no doubt, represents an attempt to perpetuate the name of an Indian tribe, or the name by which the locality was called by the Indians themselves. Perhaps the most likely derivation is that suggested by Tooker,^[3] who would translate Manhattan (*Manahatin*) "The island of the hills," from *Manah*, island, and *atin*, hill. That this derivation is in accord with the primitive topography of the island, is attested by all the early Dutch views of New Amsterdam, as well as by the written records.

[1] This chapter deals only with explorations contemporary with, or immediately preceding, the Dutch and English. Possible earlier visits are discussed in Chapter I.

[2] Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist. of Am.*, Vol. IV, p. 434.

[3] *The Origin of the Name Manhattan*, by William Wallace Tooker, in *The Algonquian Series*, 1901, presents the most comprehensive study of the subject that has been made. The author states (p. 22) that he knows of "no name of aboriginal bestowal that has had more conjectural significations and derivations assigned to it than this same simple name, Manhattan." He quotes (p. 41) from J. Hammond Trumbull's *Composition of Indian Geographical Names*, 1870 (p. 22), which states that "New York Island was sometimes spoken of as 'the island'—*Manate*,

Two other names, found on the Figurative Maps, which seem at first sight to have a Spanish origin, *Capitanasses* and *Canomakers*, on further examination can probably better be explained as examples of "popular etymology," and made up from a combination of Indian and Dutch words. For example, *Canao* or *Canow* is a word which was found in use among the West Indian aborigines by Columbus, and signified a small boat or bark.[4] E. B. O'Callaghan[5] gives *Canohwa* as the Iroquois name for canoe, and the Rev. James Bruyas, S. J., Missionary on the Mohawk (1667-1700),[6] gives, for the same word, the form *Gahoneja*. It seems reasonable to suppose that one of these native roots may have been combined with the Dutch word *maker*, so as to produce *Canomakers*—the canoe-makers' place, or the place where the canoe-makers live. In the same way, the first Dutch explorers probably gave to the Indian name *Sackiema* (Sachem—one who has command over several hundred) a Dutch appearance, by changing it into *Sackemaker* (Bag-maker).[7] In like manner, also, the name *Danskamer* (dance-chamber), on the Hudson, could, doubtless, be explained as a popular corruption of some Indian word.

In the vicinity of the place where *Canomakers* is found on the Figurative Map of Cornelis Hendricks, there was an important Mohawk village, called "Canojaharie,"

Manhatte; sometimes as 'an island'—*Manhaates*, *Manattes*, and the *Manados*, of the Dutch. The island Indians collectively were called *Manhattens*; those of the small island *Manhatesen*." Tooker agrees that the element or root indicating "an island" is embodied in the name Manhattan, but adds that "something remains undiscovered or unaccounted for in the termination of the word." He sums up his conclusions (pp. 67-74) as follows: "The undeniable fact now presents itself that *Manahatin* is not only the most ancient form of the name so far discovered, but also a compound term, representing the true elementary constituents as uttered by the Indians. . . . Heckewelder, Trumbull and others,—all recognized the first element *Manah*, as the equivalent for 'island,' which Tooker illustrates by citing other Algonquian names of islands, having the same or a similar stem affixed. "It is also confirmed, by its primary and subsequent application to the island, likewise by all the early forms, especially those from English sources, such as *Manahatin*, *Munahaddons*, *Munhattoes*, etc., and it should be accepted fully as the unquestioned meaning of the first two syllables."

"There still remains for our more critical consideration," Tooker continues, "the termination in *-atin*, *-atan*, *-ato* or *-ado*, with or without the superfluous Dutch or English plural in *s*, which we find so often added, when appearing in compound words, for it is never used alone; the inseparable generic denoting a hill or a mountain is *-atin*, *-adin*, or *-attan*, and, as more or less varied or abbreviated, is in frequent use in all Algonquian dialects." Examples are cited showing the use of this generic, and its identity with the terminal of the name Manhattan. "The interchange of the *t* and *d* in the foregoing examples," he states, "should be noticed, because it fully explains the occurrence of *d* in some of the early notations such as *Manados*, *Manadoes*, etc. These consonantal substitutions have been noticed in the Algonquin speech of the present day, and they undoubtedly occurred as well in all the older dialects of the same family."

Tooker thus arrives at his complete definition of Manhattan—"the island of hills," or, when applied in the plural to the natives of the island, as is frequently done, "the people of the island of the hills."

Since the publication of Tooker's book, two important contributions have been made to the subject—Edward M. Ruttenber's "Hudson's River and its Islands" in *Indian Geographical Names*, published in the *Proceedings, N. Y. State Hist. Ass'n* (1906), and the *Handbook of American Indians*, edited by Frederick W. Hodge, and published by the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology (Bulletin 30), Washington, 1907. Ruttenber, after considering the various forms in which the name appears in old charts and other records, states that the most analytical interpretation of the name *Mannhatin*, and the most generally accepted, is the one put forward by the late Dr. J. H. Trumbull, who would derive it from the Delaware word *Menatey*, "Island," *Mannahata*, "The Island," in which, when applied to our neighbourhood, Trumbull sees a reference to the mainland, or to Long Island, as the large island. *Menatan* (Hudson's *Mannah-atin* [*-an* or *-in*], the indefinite or diminutive form), "The small island," or the smaller of the two principal islands, the *Manhates* of Adriaen Block (The Figurative Map of 1614). *Manahatans*, "the people of the island," *Manahatanesen*, "people of the small island," etc.

Hodge restates Tooker's definitions and derivations, and adds a résumé, alphabetically arranged, of the early variants of the word as found in charts and other records. [4] Murray, *Oxford Dictionary*, 1893.

[5] Under "Iroquois," in his General Index to *Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York*, p. 283.

[6] *Radical Words of the Mohawk Language with their Derivatives* (published as No. X of Shea's *Library of American Linguistics*), 54.

[7] Letter of Domine Michaëlius, written from Manhattan Island Aug. 8, 1628 (Jameson, *Nar., N. Neth.*, 127).

or "Canajoharie," which was situated nearly opposite the later Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New York; the community bearing this name occupying both banks of the Mohawk River.^[8] J. A. Cuoq^[9] gives two meanings for *joharie*: *il y a un chemin* and *c'est emmanche*, the first of which, in combination with *Cano* or *Cana*, might perhaps be rendered a canoe way or passage, or a carry.

In 1735, mention is made of a tree near Canajoharie, on which was painted a canoe filled with Indian warriors.^[10] If we suppose that the Dutch, on their first arrival in this neighbourhood, found such a tree, we can the more easily understand how they may have corrupted the original form of the Indian name into *Canomakers*.

In the same vicinity, other names are found, apparently formed from the same, or a very similar root, though seemingly with a different meaning, as, for example, *Canowarode*, which was called the old castle,^[11] and was mentioned as early as 1634 by the author of the "Narrative of a Journey into the Mohawk and Oneida Country"^[12]; *Canohogo*, *Canagero*, mentioned in the same journal, and also on the Janssonius-Vischer Map, of c. 1650 (Prototype); *Canagora*, *Canajorha*, and *Canowaraghere*.^[13] This root, *Cano-*, *Cana-*, *Ganno-* or *Kanno-*, seems to have been very common among the Indians. In some of its derivatives, it evidently meant a cabin or house, or a village (several houses). For instance, Bruyas, p. 82, gives *Gannonsa* for cabin or house and, p. 68, *Gannota* for village; and Cuoq, in his *Lexique de la langue iroquoise*, gives *Kanonsa* for house. This meaning of the Indian root *Cano*, in combination with the Dutch word *maker*, would produce house- or cabin-maker, or the place where the cabin-makers, or cabin-builders live.

Two other names, sometimes cited as proofs of the sojourn of the Spanish before the Dutch in the interior of New Netherland, are *Semesseere*, for a Dutch grant in Albany County, a word claimed to be derived from the Spanish *semencera*—land sown with seed—and *Negogance*, apparently from the Spanish *negocio*, meaning place of trade. If, however, we eliminate the Spanish derivation of the other names, these two words,^[14] taken by themselves, are not sufficient evidence on which to base a convincing argument, and their derivation could probably be otherwise explained by further study.

The Spanish name *Rio de Montañas*, applied by early Dutch sailors to the Hudson River,^[15] does not, in itself, prove anything. *Rio de Montañas* is not an unusual name on Spanish maps of the sixteenth century, and, as Alonso de Chaves, on his *padron general*, in 1536, located this river in 44° 30' N.L.,^[16] the Dutch must have been in error in assigning this name to the Hudson River.

From an examination of many cases, of which the foregoing examples are typical, the natural and logical conclusion seems to be that the early Dutch explorers, whose ears and tongues were, naturally, unaccustomed to the native sounds, often misunderstood, or misinterpreted, the Indian names, and sometimes combined them with

[8] Hodge, Vol. I, p. 199.

[9] *Lexique de la langue iroquoise*.

[10] J. Simms, *The Three Castles of the Mohawk Indians*, in *The Historical Magazine*, 2d. series, Vol. II. Morisania, 1867, p. 15 *et seq.*

[11] W. M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, 1906, p. 121.

[12] Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 142.

[13] Beauchamp, pp. 120-1.

[14] The latter word has also served to demonstrate the presence of French explorers near Albany. In this connection, *Negogance* is derived from the French *négoce*, trade (Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 420, note 4).

[15] See, for example, De Laet.

[16] See Addendum Note, following Chapter I.

words belonging to their own language, or with words in common use, borrowed from other European tongues.

SPANISH SOURCES AND INFLUENCES

In the second half of the seventeenth century, there seems still to have been a persistent tradition among the Indians that the Spaniards had been on the Hudson before the Dutch. This tradition is recorded twice by the two Labadist emissaries, Jasper Danckaerts and Peter Sluyter, in the account of their journey to New Netherland, in 1679 and 1680. Once they were told that, near the site of Fort Orange, ruins of a fort indicated a settlement of the Spanish before the arrival of the Dutch. The two travellers, however, gave no credence to this explanation of the ruins,^[17] which were undoubtedly the remains of Fort Nassau, built in 1614 by the Dutch.^[18] They also heard from the Indians of Long Island a tradition that the Spanish and Portuguese had been there before the Dutch.^[19] It is significant that this tradition is recorded for the first time as late as 1680, seventy years after the first arrival of the Dutch.

For a long time, the so-called "Pompey Stone," found in Oneida County in 1820, was considered strong evidence of a very early visit of the Spanish to the territory of New York State.^[20] In 1911, however, this stone was finally proved to be a practical joke,^[21] and can no longer be quoted in support of the tradition given by Danckaerts and Sluyter.^[22]

Having shown that the geographical names and the traditions that the Spaniards were on the Hudson before the Dutch cannot *prove* their presence there, we come to a consideration of the recorded facts.

The first is an adventure of Popham and Gilbert, in 1607. When they were near "Monhegin-island," in the vicinity of Pemaquid, off the coast of Maine, "there came a Spanishe shallop to them from the shoare, in her eight salvadg men and a little salvadg boy . . . ; the saganio of that place they told them Messamot, seated upon a river not farr off, which they called Emanuell,"^[23] which name, if it really existed, would clearly indicate a previous Spanish visit.

The second fact worthy of attention is the voyage of the Spanish captain Francisco Fernandez de Ecija, of the garrison at St. Augustine, who was sent out by Pedro de Ybarra, Governor of Florida, on June 19, 1609, to explore the East Coast as far north as 44° 30'. Ecija sailed from St. Augustine on June 26, 1609. His log, still in existence—in the Archivo general de Indias at Seville—gives a detailed account of the voyage, from which it is clear that he did not go any farther north than Chesapeake Bay.^[24] His most northerly point was 37° 30'.

[17] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 429.

[18] A. J. Weise, in *Discoveries of America to 1525*, London, 1884, p. 362, ascribes this Fort Nassau to the French.

[19] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 420.

[20] Woodbury Lowery, *The Spanish Settlements in the U. S., 1513-1561*. New York, 1911, p. 169.

[21] W. M. Beauchamp, *The Pompey Stone*, in *The American Antiquarian*, Vol. 33, No. 11 (April-June, 1911).

[22] For further claims of the Spanish to early settlements or explorations in Onondaga County, see: W. M. Beauchamp, *The Iroquois Trail*. Fayetteville, N. Y., 1892.

[23] Strachey, *Historie of the Travaile into Virginia Britannia*, p. 165.

[24] The original manuscript was consulted for the present work. See also Brown, *The First Republic in America*, pp. 87-91, 109; W. R. Shepherd, *Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States, in Spanish Archives*. Washington, 1907, p. 83; Buckingham Smith MSS. in New York Historical Society, Vol. lettered "North America MSS., 1607-1786," fols. 51-68.

From the above facts, it will be seen that, whereas it is possible that some Spanish ship visited the Hudson before the Dutch, the evidence of such a visit is very meagre, and by no means conclusive; and, furthermore, no map is known on which such a Spanish visit is laid down.

The only map of this period which comes to us from Spain owes its origin to a Dutch map, dating from about 1646, and probably made by a certain I. Alberts, who procured a collection of Dutch manuscript charts of the East and West Indies for the celebrated Casa de Contratación in Seville, where a certain Sebastian de Ruesta revised them, and added details taken from other sources, mostly Spanish and Italian. On one of these charts, representing the eastern coast of North America, the Gulf of Mexico, and Cuba, Manhattan Island is represented. (C. Pl. 46.) This map is very roughly drawn, and is taken mostly from the two charts of Blaeu, or perhaps from some derivative of these. Some Dutch names have been added, such as "R. Mauricio," "Holltgat," "Gebroke," "Gesellen," "Adriaen Blockx," "Hendrick," "Texel," "Cabeljauws," etc.; and some old Spanish names are found along the better-defined coast-line; for instance, "C. de Arenas" and "B. de San Cristobal" (for Delaware Bay). The Delaware springs from a lake, as on Blaeu's first Paskaart. Sandpunt and Sandbay are given here as "S. Punta" and "B. Santa," a curious confusion of Sand and Saint.

The direction and indentation of the coast-line, the distorted representation of the Cape Cod peninsula, and the breaking up of Long Island into several islands, suggest the influence of the larger map ("Carta particolare") of the *Arcano del Mare* of Robert Dudley.^[25]

PORTUGUESE SOURCES AND INFLUENCES

The only known Portuguese map of this period showing Manhattan Island is a manuscript map of North America, contained in a beautiful sea-atlas, drawn on vellum by Antonio Sanchez, in Lisbon, in 1641.^[26] This map shows the influence of Blaeu's Paskaart in the names "Maurits Rivier," "Fort Nasa," and "Sand Hoeck." Manhattan Island, Staten Island, and Long Island are well defined, though without names.

This map is interesting as showing that the Dutch cartography of the environs of New York had spread by this time as far as Portugal. In 1626, the presence of two Portuguese in New Netherland is recorded.^[26a]

FRENCH SOURCES AND INFLUENCES

Claims to priority of discovery are not confined to the Dutch and the Spaniards, but have also been raised by the French. Here it is Weise^[27] who goes the farthest, claiming that the entire Hudson River was discovered by the French, and that the name *Manhattan* was a French derivative, meaning "les manants," which, according to Weise, was a term applied by the French to the natives of New France, the name

[25] See C. Pl. 37 and Map Descriptions.

[26] Preserved in the Royal Library at The Hague. See C. Pl. 46 and Map Descriptions.

[26a] Brodhead, *Hist. State of N. Y.*, Vol. I, p. 169. [27] Weise, pp. 346-7, 361 ff.

being commonly used in the Middle Ages as a designation for unintelligent people, and also for aborigines.

We need not trouble ourselves with the pursuit of this theory, in all its details. It will suffice to show that it is based upon a wrong premise. Weise's chief argument in support of his theory is an inscription on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block:

"Na so vele men heeft connen verstaen uyt tseggen ende beduyden van de Maquaas, so comen de Francoysen met sloupen tot boven aen haer land, met haer luy handelen." (As far as could be ascertained from the words and sign language of the Maquaas, the French come with sloops to the extremity of their country, in order to trade with them.) "Tot boven aen haer land" is here translated "to the extremity of their country." The Dutch word "boven," in topography, has a special significance, being always used to denote a distance in a direction *beyond* some place indicated. The word used here by the Dutch, at Fort Nassau on the Hudson, on the southern boundary of the Maquaas country, was intended to indicate the other extremity of this country, inland, as the Dutch came from the sea. Weise interpreted it to mean that the French came as high up the Hudson from the sea, although the inscription clearly indicates that they came from the interior, and from the northern part of the country of the Mohawks, i. e., the St. Lawrence and Canada.

It is altogether likely that the French were not meant at all, but only the so-called French Indians, namely, Indians coming from the territory explored by the French, where they had come into contact with them.

In one of his letters, Kiliaen van Rensselaer says: "The *Maquaas* will not allow the French savages who now trade on the river of Canada and who live nearer to us than to them [the French] to pass through to come to us."^[28] The "French" referred to on the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block were, then, evidently savages, who came down the river from the French country of Canada in "sloupen" or canoes.

De Laet (*Nieuwe Wereldt*, Leyden, 1625, p. 106), speaking of Fort Nassau, says: "Onse schippers ghetuyghen dat hier tot aen het fortjen Wilden komen van de voornoemde rievierel^[29] ende van *Quebecq* ende *Tadoussac*." (Our skippers aver that Savages come here from the aforesaid river as far as the little fort and from Quebecq and Tadoussac.)

In the *Journey into the Mohawk and Oneida Country*, reference is made to a single party of six French men who came trading near Oneidatown.^[30]

I may mention, in this connection, the words used by B. Fernow^[31] to demonstrate the French influence on Indian names near Albany: "The hill below Albany, N. Y., on which the [Dutch] fort was built in 1618, is called by the Indians *Tawalsontha*, *Tawassgunshee*, *Tawajonshe*, 'a heap of dead men's bones.' *Tas de Jonchets* would be the French for the same expression. Another place near Albany was called *Semegonce*, the place to sow; still another *Negogance*, the place to trade; while *semer* and *négoce* (*negocio*) are the corresponding French words." This theory seems too far-fetched to require serious consideration.

[28] Nov. 25, 1633 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS*, 1908, p. 248).

[29] "de groote rievier van St. Laurens ofte Canada" (the great river of St. Lawrence or Canada).

[30] Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, pp. 148-9.

[31] Winsor, *Vol. IV*, p. 420.

We have already considered the probability of a visit to New York Bay by Jehan Cossin, a pilot of Dieppe, before 1570.[³²]

Although there are no references to French explorers on the Hudson River before the Dutch, the possibility that some French ship visited our coast and furnished information directly to French cartographers cannot be denied. We know, for instance, that, in 1614 and 1619, shortly after Hudson's discovery, two French ships were in the neighbourhood of Cape Cod;^[33] and the Dutch colonists arriving on the "Nieu Nederlandt," in 1624, found, in the mouth of the Hudson, a French ship, which they convoyed out of the river by the aid of an armed yacht.^[33a]

On the large engraved map included in the 1632 edition of Champlain,^[33b] there is a representation of Long Island, in embryo form, and of the vicinity of Manhattan, which is not derived from any known earlier Dutch or English map. It is a primitive picture, but evidently based on real information, though not on the personal observation of Champlain, who, as appears from his various journals,^[34] never went farther south than Port Fortuné, somewhat to the west of Cape Malabar.

Lower New York Bay is fairly well expressed on this map. It contains, however, five small islands, curiously suggestive of those on the Buchelius Chart, of approximately the same date. The course of the Hudson is very arbitrarily sketched, but the Mohawk is clearly indicated. The map contains some names which call for explanation: for example, Hudson River is called "Rivière des Trettes"; Long Island, "Isle de l'Ascension"; and inland, east of the Hudson, is found the curious designation "Habitation de sauvages *maniganaticouoit*."

Manhattan Island does not appear, neither is there any indication of the presence of the Dutch; but, near the extremity of the eastern bank of the Hudson, opposite Long Island, is the very clear representation of a church. This representation, which differs from any other on the map, may perhaps be intended to indicate a Christian settlement; the publication of the map antedates by at least a year the erection of the first distinct church edifice on Manhattan Island.^[35]

In addition to Champlain's map of 1632 (1629), there are two manuscript maps, by Jean Guérard, one of the well-known map-makers of Dieppe, which show Manhattan Island and the Dutch settlement (C. Pls. 43 and 45). These maps are dated 1631 and 1634, respectively. We need not here enlarge upon the importance of Dieppe as a seaport and as an early centre of cartography. The period under consideration, however, marks the commencement of its decline in this particular field.

Map-making began in Dieppe at a period when printed charts were still uncommon, and were, therefore, not favourably looked upon by mariners. The Dieppese maps were all in manuscript. When, in the second half of the sixteenth century, printed charts came more and more into use, and the old sailors' faith in manuscript charts began to wane, the Dieppese manuscript charts became less and less important for general navigation. This result was also influenced and hastened by the gradual decline of navigation from Dieppe. We have already seen that Dieppese pilots offered

[32] See p. 33 *et seq.*

[33] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 110.

[33a] Wassenauer, Apr. 1624; in Jameson, *Nar. N. Neth.*, p. 75.

[33b] This map, as a note explains, shows Champlain's discoveries down to 1629. (C. Pl. 44.)

[34] Champlain, Ed. of 1632, Vol. I, pp. 49-93.

[35] For description of Champlain's map, see Map Descriptions.

their services to the Dutch West India Company;[³⁶] and, in 1613, on the French ship captured by Argall off the coast of Maine, on which ship Father Biard was a passenger, mention is made of a young man from Dieppe called Le Moine.[³⁷]

We may thus expect to find on the Dieppese maps of this period, in addition to some original information, both Dutch and English influence, an expectation which is, in fact, confirmed by the maps. That of 1631, for instance, by Jean Guérard, a large chart of the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, in the delineation of the coast, follows roughly the Paskaerten of Blaeu; the form of the coast, however, showing some variations, which may be ascribed to inaccurate copying, rather than to new information. The Island of Manhattan is shown in its well-known, primitive, triangular shape. The Hudson is called "R. Maurice." The Lower Bay is well delineated, and Sandy Hook prominently drawn. The names "Sandkoeck" (for Sandhoeck) and "Fort de Nassau" indicate the influence of Blaeu's first Paskaart. The Fort is very curiously placed, opposite Manhattan Island, on the eastern bank of the Hudson. Other names along the coast are given in corrupted Dutch form: "C. de man" (Cape May); "enerhaven" (Eijerhaven); "vars" and "cherivier," divided into two names, for "Varsche rivier" (Fresh River); "Slosbay" (sloupbay), etc. The country itself is called "Nouvelle Hollande."

On a manuscript map of the world by the same Jean Guérard, dated 1625, and on a manuscript map by Jean Dupont, of Dieppe, ascribed to about the same year, there does not yet appear any indication of the vicinity of Manhattan, although the Champlain cartography of Canada is shown, and also the New England coast and Chesapeake Bay.[³⁸]

The Guérard map, of 1634, is a small map of the world, on which the author took pains to indicate the "habitation des hollandois" at the mouth of the Hudson. Long Island is shown, but not Manhattan Island, the scale of the map being too small. On the Hudson, Guérard notes the Indian village name "Carantouan,"[³⁹] taken from Champlain's map of 1632, on which the tribe of the "Carantouannais" is placed along the Delaware River.

GERMAN SOURCES AND INFLUENCES

No German map belonging to this period, and showing Manhattan, has come to our attention. The Globe of Matthaeus Greuter, of Strassburg, published in Rome in 1632, delineates Cape Malabar and mentions the name "Nieu Nederland," but does not show either Manhattan Island or the Hudson River, or even Long Island, and there is no sign of the small islands lying between Long Island and Cape Malabar.[^{39a}] The representation on this globe resembles much that on the Virginia Company Chart (C. Pl. 21-A).

[³⁶] See p. 78, note [3].

[³⁷] Brown, *Genesis*, p. 712.

[³⁸] Both preserved in the Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, in Paris.

[³⁹] Probably on the site of the present Waverly, N. Y. (Hodge, I: 206).

[^{39a}] Three copies of this globe have recently been described in booksellers' catalogues: Ludwig Rosenthal, Munich, Cat. 130, No. 62; Joseph Baer & Co., Frankfurt-on-Main, Cat. 604 (cover); and C. E. Rappaport, Rome, 8^e Année, Cats. 36-37, No. 897. I owe my description to Mr. Ludwig Rosenthal, who kindly furnished me with a photograph of the North-American portion of his copy of the globe.

INDIAN SOURCES AND INFLUENCES

We know of no maps made during our period by the native Indians, nor are any referred to in the records; but, nevertheless, their influence upon the maps made by European explorers is of undoubted importance. Very naturally, the explorers tried to get information from the natives whom they met regarding the situation and characteristics of the country, especially the inland parts. On the first real map of our region (the Velasco Map), the information obtained from the Indians (probably by Hudson or possibly by his successor, the unknown surveyor of 1610) is indicated by a special colour (blue), as is explained by a note on the map itself. The Figurative Maps of Adriaen Block and Cornelis Hendricks contain also several references to the Indians, and the latter is, for the greater part, based upon information obtained from them. We have already mentioned the interesting passage from the *Journey into the Mohawk and Oneida Country* (1634), in which the Indians explained to the Dutch, with stones and grains of corn, the relative situations of their villages.[40]

But it appears that the Indians had also a pictorial understanding of their geography, which enabled them, for instance, to delineate the coast, and to explain its prominent features, by means of rude drawings. When, for example, Captain Gosnold, in 1602, was at Savage Rock, or Cape Neddock, on the coast of Maine, the Indians made for him a drawing of the coast with a piece of chalk.[41] They made also for Champlain, in 1605, an accurate drawing of the outline of Massachusetts Bay, with a crayon furnished by him, and indicated correctly their six tribes and chiefs by as many pebbles, which they skilfully arranged for the purpose.[42]

This ability is further proved by the interesting record of Dermer's experience, when he, "inside of Sandy Hook, had geographical delineations made for him on the lid of his chest by natives, who drew the coast with a piece of chalk." [43]

From these and many similar records,[44] we can form a pretty clear idea of the degree of cartographical knowledge and facility for graphic expression which the Indians possessed at the time of the first European explorations.

The claim, I believe, has never been made that they produced maps of their own, even in primitive form; but, that they were able, in answer to questions, to produce some sort of graphic delineation, showing the relation of land, water, and coast, cannot be denied.

[40] Jameson, p. 149. See also p. 74, text to note [52]. [41] Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 172.

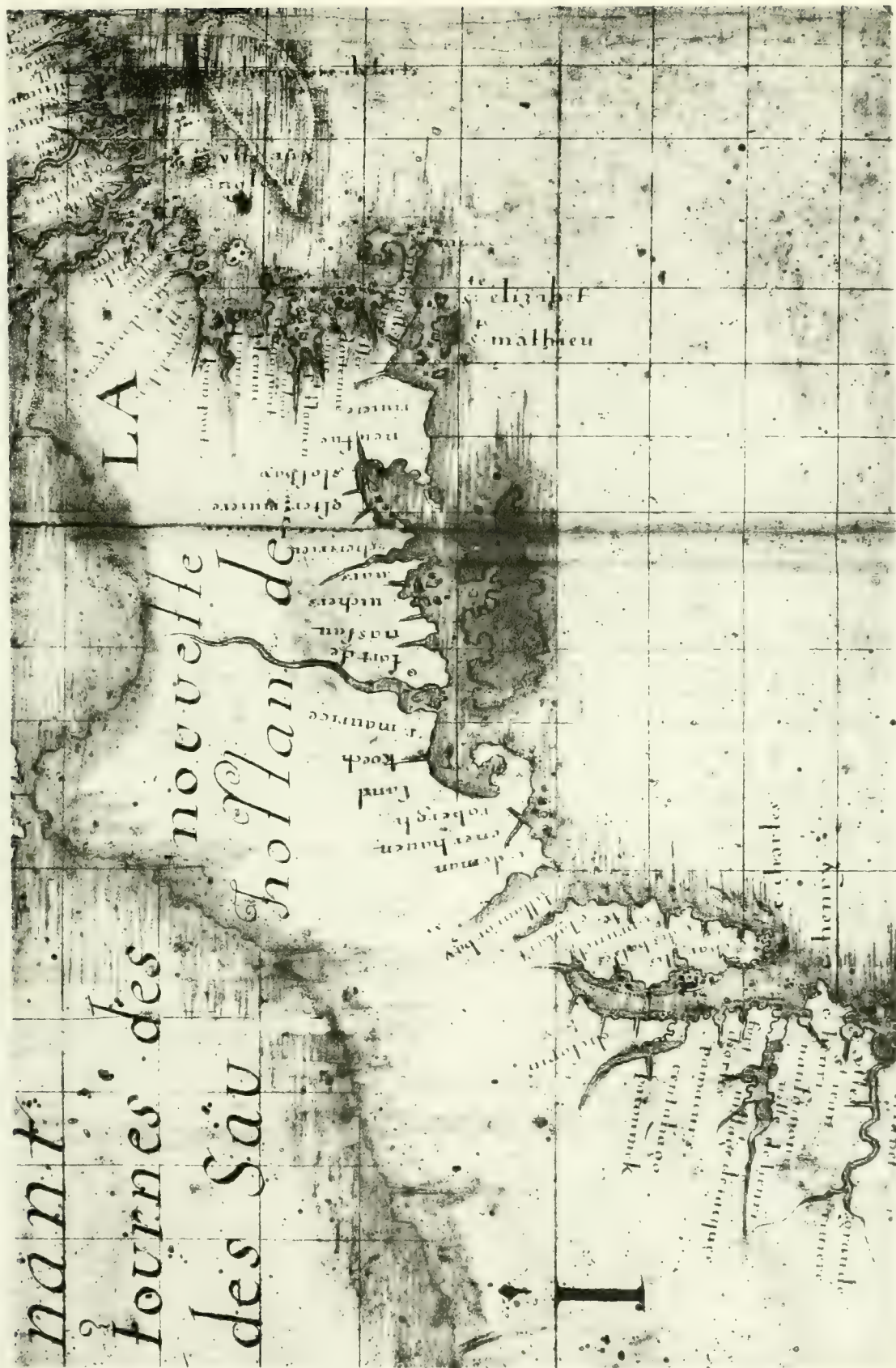
[42] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 109.

[43] B. F. de Costa, *Cabo de Arenas*. New York, 1885, p. 4.

[44] See, for instance, Lowery, *Spanish Settlements*, Vol. I, p. 436; and, more general, W. Drober, *Kartographie bei den Naturvölkern*, in *Deutsche geographische Blätter*. Bd. XXVII (1904), pp. 29-46; Karl Weule, *Zur Kartographie der Naturvölker* (Deutschostafrika), in *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, 1915, pp. 18 sqq., S. P. L'Honoré Naber, *Op expeditie met de Franschen*, Den Haag, 1910, p. 137. The last-named author observed in Liberia that some of the inland tribes had in imagination a *reversed* or negative image of their country.

Pl. 41-42
Lith. Pl. 51

PLATES
43-46

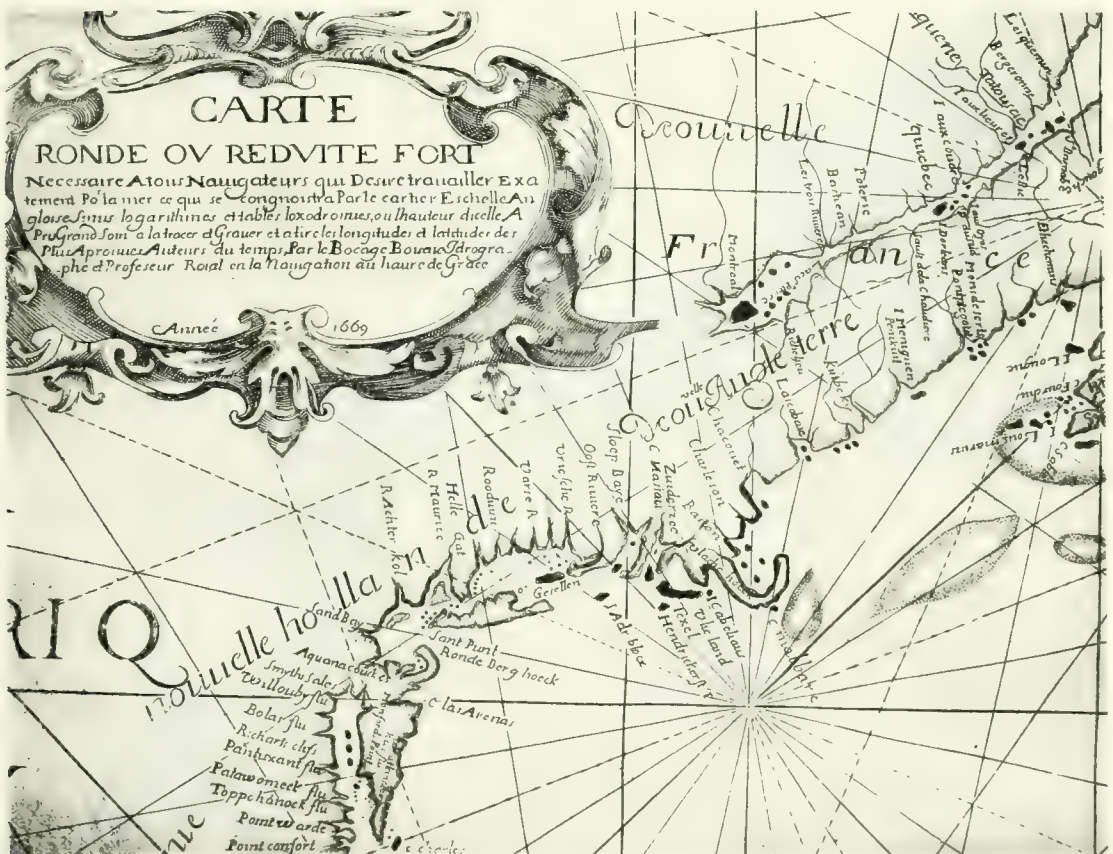








JEAN GUERARD OF DIEPPE. 1634.



LE BOCAGE BOISAYE. 1669.

ADDENDA

MAP LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS
LOST MAPS, ETC.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
THE CÈLLERE CODEX

MAP LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS
LOST MAPS, ETC.
1500-1700

MAP LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS

1500-1700

The following list contains all of the maps reproduced or described in the *Cartography*, and includes also a few others. The arrangement is chronological, following the date of issue. The list was originally prepared by Dr. Wieder, with the expectation that, after it had been revised and augmented by Mr. Stokes, it would be returned for final checking. This, unfortunately, proved impossible, owing to the delays and difficulties occasioned by the censorship.

C. Pl. 1
Page 8 JUAN DE LA COSA, 1500.—Chart of the world, drawn in colours on vellum, and signed: "Juan de la cosa la fizo en el puerto de S. mj^a en año de 1500."
95 by 181 centimetres.

Madrid, Museo naval.

This map cannot be said to be in good condition, in spite of Harrisse's statement to this effect. It may be, however, that the document has deteriorated since Harrisse saw it. Many names deciphered by Walckenaer and Humboldt, in 1832 and 1837, are now quite illegible.

The names along the North East Coast are as follows, reading from east to west:

y berde	meniste
S. grigor	S. luzia
Cauo de ynglaterra	C ^o de lisarte
C sastonatre	jusquei
agron	requilea
Cauo de Siohan	C ^o de S. luzia
S. nicolas	ansro (or austro)
isla de la trenidat	lago fori
r ^o longo	C ^o de S. Jorge
forte	Cauo descubierto
argare	mar descubierta por inglese

REFERENCES: Harrisse, *Discovery of North America*, London, 1892, p. 412, *et seq.*; Phillips, *Maps of America*, p. 1084.

REPRODUCTION, full size, in colours; published in Madrid, 1892, with accompanying text, by Ant. Vascáño.

Our reproduction is taken directly from the original. Most of the published reproductions have been redrawn so as to bring out the illegible portions of the original, especially the names.

C. Pl. 2
Page 6 THE CANTINO CHART (1502).—Anonymous chart of the world, drawn in gold and colours on vellum. An inscription which has been

added states that this map was given by Alberto Cantino to the Duke Hercole.
100 by 220 centimetres.

Modena, Biblioteca Estense.

REFERENCES: Harrisse, *North America*, p. 422, *et seq.*; Phillips, *Lowery Collection*, p. 4.

REPRODUCTIONS: Full size, published by E. L. Stevenson, No. 1, in *Maps Illustrating Early Discovery and Exploration in America, 1502-1530*, New Brunswick, N. J., 1906; and the American section, in colours, in H. Harrisse, *Les Corte-Réal*, Paris, 1883.

Our plate is reproduced from the water-colour copy made for Harrisse from the original, and now in Mr. Stokes's Collection.

THE CANERIO CHART, c. 1502-1504.— C. Pl. 3
Chart of the world, drawn in colours on vellum, Page 7
and signed: "Opus Nicolay de Canerio Januensis."
115 by 225 centimetres.

Paris, Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

REFERENCES: Harrisse, *North America*, p. 428, *et seq.*; Phillips, *Lowery Collection*, p. 3.

REPRODUCTION: Full size, published by E. L. Stevenson, accompanying *Marine World Chart of Nicolo de Canerio Januensis 1502 (circa)*, New York, 1908.

Our reproduction is taken directly from the original.

M. WALDSEEMÜLLER, COSMOGRAPHIA, C. Pl. 5
1507. — "Universalis cosmographia secumdem Page 7
Ptholomaei traditionem et Americi Vespucii alioru(m) que lustrationes." Large map of the world engraved on wood, on 12 large folio sheets.

Without doubt the work of M. Waldseemüller (*Hylacomylus*) and published in 1507.

Unique copy in Wolfegg Castle, Austria.

REPRODUCTION, full size, in: *The oldest Map with the name America, of the year 1507, and the Carta*

- C. Pl. 5 *Marina, of the year 1516, by M. Waldseemüller.*
 Page 3 Ed. by F. Fischer and Fr. R. von Wieser, Innsbruck, 1903.

Our reproduction is made from an unfolded proof copy of Fischer and von Wieser's map.

- C. Pl. 2 JOHANN RUYSCH, WORLD MAP, 1508.—
 Page 8 "Universalior cogniti orbis Tabula ex recentibus confecta observationibus." Copper engraving inserted in the Ptolemy published in Rome in 1508.

41 by 54.5 centimetres.

REFERENCES: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 449, et seq.; PHILLIPS, *Lowery Collection*, p. 7.

REPRODUCTION, full size, in Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-atlas*, Pl. XXXII.

Our reproduction is made from an original impression.

- C. Pl. 17 PESARO'S MAP, first quarter XVIth century.
 Page 10

- C. Pl. 5 M. WALDSEEMÜLLER, CARTA MARINA,
 Page 8 1516.—"Carta marina navigatoria Portugallen, navigationes atque tocus cogniti orbis terre marisque formam naturam situs et terminos . . . indicat. Consumatum est in oppido S. Deodati compositione et digestionem Martini Waldseemüller Ilacomili. 1516." Large chart of the world, engraved on wood, on 12 large folio sheets.

Unique copy in Wolfegg Castle, Austria.

REPRODUCTION: Full size, in the work of Fischer and von Wieser.

Our reproduction is from an unfolded proof copy of Fischer and von Wieser's map.

In various libraries.

- C. Pl. 4 (PEDRO REINEL), ATLANTIC OCEAN, c.
 Page 9 1516.—Anonymous map of the Atlantic Ocean, showing the coasts of America, ascribed to Pedro Reinel and to the year 1516.

57 by 116 centimetres.

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, of the entire map in: Jean Denucé, *Les Origines de la Cartographie Portugaise et les Cartes des Reinels*. Gand, 1908. (p. 42, et seq.)

Our reproduction is taken directly from the original.

- C. Pl. 6 THE PORTUGUESE MUNICH MAP, c. 1520
 Page 9 (KUNSTMANN, No. IV).—Chart of the world, drawn in colours on vellum.

64 by 123 centimetres.

Munich, Kön. Hauptconservatorium der Armee.

REFERENCES: HARRISSE, *North America*, 508; PHILLIPS, *Lowery Collection*, p. 16.

REPRODUCTIONS. Full size, in Stevenson, No. 5; idem chromolithograph in: F. Kunstmann, *Atlas zur Entdeckungs-geschichte America's*. München, 1859.

Our reproduction is made from the original.

- THE CASTIGLIONI MAP, OR PLANI- C. Pls. 7
 SPHERE OF MANTOVA, c. 1525.—Chart of the 8
 world, drawn on vellum. Page 18

82 by 208 centimetres.

Mantova, Castiglioni family.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, of the American part, in *Raccolta di Documenti e Studi pubblicati dalla R. Commissione Colombiana*. Rome, 1892. Parte IV, Vol. II (V. Bellio, *Notizia delle più antiche carte geografiche che si trovano in Italia riguardante l'America*), tav. 3.

Our reproduction is made from the *Raccolta* plate.

- FRANCISCUS MONACHUS, WORLD-MAP, C. Pl. 6
 c. 1526.—Small woodcut map in two parts, con- Page 21
 taining each one hemisphere; printed in: Franciscus Monachus, *De orbis situ*, Antwerp, c. 1526.

Diameter of each hemisphere 6.5 centimetres.

Various libraries.

If the date assigned to the Monachus tract is correct, this small woodcut map is the first to show the entire east coast of North America.

REFERENCE: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 548, et seq.

Our reproduction is made from the original.

- THE WEIMAR MAP, 1527.—"Carta universal C. Pl. 9
 en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se a Page 18
 descubierto fasta ahora hizola un cosmographo de Su Magestad anno M. D. XXVII en Sevilla."

Drawn in colours on vellum; ascribed to Diego Ribero, Nuño Garcia de Torenó, or Hernando Colon.

86 by 216 centimetres.

Weimar, Grossherzogliche Bibliothek.

REFERENCE: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 557, et seq.

REPRODUCTION: Full size, in Stevenson, No. 9; the American part, with full description, in J. G. Kohl, *Die beiden ältesten General-Karten von Amerika ausgeführt in den Jahren 1527 und 1529*. Weimar, 1860.

Our reproduction is made from the original.

- MAP AFTER THORNE, 1527.

C. Pl. 17
 Page 23

- VESCONTE DE MAGGIOLO, 1527.—Map of C. Pl. 12
 the world, drawn in colours on vellum. Signed: Page 13
 "Vesconte de Maiollo composuy hanc cartan in Janua anno dñy. 1527, die XX Decenbris."

60 by 170 centimetres.

Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana.

REFERENCES: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 553, et seq.; PHILLIPS, *Lowery Collection*, p. 29.

REPRODUCTION: Full size, edited by A. J. Weise for the Hispanic Society of New York.

Our reproduction is made from the original.

- C. Pl. 17 BORDONE'S MAP, 1528.
Page 9
- C. Pl. 10 DIEGO RIBERO, 1529; WEIMAR-ORIGINAL.—“Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se ha descubierto fasta agora. Hizola Diego Ribero cosmographo de Su Magestad. Año de 1529.” Drawn in colours on vellum.
Page 18 89 by 217 centimetres.
Weimar, Grossherzogliche Bibliothek.
REFERENCES: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 569, *et seq.*; PHILLIPS, *Lowery Collection*, p. 40.
REPRODUCTION: Full size, in Stevenson, No. 11; the American part, with full description, in the above cited work of J. G. Kohl.
Our reproduction is made from the original.
- C. Pl. 10 DIEGO RIBERO, 1529, ROMAN ORIGINAL.
Page 18 —Same title as the Weimar-original; but with the addition of the words “é Seujlla” after the date; on a larger scale and with several variations.
Rome, Vatican.
(Lately removed from the library of the Museo della Propaganda.)
REFERENCE: The differences between this and the Weimar copy are noted by HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 573, *et seq.* It is interesting to remark that two names on the Weimar copy, which have caused much difficulty to commentators, and have given rise to controversy, are lacking on the Rome copy. These are “C. de Arenas” and “Arecifes.” The location of both differs from that given in CHAVES’S and OVIEDO’S descriptions of the coast.
REPRODUCTION: Reduced, in Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, Pls. 48, 49.
Our reproduction is made from the original.
- C. Pl. 13 GIROLAMO DA VERRAZZANO (1529).—
Page 13 Large map of the world, drawn in colours on vellum. Signed: “Hieronymus de Verrazano faciebat.” The date is determined from an inscription on the map, relating to Verrazano’s discovery, which, it states, was made five years before.
130 by 260 centimetres.
Rome, Vatican.
(Removed recently from the library of the Museo della Propaganda.)
REFERENCES: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 575, *et seq.*; PHILLIPS, *Lowery Collection*, p. 35.
REPRODUCTION: Full size, in Stevenson, No. 12.
Our reproduction is made from the original.
- C. Pl. 17 ROBERTUS DE BAILLY’S GLOBE, 1530.
Pages 16 38
- C. Pl. 17 KUNSTMANN, VI (c. 1532–40).
Page 29
- THE VENICE MAP, 1534.—“La carta uniuersale della terra ferma & Isole delle Indie occide(n)-tali, cio è del mondo nuouo fatta per dichiartione delli libri delle Indie, cauata da due carte da nauicare fatte in Sibilia da li piloti della Maiesta Cesarea. Con gratia et priuilegio della. Illustrissima Signoria di Venetia. M. D. XXXIIII. Del mese di Dicembre.” Map of America, engraved on wood.
53 by 42.5 centimetres.
Unique copy in New York Public Library (Lenox Collection).
Inserted in a copy of Petrus Martyr, *Historia, Venetia*, 1534.
In the text reference is made to this map, and it is stated that it was composed from two Sevillian maps, one of which was by Nuño Garcia de Toreno.
REFERENCE: HARRISSE, *North America*, p. 596, *et seq.* (the dimensions are wrongly given by HARRISSE).
REPRODUCTION: Reduced, in Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile-atlas*, Plate LXVII.
Our reproduction is made from the original.
- THE HARLEIAN MAPPEMONDE (c. 1536). C. Pl. 19
Pages 17 27
- THE SALVIATI MAP, after 1536. C. Pl. 18
Page 27
- SEB. MUNSTER’S MAP, 1540. C. Pl. 17
Page 16
- DESCELIERS’S MAP, from Hantzsch and C. Pl. 19
Schmidt, 1541. Page 27
- THE GLOBE OF ULPIUS, 1542. C. Pl. 17
Page 16
- ALONSO DE SANTA CRUZ’S MAP, 1542. C. Pl. 18
Page 26
- JOHNE ROTZ’S MAP, 1542. C. Pl. 18
Page 29
- SEB. CABOT’S MAP, 1544. C. Pl. 18
Page 17
- ALFONSE DE SAINTONGE, 1544.—Sketch- C. Pl. 15
map of “Terra de la franciscane,” pen and ink and Page 30
washed drawing, at the head of page 186 of the manuscript of his *Cosmographie*, written in 1544.
7 by 15.5 centimetres.
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.
REFERENCES: J. Fontereau, dit Alfonse de Saintonge, *Cosmographie*. Publiée par G. Musset, Paris, 1904; HARRISSE, Cabot, p. 205; Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, IV: 77.
Our reproduction is made from the original.

- C. Pl. 17 GASTALDI'S WORLDMAP, 1546.
Page 29
- C. Pl. 19 DESCeliers's MAP, 1546.
Page 27
- C. Pl. 17 GASTALDI'S CARTA MARINA, 1548.
Page 16
- C. Pl. 17 BAPT. AGNESE'S MAP (KRETSCHMER,
Page 15 23, 24) (c. 1550).
- C. Pl. 18 MAP FROM *CARTAS DE INDIAS* (c. 1550).
Page 29
- C. Pl. 18 THE RICARDIANA MAP (KRETSCHMER
Page 27 34) (c. 1550).
- C. Pl. 11 LOPO HOMEM, 1554.—Large chart of the
Page 22 world, drawn in colours on vellum. Signed: "Lopo
homẽ cosmographo caualero fidalgo delrei nosso
snõr me fẽzẽ lixboa Era de 1554 Annos."
130 by 210 centimetres.
Florence, Museo degli Strumenti antichi.
Heretofore undescribed, and never before re-
produced. (See Chapter I, Addendum Note.)
Our reproduction is made directly from the
original.
- C. Pl. 14 RAMUSIO, NOVA FRANCIA, 1556.—En-
Page 13 graved map on wood after Jac. di Gastaldi. In-
serted in the third volume of Ramusio's *Naviga-
tioni et viaggi*. Venetia, 1556, pages 424, 425.
26.5 by 37.5 centimetres.
Various collections.
REFERENCES: Kohl, *Maine*, p. 226, *et seq.*;
Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, IV: 91;
A. Bacchiani in: *Bollettino della Società geogr. ital.*
Anno 43, Vol. 46, Roma, 1909, p. 1274, *et seq.*
Our reproduction is made from the original.
- C. Pl. 18 BASTIAM LOPEZ'S MAP, 1558.
Page 28
- C. Pl. 17 ANONYMOUS ITALIAN MAP, from *Remark-
Page 15 able maps* I: 13 (c. 1560).
- C. Pl. 18 ALONSO DE SANTA CRUZ'S MAP (c. 1560).
Page 26
- C. Pl. 19 GUILLAUME LE TESTU'S MAP, 1566.
Pages 27 35
- C. Pl. 19 GERARD MERCATOR'S MAP, 1569.
Page 28
- C. Pls. 15 JEHAN COSSIN, 1570.—"CARTE COSMO-
16 GRAFIQUE OU UNIVERSELLE DESCRIPTION DU MONDE
Page 33 AVEC LE VRAI TRAIT DES VENS. FAICT EN DIEPPE
PAR IEHAN COSSIN MARINNIER EN L'AN 1570."
Map of the world, drawn in colours on vellum,
and framed.
- REPRODUCTION: Full size, in *Recueil de Portulans*, C. Pls. 15
publiés par Gabriel Marcel. Paris, 1886, No. 2. 16
Our reproductions are made from the original. Page 33
26 by 44 centimetres.
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.
- VAZ DOURADO'S MAP, 1571. C. Pl. 18
Page 28
- DOMINGOS TEIXEIRA'S MAP, 1573. C. Pl. 18
Page 29
- JOHN DEE'S MAP, 1580. C. Pl. 19
Page 37
- MICHAEL LOK'S MAP, 1582. C. Pl. 17
Page 38
- THOMAS HOOD'S MAP, 1592. C. Pl. 19
Page 37
- PETRUS PLANCIUS'S WORLDMAP, 1592. C. Pl. 20
Page 38
- CORN. DE JUDAEIS'S MAP, 1593. C. Pl. 20
Page 37
- CORN. WYTFLIET'S MAP, 1597. C. Pl. 20
Page 37
- THE MOLINEUX MAP, 1599. C. Pl. 20
Pages 37 38
- DUTCH PLANISPHERE, in Dresden (c. 1600). C. Pl. 20
Page 38
- GABRIEL TATTON'S MAP, London, 1602. C. Pl. 20
Page 38
- THE VIRGINIA COMPANY CHART (1606–1608).—English manuscript chart of the Atlantic
C. Pl. 21A
Page 49
coasts of America from Newfoundland to Brazil,
and of Europe and Africa from Ireland to the Coast
of Guinea.
Drawn in gold and colours on vellum and
mounted on a roller. 20 by 26 centimetres.
Mr. Stokes's collection. This newly discovered
chart, which contains just such information as
Hudson must have had of our coast when he
started on his third voyage, is fully described on
page 49, *et seq.*
Reproduced for the first time (nearly full size),
on C. Pl. 21-A.
- OCTAVIUS PISANUS, WORLD-MAP, c. 1610.—"Globus terrestris planisphericus." Large
C. Pl. 21
Pages 38
engraved map, on a special projection invented by
49
the author. The spectator is supposed to stand
60
on the South Pole, in the sphere, his head directed
toward the centre of the earth; around him the
surface of the world is developed on a plane, and,

C. Pl. 21 consequently, the largest circle is at the North Pole, and the entire representation is reversed.

49 Dedicated to "Albertus Archidux Austriae."

161 by 159 centimetres.

Paris, Bibliothèque du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine (3852 A, Tome I, No. 10).

The most recent date on this map is found in a remark "Nota an. 1610," inscribed on a body of land situated in the Pacific Ocean, in 10° 30' S.L. As the entire map shows an attempt on the part of the author to be up to date, we may assume that the map was published in this year, or very soon thereafter. It is probable that an earlier edition was issued, of which, however, no copy is now known.

A slightly imperfect copy of this map is preserved in the Brussels Bibliothèque royale.

Another world-map on the same projection, but not reversed, was published by Pisanus after 1616 (it has the Strait of Le Maire). There is a copy in Paris, in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

REFERENCES: Article on Pisanus in the *Bulletin de géographie historique et descriptive*, année 1889, p. 308, and, on his curious projection: Wauwermans, *Histoire de l'école cartographique anversoise* in *Bulletin de la Société royale de géographie d'Anvers*, 1895, (XX), pp. 17-22. He calls it: "projection stéréographique avec image ceoloscopique de la sphère."

Dr. Alb. Tiberghien, map curator at the Bibliothèque royale of Brussels, is preparing a thorough study on Pisanus.

Our reproduction is made from the original in Paris, and is accompanied by a reversed impression which makes the topography more easily readable.

C. Pl. 20 HARMEN IANSS' AND MARTEN IANSS' MAP, 1610.

C. Pls. 22 THE VELASCO-MAP (1610).—Anonymous (Frontispiece) English manuscript chart of the east coast of North America from Cape Fear to Newfoundland, the whole of which island is included. To the north 22-A the south coast of Labrador is delineated, as well as the course of the St. Lawrence, which springs from a large lake, the western shore of which is not given.

Drawn in colours on four sheets of paper pasted together.

81 by 111 centimetres.

General Archives of Simancas, Estado, leg. 2588, fol. 22.

This map, discovered by Alexander Brown in 188-, inaugurates the era of exploration in the vicinity of Manhattan Island, and probably embodies the cartographical results of Hudson's third voyage, in which he discovered Hudson River.

It is the earliest document giving the names "Manahata" and "Manahatin," and was sent by (Frontispiece) Don Alonso de Velasco, Spanish Ambassador in London, to the King of Spain, along with a letter in cipher, dated March 22, 1611. 22-A Page 51

In this letter Velasco calls it a copy of a plan or map of the English province in America, presented to King James by a surveyor sent out by the English King in the preceding year to survey that province, and adds that it contains all that could be discovered by this surveyor, who had returned three months before Velasco wrote this letter.

See fuller description of this important map in our chapter on Hudson.

The main colours of the map are yellow and green. For their distribution we refer to the reproduction in colours. (C. Pl. 22—Frontispiece.)

The two great lakes, a short river connecting the Hudson with the more westerly lake, and the inland course of the Susquehanna and of two smaller rivers flowing into Chesapeake Bay are in blue. An inscription on the map reads: "All the blue is done by the relations of the Indians."

The coast on both sides of Delaware Bay and between the Delaware and Hudson River, both banks of the Hudson and of the Tahanock River in Maine, and a number of islands are coloured a dark reddish brown.

A part of the southern bank of the St. Lawrence and the coast from about the Isle of Claudia to Cape Cod are coloured a light reddish brown.

The coast east of the Hudson River, between the two shades of reddish brown, is shown in sepia.

The water-mark in the paper is a bunch of grapes and the name P. Quemet. Both details are illustrated by C. M. Briquet in *Les Filigranes*, Paris 1907, Vol. IV, No. 13216, where the fact is established that this paper was used from 1604 to 1611 in Narbonne. The name of P. Quemet, apparently the manufacturer of the paper, is not known elsewhere.

The many large and small islands seem to have been arbitrarily coloured, mostly reddish brown.

In the sea there is a set of 48 references to: "Names of townes one the Riuers in the Chesepiack Bay."

REFERENCES: Alexander Brown, *Genesis of the United States*. London, 1890, Vol. I, pp. 455-60. Transcripts from the original documents, made for Mr. Brown, and translations of which are found in his book, are now preserved in the Division of Manuscripts of the N. Y. Pub. Lib., the gift of Mr. George L. Rives.

Id., *The first Republic in America*. Boston, 1898, pp. 146-7.

Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, *History of the City of New York in the XVIIth Century*. New York, 1909. Vol. I, p. 19.

C. Pl. 22 Edward Hagaman Hall, *Henry Hudson and the Discovery of the Hudson River*, in: *Fifteenth Annual Report, 1910, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*. Albany, 1910, p. 301.

Page 51 REPRODUCTIONS: Pen and ink and coloured chalk copy, on tracing paper, mounted on fine muslin, in N. Y. Pub. Lib. (See *Bulletin* Vol. V, No. 2, Feb. 1911, p. 60.) The colours of this copy are in part incorrect, and therefore misleading. (See p. 59, n.)

Reduced, from the above described tracing, uncoloured, in Brown's *Genesis*, opposite p. 456.

Our reproduction, in colours, (C. Pl. 22) and our detail on large scale (C. Pl. 22-A) are the first and only photographic reproductions of the original.

C. Pl. 23 FIGURATIVE MAP OF ADRIAEN BLOCK
Page 67 (1614). (The 1st Figurative Map.)—Anonymous Dutch MS. map of New Netherland, extending from the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and a part of the Susquehanna River, on the south and west, to the eastern bank of the Penobscot and Saguenay Rivers, on the east and north.

Drawn in gold and colours on vellum.

63.5 by 46 centimetres.

The Hague, State Archives.

The earliest map on which Manhattan appears as an island, and the first on which the tribe of the "Manhates" is located upon it. Presented to the States-General of the Dutch Republic, Oct. 11, 1614, by Gerrit Jacobz. Witsen, former burgo-master of Amsterdam, and his twelve associates, in order to show the discoveries made by their three ships between 40° and 45° N.L., and for the purpose of securing an exclusive right to trade with this newly discovered country.

This map was found by Brodhead, June 26, 1841, in the archives of the States-General (State Archives, The Hague), affixed to a document dating from 1616, to which, however, it does not belong, although, because of this confusion, the map has often, erroneously, been stated to date from that year, while it is really two years older.

From the facts set forth in our chapter on the Figurative Maps, it appears very probable that the 1614 map was copied from an original made by Adriaen Block, who himself explored the greater part of the country represented on it.

It is a beautiful map, executed with much care, and admirably preserved.

REFERENCES: E. B. O'Callaghan, *History of New Netherland*. New York, 1848. Vol. I, p. 75.

J. R. Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*. New York, 1853. Vol. I, p. 755. Brodhead states here that he found this map in the State Archives at The Hague, attached to a document dated 18 Aug., 1616, but he observes that it clearly

belongs to the charter granted 11 Oct., 1614, where C. Pl. 23 a "figurative map" is spoken of, describing the sea-coasts between 40° and the 45° N.L., which corresponds with the area covered by the Block Map.

In the document of 18 Aug., 1616, a "figurative map" is spoken of, delineating the country between 38° and 40° (the next map on our list).

In the English translation this map is said to be "annexed" to the document, which word is ambiguous: the original Dutch has the expression "Hyer bygaende" = *accompanying* this (document). The parchment map, for some purpose detached from the document to which it originally belonged, must have been attached later to the wrong document.

Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, procured by J. R. Brodhead, ed. by E. B. O'Callaghan. Albany, 1856. Vol. I, pp. 10, 11.

B. F. de Costa, *Cabo de Baxos*. New York, 1881, p. 12. (Cape Cod and Crane Bay on the Figurative Map.)

A. J. Weise, *Discoveries of America*. New York and London, 1884, pp. 361-3. This author tries to prove from Block's map that the French and the Spaniards preceded the Dutch on the Hudson River. (See Cartography, Chapter VII.)

Catalogue of the Library of H. C. Murphy. New York, 1884, No. 1581 (on the absence of the Delaware on Block's map, and the appearance of the name of "Mannates").

J. Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*. New York and London, 1884-9, Vol. III, p. 381. *Idem*, Vol. IV, p. 433 (on the New England part of the Figurative Map). Winsor's supposed Spanish influence on this map is discussed in our Chapter VII.

Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, *History of the City of New York in the XVIIth Century*. New York, 1909. Vol. I, p. 22.

REPRODUCTIONS: Engraving, somewhat reduced, and brought up to date, in Blaeu's *Atlas*, first edition, 1635, and in subsequent editions. (See description, on pages 88, 149.)

Lithograph, somewhat reduced, by C. & W. Endicott, New York, after a drawing deposited by Brodhead in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. Beneath the map is a statement describing the finding of the original, signed by J. R. Brodhead, and dated 27 July, 1841. It has some small errors and omits some minor details, mostly technical. Inserted as an illustration in O'Callaghan's *History of New Netherland*, 1848.

Lithograph, full size, by Sarony & Co., New York, from a drawing made by P. H. Loffelt at The Hague, July, 1841. Inserted in *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York*, 1856,

C. Pl. 23 Vol. I, opposite p. 13. Beneath the map is a Page 6 declaration signed by J. R. Brodhead, describing the discovery of the original and dated 27 July, 1841.

A similar lithograph, dated 26 Aug., 1841, and signed by J. C. de Jonge, the Dutch Archivist, who states that the facsimile is quite accurate. This is a much closer copy than the former, and omits no essential details; some mistakes however remain, notably the first word of the inscription near Fort Nassau, which reads *Ma* instead of *Na*. This mistake has ever since persisted in American reproductions of this map.

Chromolithograph, full size, by E. Spanier, lithographer to the King, The Hague. This is the most accurate and well executed reproduction. Beneath the map is an English inscription: "Map annexed to the memorial to the States General . . . Copied in fac-simile from the original in the national archives at the Hague by permission of Dr. R. C. Bakhuizen van den Brink, Archivist of the Kingdom of the Netherlands." Van den Brink followed De Jonge as archivist, in 1854, and died in 1865. See J. G. Frederiks en F. Jos. van den Branden, *Biographisch Woordenboek der Noord- en Zuid-Nederlandsche Letterkunde*. Amsterdam, c. 1900.

Reduced, facsimile of the New England portion, in: J. Winsor, *Memorial History of Boston*, Boston, 1880, Vol. I, p. 57. Reduced facsimile of the New York portion (after Brodhead), in: J. Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*. Boston, New York and London, 1884-9, Vol. IV, p. 433.

The entire map, reduced, on C. Pl. 23.

C. Pl. 24 FIGURATIVE MAP OF CORNELIS HEN-
Page 72 DRICKS. (1616.) (The 2d Figurative Map.)—Anonymous Dutch MS. map of the territory of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, between 38° and 40° N.L., including the course of the Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehanna rivers.

Drawn in colours on paper.
101.5 by 33.5 centimetres.

The Hague, State Archives.

The first MS. map on which the name "Manhattes" occurs. It was presented to the States-General on 19 Aug., 1616, together with a memorial, in which this map is mentioned, and a written report by Cornelis Hendricks.

See, for fuller particulars, our page 72.

REFERENCES: J. R. Brodhead, *History of the State of New York*. New York, 1853, Vol. I, p. 757. *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York*, 1856, Vol. I, p. 13.

Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History*, Vol. IV, p. 434. (For an explanation of the wrong date, of 1614, assigned to it, see our page 75.)

Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, *History of the City of New York in the XVIIth Century*. New York, 1909, Vol. I, pp. 22, 26 (wrongly dated, and confounded with Block's map).

REPRODUCTIONS: Lithograph, full size, by Sarony & Co., New York, after a drawing made by P. H. Loffelt, The Hague, July, 1841. There is added on the lithograph an English translation of the inscription relating to Kleyn-tjen and his companion. Beneath the map are printed a declaration signed by J. R. Brodhead, The Hague, 27 July, 1841, about the discovery of the original, on 26 June, 1841, and a statement, signed by J. C. de Jonge, the Dutch archivist, The Hague, 26 Aug., 1841, to the effect that the facsimile is quite accurate. As a matter of fact, the reproduction contains some minor misinterpretations of the original.

The upper part only, reduced, and including the inscription relating to Kleyn-tjen, C. Pl. 24.

W. JZ. BLAEU'S FIRST PASKAART (c. C. Pls. 25
1617).—"Paskaart van Guinea, Brasilien en
Westindien. t'Amsterdam, Gedruet by Willem
Jansz. Blauw inde Sonnewyser." Engraved
Dutch chart representing the eastern coasts of
America from Newfoundland to Rio de la Plata,
and the western coasts of Europe and Africa from
Ireland to the Congo. Undated.

Engraved, on paper, and coloured by hand.
72.5 by 87.5 centimetres.

Only copy known: in Mr. Stokes's collection.

The first printed map on which the *Island* of Manhattan appears as such. Being a sea-chart, names are found only along the coasts. The several countries are indicated by their coats of arms, New Netherland by the arms of the United Netherlands, New France by those of France, etc. New England is entirely omitted, and the name of "Nieu Nederlant" covers also the territory of that province.

For the date ascribed to this map, see p. 79, *et seq.*

The only copy known of this map was discovered by Frederik Muller & Co. in 1909. There is no record of it in old or modern literature, and no reprint with the address of Blaeu is known. The copy here described is one of the earliest impressions from the copper-plate, taken before the copper was cleaned, which proves that we are concerned with a first edition.

REFERENCES: *Géographie - Voyages. Amérique, Afrique, Australie, Russie, Indes Orientales . . . Globes, Cartes, Vues, Manuscrits, Livres. Catalogue à prix marqués*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie. 1910, No. 330. (In this Catalogue this map is described for the first time.)

A. Eekhof, *Bastiaen Jansz. Krol, krakenbezoeker, kommissie en kommandeur van Nieuw-Neder-*

C. Pls. 25 *land* (1595-1645). 's Gravenhage, 1910, pp. 59-60.
27 With a facsimile.

Page 78 REPRODUCTIONS: Reduced, the entire map, and, full size, the part representing New Netherland, C. Pls. 25 and 26.

Process print, full size, the part representing New Netherland, in the work of Eekhof, cited above.

C. Pl. 28 W. JZ. BLAEU'S SECOND WEST INDISCHE Pages 80 PASKAERT (1621).—"West Indische Paskaert 82 . . . vertonende (behalven Europaes zuydlickste) alle de Zee-kusten van Africa en America, begrepen in 't Octroy by de E. E. H. M. H. Staten Generael der vereenichde Neder-landen, verleent aende generale West-Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili inde groote Zuyd-Zee. Beschreven door Willem I. Blaeuw." Dutch engraved chart, representing the eastern coasts of North America to Newfoundland, in the north, and the entire coastline of Central and South America, and the opposite coasts of Europe and Africa, from Ireland to the Cape of Good Hope; also the greater part of the Mediterranean.

Engraved.

80 by 98 centimetres.

No copy known.

This map is known only by a later impression, on which a vignette with the address of Jac. Robyn, who worked c. 1680, has been added. (See pages 82, 164.) From a comparison with several exact reprints, it appears that Robyn changed nothing on Blaeu's original copper-plate, except that he added the vignette, with the address.

This second Paskaert of Blaeu's is an entirely new map; in every part changes, meant to be improvements, have been made. This second chart extends to the south of the Strait of Magellan, and delineates the Strait of Le Maire, which Blaeu was not allowed to include on his 1617 map. (See page 80.)

The publication of this map was occasioned by the incorporation, in 1621, of the West India Company, with which Blaeu was officially connected, and there is every reason to assume that the original was printed in that very year. On Blaeu's Globe dated 1622, we find, already, configurations which were most probably taken from this map.

For our coast, it is curiously changed, when compared with Blaeu's first Paskaert. The coast lines, in general, are better defined, and follow more closely the Figurative Map of Block. The nomenclature, too, is considerably altered, "Hendric Carst. Eyl.," "Tessel," "Vlielant," and "Gesellen," are added, "Sandt Punt" replaces Sandhoeck, Fort Nassau has disappeared; and instead of the primitive configuration of Delaware

Bay and the Susquehannah River found on Blaeu's C. Pl. 28 first Paskaert, we find here the old "C. de las Pages 80 Arenas." The Delaware has disappeared. [1] 82

The following early reprints of this Paskaert of Blaeu's have been examined and compared:

- (1) by J. Az. Colom (1631-1640). See page 149. 3
- (2) by Anthony Jacobsz (after 1643). Two different issues. See pages 156, 160. 54
- (3) by Hendrick Doncker, 1659, and without date. See page 160. 54
- (4) by Pieter Goos (c. 1660). See page 160. 154
- (5) by Le Bocage Boisaye, 1669. See page 162. 56
- (6) by Jacobus Robyn (c. 1680). Second state of Blaeu's Paskaert. See page 164. 56
- (7) by Joannes Loots (c. 1700), second state of Peter Goos's reprint. See page 165.
- (8) by Johannes von Keulen (c. 1710), third state of Pieter Goos's reprint. See page 165. 56

Described here and on p. 82 for the first time.

REPRODUCTION: The New Netherland portion, taken from the Robyn-edition (c. 1680), full size, on C. Pl. 28.

W. JZ. BLAEU'S GLOBE, 1622.—Large globe C. Pl. 30 of the world, bearing the following inscription Page 84 relating to author and publisher: "Guilielmus Blaeu Auctor Anno 1622." "Amstelredami, Excusum in aedibus Auctoris."

Engraved, on paper, and pasted on a hollow sphere.

Diameter 67 centimetres.

New York, Hispanic Society of America.

The oldest known globe delineating Manhattan Island and New Netherland. No earlier dated globe or map of Blaeu, or of any other publisher, is known, embodying this delineation.

The New Netherland portion seems to have been taken directly from the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block; instead, however, of Delaware Bay there is found the old name C. de las Arenas.

For a minute description and a comparison with Blaeu's second West Indische Paskaert, see p. 84. A later edition of this globe of Blaeu's is preserved in the "Mathematisch-Physikalische Salon" in Dresden. On this edition the discoveries made by Tasman in the Pacific Ocean in 1642 and 1644, are delineated.

REFERENCES: *Katalog 374, Kartographie*. Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann (1910), No. 23.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire globe, process print, very much reduced, on the cover of the above cited Catalogue.

The New Netherland part, full size, C. Pl. 30.

[1] Anthony Jacobsz's map was long erroneously claimed to be the first map giving the New Netherland coast, and was dated 1621, although the single fact that this map contains the name "Brouwershaven," in Chili, which place was named only in 1642, proves that the date 1621 is incorrect. This name is not found on any of the other reprints of Blaeu's second West Indische Paskaert, nor on the Robyn-edition. See the description of the Anthony Jacobsz map, page 156.

C.Pl. 30 VAN LANGREN'S GLOBE, c. 1622-1630.—
Page 85 Large globe of the world, bearing the following inscription relating to the author: "Auctore Arnoldo Florentio a Langren(n) Reg. Cat. Matris Cosmographo et Pensionario." Published in Belgium, between 1622 and 1630.

Engraved, on paper, pasted on a hollow sphere. Diameter 76 centimetres.

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

The first Globe of Langren delineating Manhattan island and New Netherland. This representation was probably taken from Blaeu's Globe of 1622.

Arnoldus Florentius a Langren, or Van Langren, was the son of Jacobus Florentius a Langren, who published the first globe in Holland, in 1580. This globe passed through several editions, each showing a greater or lesser advance upon its predecessor. The last known edition bears the date 1608.

Only one copy of this edition is known; it belongs to the collection of Mr. Stokes.[1] Of the earlier editions no single copy is known to have survived. The edition of 1608 is of the same size as the globe which we have now under consideration. It was engraved by Arnoldus, and published in Amsterdam. Mr. Stokes's copy has, however, a dedication in manuscript, by Arnoldus, to the "Chambre des comptes" in Brussels, under the patronage of Albertus and Isabella, sovereigns of the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands, and dated 1612. This dedication coincides in date with the departure of Arnoldus from the Dutch Republic, in order to present his services to the Spanish sovereigns in Brussels. In 1628 he is mentioned as receiving a pension from the Spanish King. Hence the title of "Pensionario," found on his globe.[2]

The first globe published by Arnoldus, the younger Van Langren, after leaving Holland, was printed from other copper-plates than the edition of 1608. This proves that he did not take the plates with him. It is probable that he could not do so, being bound by a contract with some publisher in Amsterdam.

A copy of this edition is in the University Library of Ghent. It has no representation of New Netherland, but gives the Strait of Le Maire, and must, therefore, be dated after 1616.

The issue which we are describing here (C. Pl. 30) is an improvement over that represented by the Ghent globe, but is printed from the same copper-plates, on which, however, the newly made discoveries have been added.

As Van Langren could hardly have procured origi-

[1] Since going to press this globe has passed into the possession of the Geographical Society of Amsterdam, and a somewhat damaged copy of apparently the same edition has been found in the Museum at Zutphen.

[2] This pension was doubtless first granted at a much earlier date.

nal information in Belgium concerning the Dutch C. Pl. 30 discoveries, it appears more than probable that Page 85 he got it from cartographical publications printed in Holland; and it now seems evident that he copied Blaeu's Globe of 1622 for these new discoveries, which are the same on both globes:—New Netherland; the discoveries of Hudson and the Dutch in the Polar Regions of America, in 1611 and 1613; the islands in the South Sea, made known by Schouten and Le Maire during their voyage round the world in 1616; and the discoveries on the West-coast of Australia, made in 1618 and 1619.

The *terminus ad quem* for the date of the Paris Van Langren globe is 1630, as we know from the fact that there exists, in Grenoble, an edition exactly the same as this, but on which that date is found added in a place which here is left blank.

REFERENCES: Both the Paris globe and Mr. Stokes's edition of 1608 are described here for the first time; the Ghent copy is mentioned by P. J. H. Baudet, in *Leven en Werken van W. Jz. Blaeu*. Utrecht, 1871, pp. 36, 37. See also our page 85.

For further information concerning the Van Langren family, consult the article by Alphonse Wauters, in: *Biographie nationale de Belgique*, Bruxelles, 1890-91 XI: 277.

REPRODUCTION: The New Netherland part, full size, C. Pl. 30.

(INGA'S MAP, 1624.)—" 't Noorder deel van C. Pl. 33 West-Indien. A Goos sculpsit." Engraved map Page 96 of North America, marked in the upper left-hand corner "Fol. 65."

Engraved, on paper.

19 by 28½ centimetres.

Various public libraries (New York, Amsterdam, The Hague, etc., etc.), and Mr. Stokes's collection.

Belongs to the printed work: *Athanasius Inga, West-Indische Spiegel*. Amstelredam, Broer Jansz. ende Jacob Pietersz. Wachter. 1624. With frontispiece and two folding maps. 4°.

The first map (MS. or printed) on which the name of the Hudson River ("Hudson R.") is known to appear. It has no indication of New Netherland nor of the Dutch, but depicts New England and Virginia, with many English names, and is undoubtedly based entirely upon an earlier English map. The original of this map may also be the original of Henry Brigg's map, which it closely resembles.

That the Inga Map is the earliest to contain the name of Hudson River was first recorded by B. F. (de Costa?) in: *Magazine of American History*, July 1882, p. 513, but seems since to have been lost sight of. The only other reference to this

C. Pl. 33 fact that has been found is in Weise's *Discoveries* Page 69 of *America*, p. 319.

J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist. of America*, Vol. IV, p. 476, identifies Athanasius Inga with Willem Usselincx, but without assigning any reason for this strange supposition, which seems entirely unlikely.

REFERENCES: *Magazine of American History*, Weise and Winsor, as cited above.

REPRODUCTION: A portion only, full size, C. Pl. 33.

Page 95 (HENRY BRIGGS'S MAP, 1625).—"The North part of America conteyning Newfoundland, new England, Virginia, Florida, new Spaine, and Nova Francia. . . . Fretum Hudson and Buttons baye . . . " R. Elstracke sculpsit.

Engraved, on paper.

28.5 by 34.5 centimetres.

This map is found following p. 852 of the third vol. of *Purchas, His Pilgrimes*, London, 1625, where it is inserted in Chapt. XX of Lib. IV, entitled: "A brief discourse of the probabilitie of a passage to the Westerne or South Sea, illustrated with testimonies and a brief Treatise and Mappe by Master Briggs."

From the same source, we learn all we know of Henry Briggs. On his map the name of Hudson River appears, and the entire figuration of our coast resembles so minutely that on Inga's map that we have no hesitation in stating that both must have been derived from the same original.

There is another map engraved by R. Elstracke, in the British Museum, No. 52450 (1): "A description of East India containing the Empire of the Great Mogoll" (London, 1613?); and a portrait of "Prince Charles, Prince of Great Brittain and Ireland" in the private library of the King of Spain, with the imprint ". . . Are to be sold at the whit horse, in Popes: head Alley, by Iohn Sudbury, and George Humble."

REFERENCES: *Purchas*, as cited above.

J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist. of America*, London, 1886, Vol. IV, p. 378.

A. E. Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, Stockholm, 1897, p. 192b.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, process print, full size, in: Nordenskiöld, *Periplus*, Plate LX.

Outline sketch of the New England and eastern Canada portions in Winsor, Vol. IV, p. 383.

C. Pl. 33 Page 90 JORIS CAROLUS'S CHART, 1626.—"Nieuwe Pascaert van Yslant, Fretum Davids Ende de Landen daer by westen. Mitsgaders de Nieuwe straet ende Nieuwe Zee. Genaemt Mare Cristiane Beschreven ende byeen vergadert en[de] driemael selfs beseylt Door Meester Joris Carolus Stuurman ende Caertschryver tot Enchuysen. Inden Jare

Anno 1626." Dutch MS. chart of the northern C. Pl. 33 regions of Europe and America; extending in the Page 90 west exactly to the Hudson River, which was originally included; however, this part of the map has, unfortunately, been cut away, although, on the extreme edge, we may still read: "[Nieu Nede rlant," "[Fort] van Nassau," "Manates," and "Santhoeck."

Drawn in colours on vellum.

96 by 75.5 centimetres.

The Hague, State Archives.

On this chart, New Netherland and New England follow the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, and probably also the lost map of Jan Cornelisz. May.

Joris Carolus, the author, is known as a navigator who made several voyages to the northern regions and, by this chart and a sea-atlas published in 1634, as a map-maker, as well.

REFERENCES: On the map: page 90 of the present work.

On Joris Carolus: J. H. Jarichs vander Ley, *Voyage vant experiment vanden generalen Regul des gesichts van de groote Zeevaert, ghedaen door ordre vande Staten Generael der Ver. Nederlanden, by Carel Nys, . . . Johan Buys . . . ende Meester Joris Carolus, Schipper ende opper-stuyrman, mede superintendenten, waer door volkomentlyck blyckt, dat soo wel de Longitudo als de Latitudo ghemeten is.* 's Gravenhage, 1620. square 4° (describes the voyage to Davis Strait, undertaken with the purpose of experimenting with a new method of determining the longitude). Copy in Royal Library, The Hague.

Joris Carolus, *Het nieuwe vermeerde licht ghe-naemt de sleutel van't tresoor, spiegel, gesicht, ende vierige colom des grooten zeevaerts.* Amsteldam, Jan Janssen, 1634. square 4°. (A sea-atlas of the coasts of Europe.) Copy in the State Archives, The Hague.

S. Muller Fz., *Geschiedenis der Noordsche Compagnie*. Utrecht, 1874, p. 168 et seq.

Gosch, *Danish Arctic Voyages*, 1605-20. London, Hakluyt Society, 1897. Vol. I, p. 151; Vol. II, p. XLIX.

H. HARRISSE, *Découverte de Terre Neuve*. Paris, 1900, p. 278.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, photolithograph, reduced, in: *Anecdota cartographica septentrionalia*. Ed. by A. A. Björnbo et C. S. Petersen. Hauniae, 1908. fol. facs. XI.

The New Netherland portion only on C. Pl. 33.

JOHN SPEED, AMERICA, 1626.—"America Page 96 with those known parts in that vnkowne worlde both people and manner of buidings Discribed and enlarged by I. S. Ano. 1626. Abraham Goos Amstelodamensis sculpsit. And are to be sold in popes head alley against the Exchange by G. Humble."

Page 96 Engraved, and inserted in: John Speed, *A Prospect of the most famous parts of the World*. London, Printed by John Dawson for Georg Humble . . . 1631.
38 by 50 centimetres.

British Museum.

Shows "Hudsons Rio" and "Delawar bay," after the representation on Inga's and Brigg's maps.

The map was gradually augmented and improved by the addition of the names of Boston, Connecticut, Maryland, Albion, etc. etc., and was printed in the various succeeding editions of John Speed's Atlas. One of the latest editions bears the imprint: "Are to be sold by Thomas Bassett in Fleet street, and by Richard Chiswell in St. Paul's Churchyard."

These printers published an atlas in 1776, in which this map is included. There is a copy of the map in the Library of Congress.

Page 96 CORN. DANCKERTZ AND MELCHIOR TAVERNIER, WORLD-MAP, 1628.—"Charte uiverselle de tout le monde, par Corneille Dancertz et Melchior Tavernier. A Paris Chez Melchior Tauernier graueur et Imprimeur du Roy . . . Ao 1628."

Copper-plate, uncoloured.

Library of Congress.

Shows "Hudsons R" and "Delawar B.," on a representation of our coast which follows the Inga and Briggs Maps.

C. Pl. 44 CHAMPLAIN'S MAP, 1629.—"Carte de la nouvelle france, augmentée depuis la dernière, servant a la navigation faicte en son vray Meridien, par le sr. de Champlain Capitaine pour le Roy en la Marine, lequel depuis l'an 1603 jusques en l'année 1629 a decouvert plusieurs costes, terres, lacs, rivières, et Nations de sauvages par cy devant incognues, comme il se voit en ses relations quil a faict Imprimer en 1632."

Map representing, besides New France proper, the east coast of North America as far south as Chesapeake Bay.

Engraved, on paper.

52 by 86 centimetres.

Published with the 1632-edition of Champlain's Voyages, in Paris. Copies in most great libraries, a. o. Library of Congress, N. Y. Pub. Lib., Royal Library at The Hague, etc.

This map, as is stated thereon, depicts the discoveries down to 1629.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, size of the original, by Pilinski, published in Paris, by Tross, in 1860 (36 copies), and in 1877 (50 copies); also in the new edition of Champlain's voyages; published in Quebec, in 1870, and in the Prince Society's edition.

The entire map, reduced, in O'Callaghan, C. Pl. 44 *Documentary History of New York*, frontispiece to Page 127 Vol. III; and in J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist. of America*. Vol. IV, pp. 386-387.

Reduced, on C. Pl. 44.

VAN LANGREN'S GLOBE, dated 1630.— Page 86 Exactly the same as the edition described on page 145, also with the indication: "Arnoldo Florentio a Langre(n) Reg. Cat. Mat'is Cosmographo et Pensionario," but with the date 1630 added on the copper-plate after this inscription.

Engraved, on paper, and pasted on a hollow sphere.

Diameter 76 centimetres.

Grenoble, University Library.

Found in Grenoble, in 1855. See: R. Hues, *Tractatus de globis*. Ed. by Clements R. Markham, London, 1889. Hakluyt Society, Vol. 79.

It is accompanied by a celestial globe by Van Langren, also dated 1630, and of the same size.

REPRODUCTION: Two sections (Guyana and the imprint), by Rio Branco, in: *Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française. Mémoire présenté par les états unis du Brésil au gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse, arbitre entre le Brésil et la France*. Paris, 1899-1900. Atlas, Nos. 61, 61b.

(DE LAET'S MAP, 1630).—"Nova Anglia C. Pl. 31 Novum Belgium et Virginia." Engraved map, Page 86 extending from Cape Fear to Nova Scotia. In the lower right hand corner a small inset map of the Bermudas.

Engraved, on paper.

28 by 36 centimetres.

The first printed map giving the name of Manhattan (though written "Manbates") and "N. Amsterdam," and the first known special map of New Netherland to appear in print.

Published for the first time in the 1630-edition of: Joh. de Laet, *Beschryvinghe van West-Indien*. Tweede druk . . . Leyden, Elzevier, 1630. In the first edition of this work, published in 1625, the map does not appear. It is found in the subsequent editions of the same work, 1633 (with Latin text: "Novus orbis"), 1640 (with French text: "Histoire du Nouveau-Monde").

REFERENCES: Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. III, p. 381, Vol. IV, p. 417. Asher, p. 7, and list of names.

Bibliography of De Laet's book in: H. Murphy, *Henry Hudson in Holland*, reprinted by W. Nyhoff. The Hague, 1909, pp. 98-100.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 31.

Parts, in Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, from Delaware Bay to Kennebec River: Vol. IV, p. 436; Virginia: Vol. III, p. 125.

C. Pl. 31 HENR. HONDIUS'S WORLD-MAP, 1630.—
Page 86 "Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydro-
graphica tabula, Auct. Henr. Hondio. 1630." Engraved map of the world in two hemispheres; in the corners the portraits of Caesar, Ptolemy, Mercator and Jud. Hondius.

Engraved, on paper.

38 by 54.5 centimetres.

Proof-impression, described in *Catalogue Geographie-Voyages*, etc. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie, 1910, No. 90.

This map has a somewhat crude representation of New Netherland, with "Cape Codd" and "I. Caupan" taken from English maps, and the name "Nov. Belgium." The Hudson and the Delaware are both shown, but without being named. This form of representation was still of rare occurrence in Holland in 1630. It is an English form, which is found also on Inga's and on Brigg's map. It is interesting to note on this Dutch map also the omission of these names.

The map is re-found in several editions of the Mercator-Hondius and the Janssonius Atlases; the second state has the date 1641, and the address of Joannes Janssonius.

THE MINUIT MAPS (c. 1630).

(For introductory notes, see Appendix, II).

C. Pl. 39 (MINUIT'S MAP OF NEW NETHERLAND, Page 111 c. 1630.)—"Pascaert van Nieuw Nederlandt Virginia, ende Nieuw-Engelandt verthonende alles wat van die Landen by see oft by Land is ondeckt oft Bekent." Anonymous Dutch map, representing Virginia, New Netherland, and New England; at the top the course of the St. Lawrence is indicated.

Drawn in colours, on paper.

48 by 69.5 centimetres.

Library of Congress (Harrisse bequest).

Copied about 1660 from an original which was probably made under the direction of Peter Minuit.

The colours indicate the different countries. New Netherland, shown in yellow, comprises the coast from a point lying about a third of a degree to the north of Cape Charles to the peninsula of Cape Cod, which is not included. Inland, the Susquehannah, Delaware, Hudson, and Connecticut Rivers, as well as Narraganset Bay and the smaller rivers, are in yellow, as is also the south bank of the St. Lawrence, called the "Groote Rivier van Nieuw Nederlandt." Virginia and New England are in green, and Canada in violet.

This map, in its representation of the country, stands between the Figurative Map of Block and the Janssonius-Visscher Map. It has the following inscription: "Aenwysing op de mont vande Noort Rivier.

A: 't fort Amsterdam op den manhatans hoeck.[1] C. Pl. 39 Page 111

B: 't nooten Eylandt oft Hoogcamers Eylan.

C: Coenraedsbay—Sandtbay."

REFERENCE: No. 716 of the *Posthumus Catalogue*, 1886.

REPRODUCED for the first time, reduced, on C. Pl. 39.

(MINUIT'S MAP OF HUDSON RIVER, c. C. Pl. 40 1630.)—"Noort rivier in Nieu Neerlandt." Anonymous Dutch map drawn in colours, representing the Hudson from the affluence of the Mohawk to its mouth; in two sections, one beneath the other.

Drawn in colours, on paper.

47.7 by 68.8 centimetres.

Library of Congress (Harrisse bequest).

Copy made about 1660 by the same artist who copied the map of New Netherland attributed to Minuit. (C. Pl. 39.)

The principal colours are green and blue: the inscriptions in the sea are red. The entire surface of the map is covered by a series of cross lines scratched on it "à froid," and spaced rather closely. This network of lines is supposed to have been added as an aid in copying this map from the original.

Manhattan island has its early triangular form and bears the unusual name of: "Manatans Houck." "F. Amsterdam" is designated on it. Sandy Hook appears as an island, and near the Navesink Highlands is the inscription: "Dit is de Hoge houck vande bay ende is seer kennelyck coom[ende] vande Suyt." (This is the High [long] hook of the bay and may be easily recognised as one approaches from the South.) Soundings are indicated along the entire course of the Hudson as far as Fort Orange. Near Visschershoeck and near Esopus mountains are indicated.

The following names along the Hudson are not found on the Figurative map of Cornelis Hendricks: "Weckae" (Indian tribe), "Jan Brouwers hoeck," "Pollepels Eylandt," "Vryburch," "Kilanckers kil," "Lange rack," "Kleyne" and "Groote Esopus" (the Fig. Map has only Esopus), "Jan de Wits Eylandt," "Katskil," "Betre Eylandt," "Dry Cleven," "Smacks Eylandt," "Castels Eylandt," "Casteels Eylandt," "F. Orange."

The following, found on the Figurative Map, are here omitted: "Sangikans" (Indian tribe), "Haverstro," "Klinkersbergh," "Woranecks" (Indian tribe), "Oosterhoeck," "Hinnehoeck," "Steurhoeck."

REFERENCE: No. 714 of the *Posthumus Catalogue* already referred to.

[1] The reference letter A, easily discernible in the original, on Manhattan Island, does not appear on the reproduction, being lost in the yellow wash which covers the island.

C. Pl. 40 REPRODUCED for the first time, reduced, on Page 111 C. Pl. 39.

C. Pl. 43 MAP OF JEAN GUÉRARD OF DIEPPE, Pp. 127 1631.—Large chart of the Atlantic Ocean, having 128 the inscription: "Carte faite en Dieppe par Jean Gverard 1631."

Drawn in colours on 4 sheets of vellum, measuring together 117 by 159 centimetres. The lower left corner of the map is missing.

Paris, Archives du Département des Cartes de la Marine.

Jean Guérard, the author of this map, is mentioned as a marine teacher in Dieppe by A. Desmarquets, in his anonymous: *Mémoires chronologiques pour servir à l'histoire de Dieppe et à celle de la navigation française*. Paris, 1785. Vol. II, p. 5, where it is stated that Guérard was related to the great Coligny.

This chart has the following names in the vicinity of Manhattan: "r. maurice," "fort de nassau," "uichers," "uars," "cheririeu," "vries cherivier," "oster riuier," "slosbay," "neufve ruière," "St. mathieu," "St. elizabet," "mal-lebarre," "C. mallebarre."

Described here for the first time.

REPRODUCTION: The New Netherland part, full size, C. Pl. 43.

C. Pls. 26 J. AZ. COLOM'S PASCAERTE, 1631.—"Pas 27 Caerte van Guinea, Brasilien en West Indien. Page 81 Nieulykx Beschreven door Jacob Aertsz. Colom, wonende opt Water inde vyerige Colom, tot Amsterdam. 1631."

Engraved, on vellum, and coloured by hand. 70.5 by 90 centimetres.

Only copy known: Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, Paris.

Reprint of the first Paskaert of Blaeu (c. 1617), with some modifications, especially in the coast-lines of South America and Africa. The coast of the latter continent is given as far as 22° S.L.

The New Netherland portion is exactly like the representation on Blaeu's first Paskaert.

Colom, the publisher of this map, was a rival of Blaeu, who complained that his maps were often reprinted by Colom.

REFERENCE: Mentioned here for the first time.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 26.

The New Netherland part, full size, C. Pl. 27.

Page 81 J. AZ. COLOM'S REPRINT OF BLAEU'S SECOND WEST-INDISCHE PASKAERT. No date (1631-1640).—Same title, without the name of Blaeu, but with the address: "t' Amsterdam, by Jacob Aertz. Colom."

Engraved, on vellum. Same dimensions as C. Pls. 26 Blaeu's chart. 27

See all the reprints of this Paskaert of Blaeu's, Page 81 enumerated on page 144.

British Museum.

MAP OF JEAN GUÉRARD OF DIEPPE, C. Pl. 45 1634.—"Carte universelle hydrographique par Pp. 127 Jean Guérard l'an 1634." Chart of the world on 128 Mercator's projection.

Drawn in colours on vellum.

35 by 48 centimetres.

Paris, Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

Described and reproduced (in part), for the first time, on C. Pl. 45.

W. JZ. BLAEU'S MAP OF NEW NETHER- C. Pl. 32 LAND, 1635.—"Nova Belgica et Anglia nova." Page 88

Anonymous map, representing the country from Chesapeake Bay to Penobscott Bay, and extending northward to the St. Lawrence.

Engraved, on paper.

38.5 by 50.5 centimetres.

In Blaeu's Atlas, first edition (1635), and unchanged in all subsequent editions.

This map is of special importance, as it reproduces, with some modifications, the original Figurative Map of Adriaen Block.

A careful comparison brings out the following facts: both maps cover the same area; Block's map extends somewhat farther to the north, but thereby adds only a continuation of Saguenay River. Blaeu's map has a better representation of Delaware Bay and the coast south of Sandy Hook; Hudson River flows somewhat more to the west; the shoals of Cape Cod have disappeared, perhaps through the influence of De Laet, who speaks doubtfully about them; the narrow seararm, which makes an island of Cape Cod on Block's map, has disappeared on Blaeu's; Fort Nassau is replaced by Fort Orange.

The following names on Blaeu's map are, for the most part, more modern in form than the corresponding names on Block's map, and are probably taken from De Laet:

"C. Hinlopen, C. May, Zuyd Rivier, Naraticons, Eyer haven, Rodenbergh hoeck [Block's map has De ronde bergh], Godyns punt [Sandpunt], Coenraeds Bay, Manatthans [the form occurring in De Laet's text], Noord Rivier, Tappaens, Wecke, Fort Orange, Pequatoos [De Laet; Block has: Pequats], Chaloepe Bay [De Laet; Block has: sloup bay], Milford haven, Tragabiganda, Bristou, Point davis, Nieu Engeland."

"Nieu Amsterdam," on Blaeu's map, may have been put in independently of De Laet's map, which has "N. Amsterdam."

The following, not on Block's map, are also not on De Laet's:

C. Pl. 32
Page 38

"Rivieten achter Kol (occurs on Blaeu's second West-Indische Paskaerte), Oesters Eylandt, Marius Rivier ["Mauritius" on Blaeu's first Paskaert], De gesellen [on Blaeu's second Paskaert]."

In New England, several additions have evidently been taken from other sources, especially French and English maps.

The following names, corresponding with De Laet's description of Block's survey, may have been on the original of Block's map, though they are lacking on the Figurative Map which we actually possess:

"Gebroke land, Matouwacs (Block's map has, erroneously: Nahicans), Quirepeys, De gesellen, De Groote bay, 't Lange Eyland, Anckerbay, Bay van Nassouwe."

The following names on Block's map are not on Blaeu's:

"Fort Nassau (with the inscriptions relating to it), Ogehage, Canomakers, Genseyland, Wapanoos and hoek vande Wapanoos, Nieuwe rivier, Walvischeyland, De sanden van C. Mallebarre, Sant revier, Sywanois, de Groote Revier van Canada."

Blaeu has embellished his map by the addition of several ornaments:—two Indian villages, one of which is styled: "Modus muniendi apud Mahikanenses," and two canoes: "Canoo, sive Naviculae e corticibus arborum," and "Navis ex arboris trunco igne excavata." These canoes, which appear here for the first time, as we have already seen, play a conspicuous rôle in the subsequent cartography of New Netherland. The map is further enriched by a number of small vignettes, of bears, beavers, and other animals, which also were imitated on later maps.

As to the date of this map, there is still some question. Its first appearance to which we can assign a positive date is in the first edition of Blaeu's *Atlas*, published in 1635, but, as it follows closely a manuscript map of 1614, the question arises as to whether it may not have been engraved much earlier than 1635, and in a state still more in accord with Block's map; of which original engraving the map which we are describing would then be an improved re-issue.

As we know very little of the maps published separately by Blaeu before his first atlas, it is by no means impossible that this map was printed at an earlier date. In an English report, written in 1632, it is recorded of the first occupation of New Netherland by the Dutch, that "they fell into the middle betwixt the sayd [English] plantations, and at their returne of their voyage aforesayd, published a Map in the Low Countries of the said sea coast comprehended betwixt Virginia and Cape Codd, under the tytyle of New Netherlands, giving

the name of *Prince of Aurange* to the countrie and river of Manahata." [1] C. Pl. 32
Page 38

This quotation, in its entirety as well as in its details, would seem to refer to a map similar to Block's, on which the inscription: "Riviere van den Vorst Mauritius" is very conspicuous, rather than to De Laet's map; and the fact that the report refers to the map as "published" after the return of the Dutch "interlopers" strengthens the theory that Block's map was engraved soon after it was made; although it is, of course, possible, even probable, that the word "published" was here used in its broader sense, to mean *made public*.

No such map is found included in Blaeu's preliminary atlas-publications, issued in 1630 and 1631, as an "Appendix" to the *Atlas* of Ortelius, and to that of Hondius, in which, respectively, he gave a first and second selection of his maps to the public. Of some of these early Blaeu maps, still earlier separate issues are known, even as far back as 1610. [2] Mr. Stokes possesses a copy of Blaeu's map printed on thick paper, and without text on the back, a very beautiful impression, which may well belong to an earlier issue than the *Atlas* of 1635.

The map of America and the world-map in Blaeu's *Atlas* of 1635 do not show New Netherland.

REFERENCES: P. J. H. Baudet, *Leven en werken van W. Jz. Blaeu*. Utrecht, 1871, with Supplement. On Blaeu's atlases, so far as North America is concerned: Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. IV, p. 437.

See also: Phillips, *Lowery Collection*, 1913, pp. 133-135.

REPRODUCTION: The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 32.

(JANSSONIUS'S REPRINT OF DE LAET'S MAP, FIRST STATE. 1636.)—"Nova Anglia Novum Belgium et Virginia. Amstelodami Johannes Janssonius Excudit." C. Pl. 31
Page 88

Represents the same area as De Laet's map of 1630. The title set in a cartouche composed of flowers and fruits.

Engraved, and printed on paper.

39 by 50 centimetres.

Published for the first time in the English edition of the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas*, entitled: *Atlas or a geographicke description of the regions, countries and kingdomes of the world* . . . Translated by Henry Hexham. (No date, but apparently printed in Amsterdam; the preface signed by Henricus Hondius, Johannes Johnsonius and Henry Hexham, 1636.) [3]

[1] *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III., p. 16.

[2] Baudet, *Leven van Blaeu*, pp. 86, 87, enumerates twelve of these maps, and his list could now be considerably augmented.

[3] Phillips, *List of Atlases*. 1909, No. 449.

C. Pl. 31 Appears also in the French edition of the
Page 88 Mercator-Hondius Atlas, entitled: *Nouveau théâtre du monde*. Amsterdam, 1639^[1], and in the first edition of the Janssonius Atlas: *Nieuwen Atlas ofte werelbeschryvinge ende volkomen afbeeldinge van alle coninckrycken, landen, etc.* Amsterdam, apud Joh. Janssonium. 1638.^[2]

It is a close reprint of De Laet's map, but on a larger scale, and extending somewhat farther to the north—without, however, adding new geographical data—and somewhat farther to the east, with the addition of several names in Nova Scotia.

Variations in the spelling of names, between De Laet's and Janssonius's maps, are mostly explained as careless mistakes on Janssonius's map:

Trinite Harbar	(De Laet: Harbor)
Poineioc	(“ Pomeioc)
Moquopen	(“ Moquopeu)
James tow	(“ Jamestown)
R. Pawhatatan	(“ R. Pawhatan)
Kuskarawoako	(“ Kuskarawoaks)
Naraticoas	(“ Naraticons)
Zuydt Rivier	(“ Zuyd Rivier)
Hellegaet	(“ Hellegat)
Wecke	(“ Wecké)
Fort Orangen	(“ Fort Orange)
Hoeck vande	(“ Hoeck van
Visschers	Visschers)
B. van Nassan	(“ B. van Nassau)
Vriesche Rivier	(“ Vriessche Riv.)
Ooster Rivi.	(“ Ooster Riv.)
I. Honte	(“ I. Haute)
Novae Franciae	(“ Nova Franciae
pars	pars)

The name “Chesapeack” (on De Laet's) is wanting on Janssonius's map; and the name “Mar del Nort” is added. The inset map of the Bermudas is omitted on the Janssonius Map.

In all other minor details, Janssonius follows De Laet so closely that we may safely conclude that he copied only from his map, and not from the original from which De Laet's map was derived. This is confirmed by the text on the back of the map, which is taken nearly verbatim from De Laet. The same thing occurs with the other maps of America in the Janssonius Atlas, which also are taken from De Laet, with their text.

REPRODUCTION: The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 31.

DUDLEY'S MAPS, MANUSCRIPT AND ENGRAVED. 1636-1648.

Dudley's maps of New Netherland are included in his *Dell' Arcano del Mare*, published in Florence

in 1646-48. The original manuscript is still in C. Pl. 31 existence, as are also the MS. maps, including Page 88 those of New Netherland.

This manuscript consists of three volumes of text on shipbuilding and navigation, now preserved in Florence, in the Istituto degli Studi superiori, Facoltà di lettere, Piazza San Marco, and of a large Atlas of 273 numbered leaves of manuscript maps, in three volumes, now in Munich, in the Kön. Hofbibliothek.^[1] The volumes are, for the most part, written by a clerk, but contain many additions and corrections by Dudley himself. Both collections are without title and of large folio size (c. 50 by 42 centimetres).

The MS. volumes at Florence contain some portions in English and some in Italian, dating from 1610 onwards; but the entire manuscripts were revised by the author at a much later date, and many additions were made in the course of time. The Munich and the Florence portions are written on the same paper, with the same water-marks.^[2]

Most of the maps were probably drawn shortly before or during the year 1636, which date is found on two maps: 1°. On a map of Brazil (Vol. II, No. 65, p. 1), where there appears an inscription, written by the same hand and with the same ink as the remainder of the map, and reading: “Con Paraiva et Fernambuque Com(m)incia la Brasilia & habitata di Portoguese ma al presente nel 1636 è usurpata dalli Olandese”; 2°. On a large map of Guyana (Vol. III, No. 74), where there appears a long biographical note regarding Dudley, which informs us that: “. . . il detto Duca è residente in Fiorenza adesso nel 1636 et è stato già 30 anni sotto la Protezione delli Ser^{mi} Gran Duchi di Toscana, egli nominava Orinoque, R: Dudliana.”

The additions and corrections on the maps are regarded as dating from that and the succeeding years, probably continuing until the publication of the *Atlas*.

In 1646, Dudley published the first four volumes of the *Arcano*, while a fifth volume, of text and plates of larger size, followed very soon afterwards, as well as a sixth, consisting of larger maps. This last volume has the date 1647 on the title page, but an additional sheet, containing a “Discorso delle Scienze matematiche, che entrano nell' Opera dell' ‘Arcano del Mare,’” which apparently belongs to the volume, is dated 1648,^[3] so that we may safely conclude that this volume was not published before this year.

The first of the volumes contains the “Carta

[1] Vol. I 108 leaves, II 86 leaves, III 79 leaves, to which have been added 5 portolano's on vellum, among them a chart of America by Thomas Hood, 1592.

[2] Sun, eagle, crowned fleur-de-lis, foolscap, anchor, little man bearing a cross, agnus dei.

[3] Found in the copies in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale and in Florence, Biblioteca nazionale.

[1] Phillips, No. 452.

[2] Copies in the University Library of Groningen and in the Town Library of Haarlem, etc.

C. Pl. 31 Seconda dell'America." The sixth has the map of New Netherland: "Carta particolare." In the sixth volume the engraver, A. F. Lucini, states that he worked during 12 years on the copper-plates, and used 5,000 pounds of copper. This date agrees with that of the MS., which is exactly 12 years earlier—1636.

We are uncertain as to the sources used by Dudley; for the collection, which he must once have had in his palace, has long been dispersed. It is not even certain in which palace he lived, whether in the Villa Rinieri, as Leader states, and which now bears a memorial tablet to the honour of Dudley, or in the Villa Castello, as is stated in the National Biography. Both of these villas lie outside of Florence.

The Villa Rinieri is now in the possession of the Princes Corsini. Information obtained from the present Prince, through the kindness of Cav. Modigliani of Florence, shows that the Villa Rinieri did not come into the Corsini family until about 1690, that during the years between that date and Dudley's death, in 1649, the villa probably passed through several hands, and that no document belonging to Dudley's time is now preserved in this villa.

Neither does the Villa Castello contain any documents dating from Dudley's time, a fact of which I convinced myself by personal examination and inquiry.

It may be possible that Dudley's collection passed into the possession of the Dukes of Tuscany. The very rich collection left by these Dukes was, in the XIXth Century, distributed among several scientific and literary institutions of Florence. In this way, the original manuscript of Dudley's *Arcano* came into the Istituto, and one of his instruments into the Specola; from which facts it seems very probable that a small collection of English sea-charts, drawn on vellum and dating from before 1646, which I found in the Bibliotheca Palatina, belonged originally to Dudley's collection, a supposition which is strongly supported by the fact that, in the corrections of the Munich manuscript, there are autograph references to English charts,^[1] and that the maps of Dudley show a marked resemblance to these charts.

But it would be of little use to search the neighbourhood of Florence for Dudley's collection, as the Dukes of Tuscany were all much interested in navigation; and cartographical documents found there might as well have belonged to any of their collections as to his.

From the MS. maps, as well as from the printed

[1] See, for example, the Munich MS. Vol. I, No. 92, Map of the Philippine Islands, endorsed in Dudley's autograph: "refare questo con quello d'Inglese".

Vol. II, No. 5: 8 maps for the navigation of the East Indies: "conforme L'esperientie grande d'Inglese".
Vol. II, No. 27: a map of the Cape of Good Hope, endorsed: "accomodato con le carte Inglese", etc.

work, we see that Dudley had at his disposal Dutch C. Pl. 31 and English charts, especially Dutch; but it would Page 88 be impossible to say, positively, whether there were among these MS. maps, as well as printed ones, although this seems altogether probable. He gives in full the coast-description of America by Abraham Kendall, an English pilot, who had been his "master" on his voyage to Guyana, in 1594.^[1]

We have seen (page 101) that Dudley's maps of New Netherland can be traced to printed Dutch maps, except for the name "Staten Island," which is not found on any known map earlier than his "Carta particolare," printed in 1647 and published in 1648, in the sixth volume of the *Arcano*.

The deviations from other known maps must, primarily, be ascribed to a misunderstanding of his originals, and to the mutilation of the names in Italian; and, secondly, to the efforts of Dudley to blend the prevalent Italian cartography with the new information which he got from England and Holland. Hence, the appearance, among the mutilated Dutch names, of "Cabo de Pedras Arenas," in which we recognise without difficulty the familiar old name of Cabo de las Arenas.

The literature on Dudley's maps contains several misleading statements, chiefly due to the hasty and incomplete examination made by Dr. E. E. Hale, during a short stay in Munich, in 1873. Hale assigned the date 1621, or earlier, to the maps, after having seen only half of them. St. John's day, on which the Library was closed, interrupted his investigations, and caused him to meditate on Cabot, who discovered America on that day;^[2] and he left Munich without examining the balance of the maps, among which he would have found information pointing to a much later date of origin—i. e., 1636.

Kohl assigned the date 1630 to all the maps in the collection.^[3]

This erroneous early dating, naturally, gave undue importance to Dudley's maps, which were, thereby, made to seem a great deal more important than the Dutch printed maps of New Netherland, the earliest of which—De Laet's—did not appear until 1630.

Another statement of Hale's is similarly misleading; it refers to his discovery, in the Munich MSS., of a special map of New York Harbour. This special map is only a small part of a map of New Netherland, which is folded, in the Munich MSS., in such a way that this part appears in the volume on a page other than that containing the main map. Our illustration (Pl. 35) clearly shows their real relation.

In the Hakluyt Society edition of Dudley's *Voyage to Guyana*, the editor, George F. Warner,

[1] Hakluyt, *Principall Navigations*, 1600, Vol. III, p. 574.

[2] Hale, p. 92.

[3] Windsor, *Kohl Collection*, No. 407.

C. Pl. 31 states that Dudley's map of Guyana was first published in 1637, by Francesco Onofri,^[1] and dedicated to Frederic II, Grand Duke of Tuscany. I think this date is a misprint for 1647, and that the 6th volume of the *Arcano* is meant, as this was printed by Onofri, and bears the date 1647.

New confusion has been brought about by the statement made by P. Lee Phillips, in his *List of Geographical Atlases*, that the MSS. in Florence are in part dated 1610, and that they form, perhaps, the basis of Dudley's work, whereas, as a matter of fact, we now have every reason to believe that the manuscript in the Royal Library in Munich is the text of the completed work, comprising even more than was finally published.^[2]

A personal examination of both manuscripts has proved beyond reasonable doubt that they form together one work, dating in its entirety from 1636. There are no maps in the Florence manuscript.

The Florence volumes of Dudley's MS. are fully described by John Temple Leader, in his *Life of Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland*. Florence, 1895, p. 60, *et seq.* An Italian translation was published in 1896.

The Munich volumes of Dudley's MS. are described in: *Catalogus codicum manu scriptorum Bibliothecae Monacensis*. Monachii, 1858. Tomus VII, pp. 272-3.

Some of the maps are described by E. E. Hale, in: *Early Maps in Munich*; and in: *Note on Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and his Arcano del Mare*, in: *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*. Oct. 21, 1873. Worcester, 1874, pp. 83-96.

Dudley's Atlas was printed twice, in 1646-8 and in 1661.

First edition: Dell'Arcano del mare . . . libri sei, nel primo de quali si tratta della longitudine praticabile in diversi modi, d'invenzione dell'autore, nel secondo, delle carte sue generali, e de' portolani rettificati in longitudine, e latitudine . . . nel sesto, delle carte sue geografiche, e particolari. Firenze, Francesco Onofri, 1646, 1647, 1648. 4 vols. small folio, 1 vol. fol. and 1 vol. large fol., together 6 vols. The number of plates is uncertain, differing in the various known copies; Vol. II has 15 maps, Vol. VI 131, all engraved by A. F. Lucini.

A full description will be found in: P. Lee Phillips, *List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*. Washington, 1909, Vol. I, pp. 203-17 (the additional leaf in Vol. VI is dated 1648, not 1638 which must be a misprint in Phillips).

Copies: Library of Congress; Harvard Library; British Museum; Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale; Florence, Biblioteca nazionale (Vol. VI separate in

red morocco, with the Medicis-arms on the covers); C. Pl. 31 Vols. I-V of both editions are in N. Y. Pub. Lib.; Page 88 Vol. I-V, 1st ed. in Mr. Stokes's Collection. A copy of Vols. I-IV, bound in 1 vol., in the possession of Mr. Anton W. M. Mensing, in Amsterdam, has the erroneous date of 1696 on the title, though the volumes are otherwise entirely similar to other known copies of this edition.

Second edition: Same title as the first, and published also by Onofri, but with the date 1661, and the addition in the title "Ad istanza di Iacopo Bagnoni, & Anton francesco Lucini." The six volumes contain the same material as the first edition, but are now all of the same large folio size.

According to the title, this edition, published long after the death of Dudley, which occurred in 1649, was due to the initiative of the engraver and his companion. In the preface, as has already been noted, the former states that he worked twelve years on the copper-plates. One of these plates (Vol. V, pl. 92) has the date 1640. At the end of Vol. V we read: "Le Figure, che qui sopra nominate ne i sei Libri, sono state tutte intagliate da Antonfrancesco Lucini Fiorentino."

Copies: In London, British Museum; Paris, Bibliothèque du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine; Florence, Biblioteca nazionale, etc., etc.

Leader, pp. 121, 123, confounds the two editions.

Works on Dudley (besides those already mentioned): G. Adlard, *Amye Robsart and the Earl of Leicester, together with Memoirs and Correspondance of Sir Robert Dudley*. London, 1870.

The Italian biography of Sir Robert Dudley, Knight, known in Florentine history as: "Il Duca de Nortombria" by the Vicar of Stonelight (1858).

J. Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Boston, New York and London, 1884-9. (See the indexes.)

Bernard Quaritch's *General Catalogue*. London, 1887, No. 28212.

J. Winsor, *The Kohl Collection of Maps relating to America*. Cambridge, 1886 (No. 19 of the *Bibliographical Contributions of Harvard Library*), pp. 38, 54.

Dictionary of National Biography. 1908, Vol. VI, pp. 122-4 (signed S. L. L.).

DUDLEY'S REJECTED MANUSCRIPT C. Pl. 35
MAP OF NEW NETHERLAND (c. 1636).—Page 100
"America settentrionale Carta 3." A map, drawn in ink, of the North American coast from Cape Henlopen to about Monhegan Island. No. 40 of the second vol. of the Munich manuscript. Drawn on paper, and folded.

Height 48.5 centimetres. Width, from fold to edge, 38 centimetres.

Munich, Kgl. Hofbibliothek.

The map is in the handwriting of Dudley's

[1] p. lxxv.

[2] Phillips, p. 206.

C. Pl. 35 draughtsman, but there are lead-pencil notes, Page 100 probably in Dudley's autograph:—"Carta prima 3" (the word *prima* cancelled), the cancelled No. 6, and the new No. 11. The situation of Block Island is changed, and it thereby appears twice. To the east of Long Island the name "Gesellen" is almost completely erased.

This map was evidently unsatisfactory to Dudley, who cancelled all the names and the entire map, which bears the remark: "Questa mezza carte à Cancellata perche é meglio fatta di nuova." This improved map does not exist in MS., although it is engraved in the *Arcano*. (See page 159.)

On the back of the map is a drawing of the coast of Nova Francia and Terra Nova, the continuation of the coast shown on the face of the map.

REFERENCE: E. E. Hale, work cited above, pp. 87, 88.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 35.

C. Pl. 36 DUDLEY'S MS. MAP OF THE EAST COAST
Page 99 (c. 1636).—Extends from the north part of Florida and the most northern of the Bahama Islands to Nova Scotia and the mouth of the Saint Lawrence. No. 43 of the third volume of Munich MSS.

Drawn in ink, on paper.

49.5 by 38 centimetres.

Munich, Kgl. Hofbibliothek.

In the handwriting of Dudley's draughtsman; no autograph notes by Dudley. On the back it has the following inscriptions: "Di America 2" (autograph of Dudley, in lead pencil); "America 2^{da}," "Carta . . . di America Settentrionale" (cancelled), "Carta 2^{da} Generale di America settentrionale" (the last word cancelled).

Engraved in the *Arcano*. (See page 158.)

Not seen by Hale, and not elsewhere mentioned.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 36.

DUDLEY'S ANTIQUATED OR SUPERSEDED MS. MAPS (c. 1636).—Among the Munich MSS. there are three other maps which show our coast, but which are not engraved in the *Arcano*. They omit entirely the discoveries of the XVIIth Century and are based on earlier maps. Although these three maps have no direct importance to our subject, it seems useful to mention them, as they throw additional light upon the character of some of the original maps of our coast which were used by Dudley.

(1). *Munich MSS. Vol. II, No. 44*. "La pr^a Carta del India occidentale." From Hudson's Bay to the Amazonas, with the inscription "Questo mare o Golfo grande fu scoperto dal s^{re} Henrico Hudsono Inglese nel 1612 et 1613 entraua sopra

la terra di Labrad^{re}, nella Lat^{ne} di Gradi 61 C. Pl. 36 incirca." Although this map includes Hudson Bay, the delineation of our coast shows no sign of Hudson's discovery, and is much confused. It has the English names: "La Virginia scoperto d'Inglese nel 1582," "G. Chesipioc," "Roanoac," "Croatoan," and, more to the north: "La Virginia habitato d'Inglese al presente," and "La noua Inghil^a o Virginia."

48.5 by 75.5 centimetres.

(2). *Munich MSS. Vol. II, No. 45*. "La 2^{da} Carta del India Occidentale migliore della prima"; this inscription replaces a former one, which read: "La Carta migliore del India Occidentale." It covers the same area as the preceding map, but our coast has a truer aspect, and might be called fairly accurate, except that it has no indication of the discoveries of Hudson or of his followers. We find on it "Virginia di Inghilterra gia abandonata," with "Roanoac" and "Croatoan" and, along the coast of Maine, "La Verginia habitata d'Inglese."

This map is endorsed in lead-pencil, in Dudley's own hand-writing: "Questi sono superfluo et non a mettere nell libro."

47.5 by 75.5 centimetres.

(3). *Munich MSS. Vol. II, No. 46 (verso)*. The East Coast, from Georgia to Penobscott River. In the north "Il Golfo de Henrico Husdon" (sic).

Besides the old Spanish names, we find the following: "La Florida scoperta da Francese," "La Virginia vechia ò Windandecoia" (accompanying a sketch of the coast taken from Wright's map), "La Verginia nuoua posseduta d'Inglese"—near a large bay: "B. Chesipioc." From this bay the coast stretches from west to east, as far as "C. di P. Arenas," where it bends north. At this cape Dudley has written in lead-pencil the significant words: "Sta bene," which, of course, proves that, at the moment when this map was made, he still approved the erroneous old cartographical representation of this region.

On the engraved maps in the *Arcano*, he identified C. de las Arenas with C. May. Near the Penobscott River, there is still found the inscription: "La Nuoua Ingh^a posseduta d'Inglese."

47.5 by 38 centimetres.

JANSSONIUS'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA (1636).—"America Septentrionalis. Amstelodami, excudit Joannes Janssonius."

Engraved, on paper.

46 by 55 centimetres.

Published for the first time in the English edition of the Mercator Hondius Atlas, 1636, and in: Janssonius's Atlas, edition of 1638 and later editions.

The delineation of New Netherland has some

C. Pl. 36 interest, New York Bay is prominently drawn, Page 99 Manhattan has its long, narrow form, and bears the name "Manhates," and Block's island is not represented, although the name is applied to the eastern extremity of Long Island.

The names given are: "Novum Belgium," "C. Hinlopen," "Zuiit Reuier," "Sewapois," "Minquaes," "Sankikans," "Eierhaven," "Coioiutahaga," "Sennecas," "Renselaers hoeck," "God-dins Punt," "Coenrads Bay," "Staten lant," "Pawen Bay," "Verckens eyland," "I. Matou-waes," "Blocs eyland," "Manhates," "Noort R.," "Fort Orange" (indicated by the usual sign for a fort), "Quiropey," "Sequins," "Pequatos," "Wapanoos," "Egmouth," "Roockes I," "Malebarre," "C. Cod," "Zand Banck."

Page 81 J. AZ. COLOM'S PASCAERTE, 1639.—Same title as that of 1631, and printed from the same copper-plate; only the date is changed.

Engraved, on vellum, and coloured by hand. Same dimensions as the map of 1631.

Imperfect copy in the collection of Jhr. J. W. Six, The Hague.

REFERENCE: *Catalogue of Maps and Atlases, XVth-XIXth Cent.* Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Co. (1906), No. 629. No reproductions exist.

Page 132 ⁸² MANUSCRIPT CHART OF JOHANNES BLAEU, 1639.—"West Indische Paskaert vertonende (behalven Europaes zuydelycste) alle de Zeekusten van Africa en America, begrepen in 't Octroy by de H. M. H. Staten generael der vereenichde Nederlande verleent aende generale West Indische Compagnie. Mitsgaders die van Peru en Chili, inde groote Zuyd-Zee. t' Amsterdam by Johannem Blaeuw. Anno 1639." Manuscript chart of the eastern coasts of North America from Newfoundland southward, including the entire coastline of Central and South America and the western coasts of Africa and Europe, as well as England and Ireland.

Drawn in colours, on vellum.
95 by 115 centimetres.

Destroyed by fire.

This map is described and reproduced in the *Catalogue de Manuscrits et de Livres provenant des Collections Baron Van den Bogaerde de Heeswyk, Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six à Amsterdam, etc. Seconde partie. Vente 9-11 mai 1901.* Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie. No. 1421. It was sent over to Philadelphia, where it was destroyed by fire. (See: *Catalogue of Maps and Atlases, XVth-XIXth Cent.* Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Co., 1906, No. 629a.)

From the reproduction and description, it appears that the New Netherland portion followed the first Paskaart of W. Jz. Blaeu, and had still "t Fort Nassau." It was issued by the son of W. Jz.

Blaeu, one year after the death of his father, and C. Pl. 36 was intended, perhaps, to open a new period. Page 132 He probably followed some Spanish chart or charts, and added details taken from his father's map. For New Netherland this map supplies no new information.

In Frederik Muller & Co.'s Catalogue for 1901, it is spoken of as the prototype of the series of paskaarten of the Atlantic Ocean which we are about to describe, but, after W. Jz. Blaeu's first Paskaart was found, this statement was corrected—in Muller's *Catalogue de Géographie, etc.*, 1910, No. 331.

REFERENCE: Besides the two catalogues cited above: Woodbury Lowery, *The Lowery Collection. A descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the present Limits of the United States, 1502-1820.* Edited, with notes, by P. Lee Phillips. Washington, 1912. No. 119.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, reduced, as frontispiece in the above mentioned catalogue of 1901.

JOHN DANIEL'S CHART, 1639.—Chart of C. Pl. 34 the Atlantic coasts of North America, Central Page 96 America, Guyana, the North of Brazil, Europe, and Africa as far up as the coast of Guinea. With the inscription: "This Platt was made By John Daniel in St Katherine Neare unto the Iron gate by the Tower of London A: Dom: 1639."

Drawn in colours, on vellum.
71 by 96 centimetres.

Florence, Portulano No. 13 of the Biblioteca Palatina (in the Biblioteca nazionale).

Several other maps, drawn on vellum by the same cartographer, have come to our knowledge. In the Biblioteca Palatina, for instance, the following are preserved:

North-polar regions. 1637. 54 by 78 cent. (Port. 14.)

East Indian Archipelago. 1637. 65 by 51 cent. (Port. 12.)

Europe, Africa and Brazil. 1637. 109 by 72 cent. (Port. 8.)

Indian Ocean. 1637. 79 by 92 cent. (Port 10.)

Pacific and Western coasts of America. 1639. 89 by 70 cent. (Port. 24.)

Pacific and "Nova Albion." 1639. 71 by 90 cent. (Port. 23.)

All of these probably belonged originally to the collection of Robert Dudley.

Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers, the Director of the Division of Manuscripts and Maps in the British Museum, informs me that there is also in the Museum (Add. MS. 5415 c. 1.) a chart on vellum by the same "John Daniell, in St. Katherine's," representing the western coasts of Europe and Africa, with the eastern coast of South America,

C. Pl. 34 and dated 1614, March. (Dimensions 3 feet Page 96 3 inch. by 2 ft. 2 in.)

Daniel is also mentioned as the author of maps in 1612 and 1613, and it will be remembered that we have ventured with some confidence to ascribe to him the original of the Velasco Map. (See pages 57, 97, 99.)

Catalogued, briefly, under the wrong name of "Damell" in: *Studi biografici e bibliografici sulla storia della geografia in Italia*. Vol. II per G. Uzielli e P. Amat di S. Filippo. Ed. 2a. Roma, 1882, p. 273.

REPRODUCED for the first time, in part only, reduced, on C. Pl. 34.

C. Pl. 38 BUCHELIUS'S CHART (c. 1640) (Copied from Page 113 an original of c. 1630, probably drawn by Minuit and belonging to the same series as his maps of New Netherland and Hudson River: C. Pls. 39, 40, page 148.)—Rough sketch of the coast from Delaware Bay to New York Bay, including Manhattan Island, Staten Island, and the most westerly portion of Long Island.

Drawn in colours, on paper.

12 by 19 centimetres.

Included in a volume of MS. notes, by Buchelius, relating to the Dutch West and East India Companies (No. 212B Koloniaal Archief).

The Hague, State Archives.

On the map is the following inscription in the autograph of Buchelius:

"Ick hebbe gesien in seecker boeck byde hant vā een die het cōmando in nieu Neerlant ofte Hollant gehadt hadde de baye vant lant aldaer de onse eenige colonien gebout hebben, aldus: siet s̄."—"I have seen in a certain book by the hand of one who had had the command in New Netherland or Holland the bay of the land where our people have built [established] some colonies, thus: see s̄ (an expression which I am unable satisfactorily to explain).

Manhattan Island is coloured green, the coast of Long Island green and yellow, the other islands yellow, and the mainland green, except the country to the left of "Pauwe bay," which is green and yellow.

The reader is referred to the detailed description of J. H. Innes in: Jameson's *Narratives of New Netherland*, and to the *Iconography*, Pl. 2. I will add here only a few brief remarks. The semi-circular mark near "De cleine rivier" is really a water stain, and nothing more. The representation of Manhattan and its environment on this rough sketch pretends to too little accuracy to admit of inferences of any value being drawn from a comparison with the Hartgers View. The fact that this view is reversed need not necessarily mean that it was made with a camera obscura,

but is more probably due to the laziness of the C. Pl. 38 engraver: even Rembrandt often fell into this Page 113 habit in transferring his drawings to copper. Many views and plans of the XVIIth century, and even some maps, are found reversed, having been copied on the copper-plate from the original drawing without reversing. When printed from the copper, the engravings, of course, became reversed.

While agreeing with Innes that this sketch was copied from a map by Minuit, I must, nevertheless remark that the spelling of the names is *not* German, but good old Dutch, which is not strange, as the spelling is that of Buchelius, who made the sketch, and not that of the man who drew the original. "Bay," "cleine" and "Conratz" are the usual Dutch spelling. Nor can I agree to Innes's suggestion that the "Wilhelmus Rivier" was so called after Willem Usselinx, projector of the Swedish West India Company, a suggestion which is in contradiction with Innes's own dating of the original at 1631-32, as the Swedes first came to the Delaware in 1637.

REFERENCE: Found by Johannes de Hullu, it is described by J. H. Innes in *Narratives of New Netherland*, 1609-1664, edited by J. F. Jameson. New York, 1909, pp. ix-xiii.

REPRODUCTIONS: Half-tone, reduced, as frontispiece in: *Nar. of New Netherland*; full size, C. Pl. 38.

SANCHEZ'S MAP, 1641.—Map of the eastern C. Pl. 46 coast of North America. Page 125

Drawn in colours, on vellum.

46 by 66 centimetres.

Den Haag, MS. 129 A 25, Koninklyke Bibliotheek.

One of the 30 maps of a beautiful sea-atlas; all of which are drawn in colours on vellum. One of the other maps is signed "Antonio Sanchez a fes em Lixboa 1641."

In the work of Sousa Viterbo, *Trabalhos nauticos dos Portuguezes nos Seculos XVI e XVII*. Lisboa, 1898, the author of this atlas is not mentioned, but, on p. 281 of Vol. I, a map drawn on vellum is mentioned, signed "Cyprian Sanchez em Lix^a 1596," and another, by Domingos Sanches "em Lisboa 1618." It is possible that Sanchez was the name of a firm dealing in sea-charts, and that Cyprian, Domingos, and our Antonio were, successively, at the head of the firm.

Described here for the first time.

REPRODUCTION: The New Netherland portion, full size, C. Pl. 46.

ANTHONY JACOBSZ'S REPRINT OF Page 83/ BLAEU'S SECOND WEST-INDISCHE PAS- 78 KAERT. No date (after 1643).—Same title, without the name of Blaeu, but, instead, the name

C. Pl. 46 "A. Jacobsz." A separate vignette, in the upper left hand corner, has the address: "t'Amstelredam by Anthony Jacobsz op 't Water inde Lootsman. En Ambsterdam chez Anthoine Jacques sur l'Eau au Matelot."

Engraved, and printed on vellum, coloured by hand. Same dimensions as the other charts of this series.

N. Y. Public Library. (From the collection of E. B. O'Callaghan.)

Of the set of eight reprints of Blaeu's second West-Indische Paskaert (see page 144), O'Callaghan knew only this one, by Anthony Jacobsz, and, not being aware of the fact that this Jacobsz was not in business as a publisher in Amsterdam at so early a date, he assigned to this map the date 1621, the year of the incorporation of the West India Company, whose possessions it portrayed; and he reproduced the North American portion of it in the *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York*, 1856, Vol. II, adding in the reproduction the hypothetical date 1621 (which, however, he included within brackets), despite the fact that on the coast of southern Chili, this map has the name "Brouwershaven," bestowed by Hendrick Brouwer, a Dutch navigator, who explored the coast of Chili in 1643, and whose journal was printed for the first time in 1646.^[1]

By this error of O'Callaghan's, the map of Anthony Jacobsz. long enjoyed the reputation of being the oldest printed map delineating the vicinity of modern New York, whereas, in reality, it deserves only a very inferior place in the cartography of this region.

O'Callaghan's mistake was first explained to the public in the *Catalogue de Manuscrits et de Livres provenant des Collections Van den Bogaerde de Heeswyk, J. P. Six à Amsterdam, etc., Seconde partie*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie., vente 9-11 mai 1901, Nos. 1421 and 1423, where it is stated that this map was copied from the chart of Pieter Goos (described on page 160), and that both are based on J. Blaeu's MS. West-Indische-Paskaert, dated 1639. (See page 155.) This latter statement, however, must be modified, since we now know that the chart of Willem Blaeu (described on page 144), is the prototype of all the different reprints.

Anthony Jacobsz, (called also Theunis Jacobsz), was the author of a sea-atlas, with the title: 't *Nieuwe en vergroote Zeeboek*, Amstelredam, J. Theunis, 1653.

This error of O'Callaghan's has spread in American literature, and we find the Jacobsz Chart mentioned as the oldest printed map of New Netherlands, even in recent works; Winsor, for

[1] H. Brouwer, *Journal . . . van de Reyse . . . naar de custen van Chili*, in 1643 . . . Amsterdam, Broer Jansz. 1646. 4°.

example (*Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. IV, p. 434), C. Pl. 46 says that it bears the facsimile of the seal of the West India Company; I have not been able to understand which ornament on the map he mistook for this seal.

Henry Harrisse, who, in American cartography, ranks as an author possessed of the sharpest discernment, evidently suspected something wrong, for he notes, with some astonishment, that Jacobsz's chart has three English names, in Newfoundland, even before the appearance of Briggs's map, published in 1625.^[1]

REFERENCES: J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. IV, p. 434. (Based on O'Callaghan, but omitting the many references that do not give original information.)

J. Winsor, *The Kohl Collection of Early Maps* (No. 19 of *Bibliographical Contributions*; Library of Harvard University. 1886, p. 37). Based on O'Callaghan.

Muller's *Catalogue*, 9-11 May, 1901, Nos. 1421 and 1423. (See above.)

P. Lee Phillips, *The Lowery Collection, a Descriptive List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the Present Limits of the United States*, 1502-1820; by Woodbury Lowery, Washington, 1912, p. 119 (based on O'Callaghan). "Lootsman" (a pilot), mentioned by Phillips as indicating the occupation of Jacobsz, is really the name of a Dutch family, other than that of Jacobsz.

Idem, p. 144 (after Muller's *Catalogue*, mentioned above.)

REPRODUCTIONS: The North American part, full size, lithographed by F. D'Avignon, New York, and coloured by hand (described above); as a frontispiece to the *Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York procured by J. R. Brodhead*, ed. E. B. O'Callaghan. Vol. I. Albany, 1856. In the lower right hand corner, O'Callaghan has introduced a vignette of his own invention, in which he has inscribed the title of the original, to which he has added some words at the beginning and at the end. These additions are: "Americae Septentrionalis pars." [From the West Indische Paskaert etc.]; and, at the end, after the words of the original: "Beschreven door A. Jacobsz," the date (1621). Under the vignette are the words: "From the original on vellum in the collection of E. B. O'Callaghan, LL.D."

The Nova-Francia portion, in outline, in J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. IV, p. 383.

SECOND ANTHONY JACOBZ. MAP.— C. Pls. 28 No date (after 1643). "Paskaerte van West-Indien, begrypende De Zeekusten van 't Zuyd-lickste deel van Europa, als mede van Africa en America begrepen int Octroy by de E. E. H. M.

[1] H. Harrisse, *Découverte de Terre Neuve*. Paris, 1900. p. 306.

C. Pls. 28 H. Staten Generael der vereenichde Neder-landen, 29 verleent aende generale West-Indische Compagnie.
Page 78 Mitsgaders Die van Peru en Chili inde groote zuyd-zee. Beschreven door Anthony Jacobsz."

This title is found in a cartouche on the right hand side of the map. In the upper left hand corner is another vignette, with the address: "t'Amsterdam by Anthony Jacobsz Opt Water inde Lootsman. En Ambsterdam chez Anthoine Jacques Sur l'Eau au Matelot."

Engraved, on vellum, coloured by hand.

72 by 91.5 centimetres.

Paris, Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

An entirely unknown map by Anthony Jacobsz; printed from a copper-plate other than the one used for the well known map of this author. The greatest difference occurs in the delineation of South America. On the first map, the coasts south of Rio de la Plata are given on an inset, in order not to extend the main map too much at the bottom, and the representation includes Terra del Fuego and the Strait of Le Maire. On this second map there is no inset, but South America is represented on the main map. It is cut just above the Strait of Magellan, which, therefore, is not shown.

In other respects, including the New Netherland portion, this map gives the same representation as the first Anthony Jacobsz. Map. Only two names, "Gesellen" and "Vlacke hoeck," are omitted. Both "Brouwershaven," in Chili, and "Tafelbay," in South Africa, are included on this map.

See, for other reprints of Blaeu's second Pas-kaert, page 144.

Described and reproduced here for the first time.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 29.

The New Netherland part, full size, C. Pl. 28.

C. Pl. 34
Page 96
1646.—NICHOLAS COMBERFORD'S CHART. 1646.—Chart of the Atlantic coasts of North America, Central America, Guyana, the North of Brazil, Europe, and Africa, as far as the coast of Guinea. With the inscription: "Made by Nicholas Comberford Dwelling Neare to the West End of the Schoole House at thee Signe of the Platt in Radcliffe Anno 1646."

Drawn in colours and gold, on vellum.

72 by 100 centimetres.

Florence, Portulano No. 25 of the Biblioteca Palatina (in the Biblioteca nazionale).

Probably from Dudley's collection.

Of Comberford, the author of this map, all we know is the information, kindly supplied by Mr. de

Villiers, that the British Museum possesses the C. Pl. 34 following charts bearing his name and address, Page 96 and all drawn on vellum:

Atlantic coasts of Europe, Africa, and America. 1657. 2 feet 4½ inches by 1 foot 10 in. (Add. MS. 5414. art. 13.)

Black Sea, Archipelago, Adriatic and Mediterranean. 1657. 3 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. (Add. MS. 5415. c. 2.)

The same, with the coast of Portugal. 1664. 4 ft. 2 in. by 2 ft. (Add. MS. 5414. art. 8.)

Atlantic coasts of Europe, Africa, and South America. 1664. 3 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 4½ in. (Add. MS. 5414. art. 12.)

Indian Ocean. (Date rubbed out.) 3 ft. by 2 ft. 5½ in. (Add. MS. 5414. art. 11.)

Catalogued briefly in: *Uzielli e Amat*, already cited, p. 274.

REPRODUCED for the first time, in part only, reduced, on C. Pl. 34.

DUDLEY'S CARTA SECONDA GENERALE C. Pl. 37 (1646).—"Carta seconda Generale dell'America. XXII. L° 2°. A. F. Lucini Fece." Engraved for, and inserted in the "Libro secondo" of Rob. Dudley's *Dell'Arcano del Mare*. Firenze, 1646, between pp. 56 and 57.

45 by 37.5 centimetres.

Various libraries, Mr. Stokes's Collection, etc.

Dudley's work contains a chapter, accompanying this map, entitled: "Portolano Tredicesimo dell'Autore, della terra ferma dell'America Settentrionale, quale comincia con il Capo della Florida. Cap. XVIII." It is found on pp. 56 to 58 of the *Libro secondo*, and gives a short description of the coast as delineated on the map.

REPRODUCTION: The entire map, reduced, on C. Pl. 37.

JANSSONIUS'S REPRINT OF DE LAËT'S Page 88 MAP, SECOND STATE (1647).—"Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova. Amstelodami Johannes Janssonius Excudit." No date.

Represents the same area as De Laet's map.

Engraved, on paper.

39 by 50 centimetres.

Printed for the first time in the third vol. of Janssonius's *Atlas*, published at Amsterdam in 1647. (Copy in the Library of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, Amsterdam.) A proof-impression, without text on the back, is described in Frederik Muller & Co.'s Catalogue *Géographie-Voyages, etc.*, 1910, No. 798.

For description of first state, see page 150.

This second state has another title, engraved in a cartouche having the figures of an Indian man and woman, one on each side, and the arms of Holland above. This cartouche covers an effaced

Page 88 vignette, belonging to the first state, and is copied from Blaeu's map of New Netherland (1635). From the same map are taken six small vignettes, an Indian village, a couple of bears, a beaver, etc., etc.

C. Pl. 37 DUDLEY'S CARTA PARTICOLARE (1648).
Page 100—"Carta particolare della nuoua Belgia è parte della nuoua Anglia. La longitudine Cominca da l'Isola di Pico d'Asores. D'America Carta II. L°. 6°. A. F. Lucini Fece."

Engraved for, and inserted in the sixth volume of Rob. Dudley's *Dell'Arcano del Mare*. Firenze; date on title 1647, but probably published in 1648.

45.5 by 38 centimetres. Various libraries; Mr. Stokes's Collection, etc.

REPRODUCTIONS: The entire map, full size, lithograph ("Pease Lith., Albany,") in: E. B. O'Callaghan, *Documentary History of the State of New York*, Albany, 1849. Frontispiece to Vol. I.

The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 37.

Part only, process print, reduced, in Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. III, p. 303.

J. BLAEU'S LARGE MAP OF THE WORLD (1648).—"Nova totius terrarum orbis tabula." (Amsterdam) Jo. Blaeu; without date, but with dedication to Gasparo de Bracamonte et Guzman, Spanish plenipotentiary to the Peace Congress at Munster, in 1648.

Complete copy, on 21 sheets, surrounded by a broad border; described in *Catalogue of Books, Maps, Plates on America*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller, 1875, Part III, No. 1964, where the dimensions are given as 171 by 303 centimetres; and again in his *Catalogue* of 1877, No. 346.

Copy without the border (which has been cut off); diameter of each hemisphere 145 centimetres; in the map room of the British Museum; bound in an elephant folio volume containing a collection of early maps, and known as the Klencke Atlas.

In the delineation of New Netherland, this map retains the representation of the second West-Indische Paskaert of W. Jz. Blaeu, father of Joh. Blaeu: There is no indication of Delaware Bay, but instead appears "C. de las Arenas"; Sandy-Hook is called "Sandtpunt," and is exaggerated in form; Manhattan Island is clearly delineated, in its primitive triangular form, but does not bear a name, nor is Nieuw Amsterdam indicated. "Hellegat" is so named. Hudson River is called "R. Mauritio." Inland, the map follows W. Jz. Blaeu's globe; it has the lakes from Champlain's map, including "Lac des Irocois," west of the Hudson.

A new feature on this world-map is the indication of the boundaries of New Netherland. There

seems to be no earlier engraved map having these boundaries. They start south of Sandy Hook, Page 100 enclose the Hudson River, and extend to "Gr. Willems bay" (modern Casco Bay).

This map, which may be ascribed to 1648, from the fact that it is dedicated by Blaeu to one of the plenipotentiaries at the Peace Congress of Munster held in that year, evidently is not the prototype of the Janssonius-Visscher Map, nor of the Minuit Map of New Netherland, as it reproduces, in the delineation of the East Coast, the cartography of the earliest Dutch period of surveying, and is thus "a mere reproduction of Blaeu's former labours," and not "a fair standard of the knowledge up to the day of the publication," as Frederik Muller asserted in his catalogue description—speaking, however, of the entire map.

No reproductions; but described in Muller's *Catalogue* cited above. See also Vol. I., Pl. 7, -a and -b.

THE JANSSONIUS-VISSCHER MAPS (c. 1650).—For reproductions and descriptions of this important family of maps, see Vol. I, Pls. 7, -a and -b, and 7-A.

DOMINA VIRGINIA FARRER'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, 1651.—"A mapp of Virginia discovered to y^e Hills, and in it's Latt: From 35 deg: & ½ neer Florida, to .41 deg: bounds of new England.—Domina Virginia Farrer Collegit Are sold by I. Stephenson at y^e Sunn below Ludgate. 1651.—John Goddard sculp." Map of Virginia and a part of New Netherland.

Engraved, and inserted in the third edition of: *Virginia, richly and truly valued*, by Edward Williams, London, printed for John Stephenson. 1651.

25 by 32 centimetres.

Various libraries, incl. Library of Congress, N. Y. Public Library, etc.

The representation of the Delaware and Hudson Rivers is primitive and distorted; they are introduced simply as adjuncts to Virginia, which is fairly well delineated. Manhattan Island is not expressed; the Hudson is called "Hudsons Riuer," and is connected with "Canada flu": "A Mighty great Lake," separated from it by a narrow strip of land, ends in "The Sea of China and the Indies," which is adorned with the portrait of Drake. An inscription tells us that this sea could be reached from Virginia in ten days' march. Along the Hudson the Dutch are mentioned: "This Riuer the Duch haue a plantation and A great trade of Furrs" and again, near "Fort Orang," is a "Hollā[n]d Plantā[tion]".

P. Lee Phillips, *List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress*, Washington, 1901, p. 978,

C. Pl. 47 mentions an edition having "Falls" in the title, instead of "Hills," and another with the date 1671.

REPRODUCTIONS: Reduced, C. Pl. 47; and in J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. III, p. 465 (from the copy in the possession of John Cadwalader, Esq., of Philadelphia).

C. Pl. 48 ARNOLD COLOM'S CHART (before 1653?).—"Pascaerte van Nieu Nederlandt uytgegeven door Arnold Colom. t' Amsterdam opt Water by de Nieuwe brugh in de Lichtende Colom." Chart of the coasts from "R. Sorravahi," south of Chesapeake Bay, to C. Ann.

Engraved, on paper.

54.5 by 63.5 centimetres.

Amsterdam, University Library.

Map, No. 16, of: Arnold Colom's *Zee-atlas, ofte water-wereldt, inhoudende een korte beschryvinge van alle de bekende zee-kusten des aardtrycks. Nieuwelycks uyt-ghegeven t'Amsterdam, Op 't Water, by de Nieuwen-brugh, inde Lichtende Colom.* For the date, see the next item.

A good map of the coast, with all the inlets, soundings, etc. "Manhattans," "Nieuw Amsterdam," and "Staten Eylant" are designated. The Hudson is shown from its source above Fort Orange.

REPRODUCTION, reduced, C. Pl. 48.

THEUNIS (ANTHONY) JACOBZ'S MAP OF NEW NETHERLAND (c. 1653).—"Pascaerte van Nieu Nederlandt, Virginies, Nieu Engelant en Nova Francia, von C. of Faire tot C. Forchu, Amsterdam. By Theunis Iacobsz op 't water inde Lootsman."

Engraved and coloured by hand.

43 by 53.5 centimetres.

Amsterdam, University Library.

A reprint of Arnold Colom's chart, roughly executed; Long Island is divided into two islands, and Manhattan Island, which is much too large, bears the inscription: "Nieu Amsterdam ofte Manhates."

This map is found in a small volume in old vellum binding, together with some maps by Frederik de Wit, dated 1653, and apparently published at the same time.

DONCKER'S REPRINT OF BLAEU'S SECOND WEST-INDISCHE PASKAERT. 1659.—Same title, without the name of Blaeu, but with the address: "t'Amsterdam, by Hendrick Doncker inde Niebrugsteegh A° 1659."

Engraved, on vellum. Same dimensions.

British Museum.

See list of reprints of this Paskaert of Blaeu's, given on page 144.

DONCKER'S REPRINT, WITHOUT DATE. C. Pl. 48 Engraved, on vellum. Same dimensions.

Paris, Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

The upper left hand portion only (with New Netherland): University-Library, Leyden.

See list of reprints of this Paskaert of Blaeu's, given on page 144.

J. BLAEU'S NORTH AMERICA, 1659.—"America Septentrionalis Amstelaedami, Ioannes Blaeu Excudebat, 1659."

Large engraved map, on six folio sheets of paper, with several pages of text.

British Museum; Bibliothèque Nationale.

Though Manhattan Island is not delineated, the name "Manathas" appears, and "Nieu Amsterdam" is indicated by the usual town sign, placed near the mouth, and on the eastern bank of the Hudson, which is here called the "Mauritius Riv." and the "Noort R." The following names in the vicinity of Manhattan Island are interesting, as they do not all occur on earlier Blaeu maps: "Beeren Eyl," "Pauwe Eyl," "Coenraets bay," "Sand bay," "Bloemaerts P.," "Godins Punt," "Renselaers hoeck."

This map, also, has the boundaries of New Netherland, indicated by engraved lines. These boundaries include all the land from the west of Delaware Bay to Naraganset Bay, and from the sea to beyond the source of the Hudson. It is interesting to compare these with the boundaries shown on J. Blaeu's large world-map, ascribed to 1648. On the map now being described, they have retired to the west, leaving out New England, which was included on Blaeu's world-map; but, on the other side, they include the country from Sandy Hook to Delaware Bay, which latter, it will be remembered, is lacking on Blaeu's world-map.

No reproductions.

REFERENCE: Cited by J. Winsor, in *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, IV: 375.

PIETER GOOS'S REPRINT OF BLAEU'S SECOND WEST-INDISCHE PASKAERT No date (c. 1660).—Same title, without Blaeu's name, but, in the upper left hand corner, a vignette is added, with the address: "Gedruckt t'Amsterdam by Pieter Goos op t'Water inde Vergulde zeespiegel."

Engraved, on vellum, coloured by hand.

78 by 98 centimetres.

Library of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, Paris.

The upper left-hand part (with New Netherland): Leyden, University Library.

REFERENCES: *Catalogue de Manuscrits et de*

C. Pl. 48 *Livres provenant des Collections Baron Van den Bogaerde de Heeswyk, Jhr. Dr. J. P. Six, à Amsterdam, etc.* Frederik Muller & Cie, vente 9-11 mai 1901. Vol. II, No. 1422. (It is here described as based upon Joannes Blaeu's MS. chart of 1639, and is dated c. 1640-46, because it does not contain the name "Brouwershaven." This name, however, is found only on the two maps of Anthony Jacobsz; all the other reprints of Blaeu's second chart omitting it, even the Van Keulen reprint, published c. 1710.) See a list of these reprints on page 144.

Géographie, Voyages, Cartographie. Nouvelles Acquisitions. Catalogue à prix marqués. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Cie. 1911, No. 4131. (It is here, also, described as based upon the MS. chart of Joannes Blaeu, 1639.)

C. Pl. 46 RUESTA'S MAP (c. 1660).—Manuscript chart Page 125 of the east coast of North America, from Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico to about the Penobscott.

Pen and ink drawing, in red and black, on paper. 32 by 43.5 centimetres.

British Museum, Sloane MS. 5027A, No. 45.

This map belongs to a collection of odd maps, mostly Dutch, but some Spanish, or with Spanish additions, drawn on paper and on vellum, and bound together by Sloane. On the back of this map the following inscription occurs: "Patroonen tot de Spaenssche Westindische Caert van Sebastian de Ruesto gedediceert aen zyn Excell^a. Conto de Peñarando."—"Models for the Spanish West-Indian Map of Sebastian de Ruesto dedicated to His Excellency Conto de Peñarando."

A series of these maps, representing the West and East Indies, and all executed in the same style, on paper, are apparently of Dutch origin, but have corrections by a Spanish cartographer.

The first map of this set has a scale of leagues in Dutch and the following Spanish title:

"Carta nautica del Mar, Costas, y Islas de las Yndias Occidentales, emendada por Sebastian de Ruesta, natural de la Ciudad de Caragoça, cosmographo fabricador de Ynstrumentos matematicos, por su-M^d en la Casa de la Contractacion de la ciudad de Sevilla, ajustada de diferentes papeles y noticias de pilotos practicos y versados en aquellas costas. Examinada, Corregida y Consultada por los Señores presidente y jueces de la dicha Casa de Contratacion, siendo su Presidente el señor Don Pedro Niño de Gusman conde de Villa Umbrosa y Castro nuevo, Marques de Quintana, del Consejo de Castilla, Asistente y M^o de Campo Geñal de la dicha Ciudad de Sevilla."

On another map in this set, representing "t Siompa," we read: "Dit Patroongemaeckt naert Ontwerp van I. Alberts Ontwerp, in plaets van D. verpackte in myn absentie aō 46 in April

dupl."—"This Model made after the Sketch of C. Pl. 46 I. Alberts' Sketch, instead of the one packed (?) in Page 125 my absence anno 46 in April duplicate."

These two inscriptions show the significance of the series of maps to which ours belongs: they are sketches made by some Dutchman, who sold them to the famous Casa de Contratación, in Seville, the clearing-house for information for Spanish navigators—a case of treachery! This institution caused them to be used by Ruesta, the official cartographer or Pilot-major in constructing a new map of America.

The Count of Villahumbrosa was president of the Casa de Contratación from 15 Nov., 1654, to 19 Dec., 1662, so that the revision must have taken place during these years.

REFERENCES: The map is described here for the first time; see also page 125. The collection to which it belongs is mentioned by Rio Branco, who reproduced another map from the set in: "Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane Française" (cited above); No. 14.

REPRODUCTION: The New Netherland portion, full size, C. Pl. 46.

HENDRICK DONCKER, 1660.—"Pascaert van Nieu Nederland, Virginia en Nieu Engellant. Nieulycx uytgegeven t' Amsterdam By Hendrick Doncker Boekverkooper en Graedbooghmaker, Inde Nieubrugsteegh In 't Stuurmans Gereetschap. 1660."

Engraved, on paper, coloured by hand.

44.5 by 54.5 centimetres.

Amsterdam, University Library, etc.

Contained in Doncker's Sea-Atlas: *De Zee-atlas ofte Waterwaereld*. Amsterdam, Hendrik Doncker, 1660.

A reprint of Arn. Colom's map with some modifications and omissions of little importance. (See page 160.)

HUGO ALLARDT'S MAP OF THE WORLD, Page 45 DEDICATED TO CHARLES II KING OF ENGLAND (1662).—"Nova totius terrarum orbis tabula." Beneath, a dedication to Charles II: "Carolo II D. G. Angliae, Schotiae, Franciae et Hiberniae Regi Hanc orbis terrarum novam tabulam geographice descriptam D. C. Q. Hugo Allardt." A vignette is signed: "I Troyon fe."

Engraved, on 7 sheets of paper, measuring together 97.5 by 158 centimetres.

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

This map, published by the Amsterdam cartographer Hugo Allardt, was dedicated to Charles II, probably during his stay in Holland in 1662.

It is the first Dutch map after that of Athanasius Inga (see pp. 45, 96), to give the name of "Hudsons R." Besides this name, English influence is

Page 45 seen in some of the names in the vicinity of Manhattan Island:—"Delawarbay," "Plymouth," "Elisabeths I," "Marthas Viniard," and "C. Codd." This English influence on a Dutch map of this period is worthy of note.

It has the discoveries of Tasman, in Australia and the Pacific. (1642-44.)

C. Pl. 50 JOSEPH MOXON'S MAP, 1664.—"Americæ, Septentrionalis Pars." Chart of the Coasts of North America from Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico, including Yucatan, Cuba, St. Domingo, and adjacent islands, and with the address: "London Sold by Joseph Moxon 1664."

Engraved, on paper, and issued separately. 38.3 by 45.8 centimetres.

The only known copy is in Mr. Stokes's Collection.

Probably the first map showing Manhattan Island published after the English occupation, and the first on which the name New York appears.

It names also "Manhadas," "Westchester," "Fort Orange," and "Fort Nassaw," though the last had been destroyed for many years.

A pencil note on the back of this chart suggests that it may be "Part of A Large Map of the World, 10 ft. x 5 newly corrected price 50s. June, 1670 . . ."

REPRODUCED and described here for the first time.

C. Pl. 49 PIETER GOOS'S CHART, WITH COAT OF ARMS (1666).—"Paskaerte van de Zuydt en Noordt Revier in Nieu Nederlandt streckende van Cabo Hinloopen tot Rechkewach." No address, no date.

Engraved, on paper.

52 by 62 centimetres.

Published in Goos's Sea-atlas: "*De Zee-Atlas ofte waterwereld, waer in vertoont werden alle de zee-kusten van het bekende des aerdbodems* . . . Gesneden, gedrukt en uytgegeven t'Amsterdam, by Pieter Goos, op de Texelse Kay by de Sparendamerbrugh in de Zee-Spiegel. 1666. Folio.

Library of Congress, N. Y. Public Library, Mr. Stokes's Collection, etc.

A simple chart of the coasts from Delaware Bay to "Rechkewach," on which, apparently, an attempt was made to give only those details which, in the opinion of the author, were definitely established.

An interesting feature of this map is the vignette containing the title. This vignette is embellished with the coat of arms of the colony of Nieuwer Amstel, on the Delaware. If we omit the beaver, the arms are identical with those of the Dutch village of Nieuwer Amstel, near Amsterdam.

These arms have been sometimes, erroneously, C. Pl. 49 described as belonging to New Amsterdam.

The copper-plate from which the map was printed fell, later, into the hands of Johannes van Keulen, the well known Dutch publisher of charts. He effaced the map entirely, but retained the vignette, on account of its decorative quality, and had engraved upon the plate a chart of a portion of the Baltic. The title of this map is: "Nieuwe paskaert voor een gedeelte van de Oost Zee beginnende 2 myl beoosten Brokloem. Amsterdam, Joh. van Keulen." It is found in Van Keulen's atlas entitled: *De groote nieuwe vermeerderde zee-atlas ofte waterwereld*. Amsterdam, 1688.

Amsterdam, University Library.

REFERENCES: G. M. Asher, *List of Maps of New Netherland*, Amsterdam, 1855, p. 18, No. 24.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 49.

LE BOCAGE BOISAYE'S CHART, 1669.— C. Pl. 45
"CARTE RONDE OU REDUITE FORT Necessaire A tous Nauigateurs qui Desire trauailler Exatement Po' la mer ce qui se congnoistra Par le cartier Eschelle Angloise sinus logarithmes et tables loxodromies, ou lhauteur dicelle A Pris Grand soin a la tracer et Grauer et a tiré les longitudes et latitudes des Plus Aprouues Auteurs du temps, Par le Bocage Boisaie Idrographe et Profeseur Roial en la Nauigation au haure de Grace. Année 1669." Large chart of the Atlantic, including the American coasts from Newfoundland to Guyana, and the coasts of Europe and Africa from the South of England to the Coast of Guinea.

Engraved, on vellum, and hand-coloured.

58.5 by 91 centimetres.

Paris, Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine.

This map, one of the few engraved charts of the Atlantic published in France, follows, for our coast, Blaeu's second West Indische Paskaert (p. 144), or rather, Anthony Jacobsz's Paskaert. 38

Described here, and reproduced, (C. Pl. 45) for the first time.

The same author published, in 1643, a map of "Nouvelle France," which is now very rare. Copy in N. Y. Pub. Lib.

JACOB COLOM'S MAP OF NEW NETHERLAND, 1669.—Map without title, comprising "Nieu-Nederlant," "Nieu-Engelant" and "Virginia," from "C. An" to "C. Henry," with inset map of Virginia from "C. Charles" to "B. de Asopo." The map has the address: "t'Amsterdam. By Iacob Colom."

Engraved, on paper.

37.5 by 53.5 centimetres.

Found in: *Atlas maritimo o Mundo Aquatico* . . . Novamente sacado aluz Por Jacob Colom. Insignia

C. Pl. 45 *da Colonna Ardente En Amsterdam*, 1669. Folio. Madrid, Bibliotheca nacional, etc.

Designates "N. Amsterdam," but not Manhattan Island, and contains the names: "Staten Eylant," "Kol," "Raritang," "Wickagick," "Bloemers punt," "Bodines punt" (Godin's punt), "Renselaers Hoeck," and "Langh Eylant."

C. Pl. 52 JOHN SELLER (1675?)—"A Mapp of New England by John Seller Hydrographer To the King And are to bee Sold at his Shop at the Hermitage in Wapping And by Iohn Hills in Exchange Alley in Cornhill London." With dedication to Robert Thomson.

Engraved, on paper, and forming part of John Seller's *Atlas Maritimus, or Sea-Atlas*. London, 1675, which contains also "A Chart of the Sea coasts of New England, New-Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and Carolina. From C. Cod to C. Hatteras" and "A mapp of New Jarsey," with inset view of New York.

42.6 by 54 centimetres.

(The atlas) Library of Congress, John Carter Brown Library, Boston Public Library, etc.

(The map) Mr. Stokes's Collection, etc.

An earlier edition of the map—probably an unfinished proof copy, as it lacks the dedication, and has only the outline of the coat of arms, and a quite different scale of miles—is in the collection of the late Mr. Frederick L. Gay, of Boston.

On the map here reproduced, the outline of the western extremity of Long Island has been redrawn, and the lines of latitude and longitude have been added, but these, apparently, are not engraved.

The map gives the country from "States Island" (Staten Island) to the estuary of the Penobscot. The vignettes are, for the most part, copied from the Visscher Map, or rather from Blaeu's 1635 map. We may call special attention to the little vignette shown on the map in the vicinity of Hadley, which, perhaps, refers to the repulse of an Indian attack made upon the settlers on September 1st, 1675, which repulse was led by the Regicide Goffe. (See Increase Mather, *A Brief History of the Warr With the Indians in New England*, Boston and London, 1676, and Gov. Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*.)

If the vignette really depicts this episode, the map and the atlas can hardly have been published in 1675, though the title bears that date. Indeed, Phillips has already pointed out the fact that several of the maps are dated 1676 and 1677. *A List of Geographical Atlases*, p. 235.

The same atlas contains an almost equally interesting map, entitled "A Chart of the Sea coasts of New-England New-Jarsey Virginia Maryland

and Carolina From C. Cod to C. Hatteras By John Seller Hydrog^r to the King." C. Pl. 52

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 52.

ARENT ROGGEVEEN'S CHARTS (1675).—C. Pls. 53

I. "Pascaerte van Nieu Nederland Streckende vande Zuydt Revier tot de Noordt Revier en 't Lange Eylandt." 54

II. "Pascaerte van Nieu Nederland Streckende vande Noordt Revier tot Hendrick Christiaens Eylandt."

Two beautiful charts, numbered 27 and 28, and representing in detail the coasts from Delaware Bay to Naragansett Bay.

Engraved, on paper.

Each 42.5 by 51.5 centimetres.

Amsterdam, Library of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society, etc.

Published in Roggeveen's Atlas, entitled: "*Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten en eylanden van geheel West-Indien . . . t'Amsteldam, gesneeden, gedrukt en uytgegeven door Pieter Goos, in Compagnie met den Autheur. Met Privilegie voor 15 Jaren. Large folio. The dedication is dated 10 Febr. 1675. The atlas was also published in 1680, with the same Dutch maps, but with Spanish text. (See Phillips, *Atlases*, Nos. 2694, 2695.)*

A remarkable atlas, which the author tells us was based upon a large collection of manuscript charts, which he had brought together and studied during twenty years. This is the first volume; other volumes were to follow, containing the description of the coasts of other parts of the world. These volumes, however, were never published.

The collection brought together by Roggeveen is no more in existence, or, at least, is no longer known, and his maps of New Netherland are, therefore, of special interest, supplying, as they do, information which seems to be independent of any other known sources. Perhaps some happy chance may one day bring again to light this important collection.

Roggeveen gives to Manhattan Island a very narrow shape, and locates Nieuw Amsterdam upon it. The surroundings of the island are given in considerable detail: Staten Island, the "Hoofden," "Broncken," "Hooboken," etc.

The description of these charts given in the text of the atlas does not add any important new information, Roggeveen's knowledge of Hudson and of the first discovery of these regions being based upon De Laet.

The maps here reproduced occur also in second and third states, with the address of "I. Loots" or "J. Robyn ex," added (copies in Madrid, Bibliotheca nacional; in: *Flambeau de la Mer*

C.Pl. 53 par C. Jz. Voogt; Amsterdam, G. van Keulen, 54 c. 1720, Vol. IV, No. 54, and in several other libraries).

REFERENCE: G. M. Asher, *List of Maps of New Netherland*, Amsterdam, 1855, p. 19, Nos. 26, 27.

REPRODUCTIONS, Reduced: on C. Pls. 53 and 54.

C. Pl. 55 ANONYMOUS ENGLISH MAP (c. 1675).—"Part of New England New York East New Jarsey and Long Island."

Engraved chart, variously ascribed, to Thornton and others, ascribed also to c. 1690.

42½ by 51½ centimetres.

Mr. Stokes's Collection.

From its form, it reminds one of the Roggeveen charts published in 1675, but it contains many indications independent of those charts.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 55.

C. Pl. 56 JOHN THORNTON (1674-1682).—"A Map of Virginia Mary-Land, New-Jarsey, New York & New England. By John Thornton at the Sundyall in the Minories and by Robert Greene at y^e Rose and Crowne, in Budgrowe. London."

Engraved, on paper.

44 by 53 centimetres.

Copy, in 1911, in possession of Mr. Henry N. Stevens of London.

The date is approximately determined by the presence of the partition line between East- and West-New Jersey, which was established in 1673-4, and by the fact that a later issue, recorded by Mr. Stevens, shows Pennsylvania.

Maps by John Thornton, with dates between 1689 and 1711, are mentioned in the catalogue of printed maps of the British Museum.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 56.

C. Pl. 51 R. DANIEL (1679).—"A Map of y^e English Empire in y^e Continent of America viz. Virginia, Mary Land, Carolina, New York, New Jarsey, New England fect. by R. Daniel Esq^r." "Sold by R. Morden at y^e Atlas in Cornhill neer y^e Royal Exchang & by W. Berry at y^e Globe neer Charing Cross London. W. Binneman sculpsit. Licensed by R. l'Estrange Esqr." Without date.

Inset in lower right corner, showing coast from C. Charles to S. Augustine.

Engraved, on paper.

48.5 by 57 centimetres.

Mr. Stokes's Collection.

A fairly detailed map of the country between Nova Scotia and Chesapeake Bay, and including a portion of Canada north of the Saint Lawrence.

The indication, in Maine, of the "Duke of Yorks Propriety From Kenebeck R. to S^{ta}. Crux," is interesting.

In the British Museum catalogue of printed maps, the name of R. Morden occurs several times

between 1677 and 1699; and the same name, in C. Pl. 51 combination with W. Berry, in 1677. The map here reproduced can, however, be dated 1679, as it was advertised for the first time in the *Term Catalogue* for Michaelmas of that year.

A later state exists (copy in the Library of Congress), on which Pennsylvania has been added. This edition, from which Daniel's name as well as Morden's has been omitted, is dated "1690?" by Phillips, in his *List of Maps of America*, p. 563.

REPRODUCTION: Reduced, C. Pl. 51.

LATER EDITION OF W. JZ. BLAEU'S C. Pl. 28
SECOND WEST INDISCHE PASKAERT, BY Page 82
JACOBUS ROBYN. No date (c. 1680).—Same

title as first edition (1621), with Blaeu's name, and printed from the same copper-plate, on which, however, has been added a vignette—in the upper left-hand corner—with Robyn's address: "Gedruckt t'Amsterdam, by Jacobus Robyn, inde Nieuwe Brugh steeg inde Stuurman."

Engraved, on vellum, and coloured by hand.

80 by 98 centimetres.

British Museum.

This map is of special interest, from the fact that it is printed from the same copper-plate as the original edition by Blaeu, no impression of which is known. A comparison with the known reprints of Blaeu's original, all of which contain the same material as this Robyn-edition, proves that he made no changes on the copper-plate. See page 144.

REPRODUCTION: The New Netherland portion, full size, on C. Pl. 28.

JOHANNES VAN KEULEN'S CHART (1685). C. Pl. 57
—"Pas-Kaart Vande Zee Kusten van Nieuw Nederland Anders Genaamt Nieu York Tusschen Renselaars Hoek en de Staaten Hoek Door C. J. Vooght Geometra T'Amsterdam By Johannis van Keulen Boek en Zee Kaart verkoper aande Nieuwe brugh Inde Gekroonde Lootsman Met Privilegie voor 15 Jaaren." Detailed chart of the coasts from Navesink Highlands to Narragansett Bay, with two inset maps: "De Noord Rivier anders R. Manhattans off Hudsons Rivier Genaamt, in t' Groodt," and, "De Versche Rivier in t' Groodt."

Engraved, on paper.

51.5 by 59 centimetres.

(The complete atlas) Amsterdam, City Museum, Luyken Collection, etc.

Published as "No. 20" of the third volume of the first completed edition of Van Keulen's *Sea-atlas*, in 5 volumes. The title-page of the third volume is dated 1685. The general title of this atlas is: *Jan van Loon en Claes Jansz. Vooght, De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fackel. t'Amster-*

C. Pl. 57 *dam*, Gedrukt by Johannes van Keulen, Boeck en Zee-Kaart Verkooper, aen de Oost-zyde van de Nieuwe Brugh in de Gekroonde Lootsman. Vol. I, 1682; Vols. II, III, IV, 1685; Vol. V, 1683.

The map here reproduced is also found in the many later editions of this atlas.

Though the delineation of the coast-line is justly subject to criticism, the map is important because of the inclusion of many names not occurring on other maps, as well as for its large scale inset map of the Hudson River, which is believed to be the first detailed engraved map of that river.

REFERENCES: G. M. Asher, *List of Maps of New Netherland*, Nos. 29, 30, 31.

The atlas is described in: P. van Eeghen, *Het werk van Jan en Casper Luyken. Met medewerking van J. Ph. van der Kellen. Met 56 platen. Amsterdam, 1905. 2 vols., Vol. I, pp. 40-55.* (As, however, only the maps containing vignettes by Luyken are described in this book, our map is not included.)

There were published editions of Van Keulen's Atlas in 1680 and 1683, both now very scarce. In neither of these does our map occur. See *Catalogue of Maps and Atlases (XVth-XIXth Century)*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller & Co. (1907), Nos. 716, 717.

REPRODUCTIONS: The vicinity of Manhattan Island, from the inset map of the Hudson River, process print, size of the original, in Mr. Lenox's edition of H. C. Murphy's translation of the *Vertoogh and Breeden Raedt*, New York, 1854; the same, copied, in: J. Winsor, *Nar. and Crit. Hist.*, Vol. IV, p. 440, where it is stated that this map of the Hudson River "appeared in a tract at Middleburgh (and also at The Hague in 1666, in Goos's Zee-Atlas), in answer to the reply of Downing to the memoir (1664) of the deputies of the States-General." This statement is, however, erroneous, as it is perfectly clear that the reproduction given by Murphy was taken from the map we have just described, which appeared for the first time in 1685. This map does not appear in Goos's Atlas. If the Hudson River inset was found in one of the pamphlets in the "Downing-question," it must have been cut from the main map, and added by some early or later owner to the pamphlet, to which it does not belong.

The entire map, reduced, C. Pl. 57.

P. LINDESTROM'S MAP (c. 1692).—"Virginia, Nova Suecia, Nova Batavia. Nova Anglia P. L. S." Map of the coasts from Chesapeake Bay to Cape Cod.

Manuscript, on paper.
18.5 by 48.5 centimetres.

C. Pl. 57

Stockholm, Riksarkivet.

P. Lindestrom, the author of this map, was in America in 1653 and 1654, and made several drawings and maps of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, which he incorporated in his manuscript description of the colony, entitled: "Geographia Americæ, eller Indiæ Occid[en]talis, Beskrifffningh, Om den yttersta delen In America, med Geographiske Carter och Delineationer, öfver Virginien, Novam Sveciam, Novam Battaviam, och Novam Angliam." Of this manuscript, only the description of New Sweden was completed at the time of his death, in 1692.

The map is divided into sections, each delineating one of the four colonies mentioned in the title. The section of New Netherland shows Manhattan Island in its primitive, triangular form, and with its full name, "Manahattans Eyland."

"Staten Eyland" is also included. These are the principal features of the map. The Hudson has no name; on Long Island we find two unusual names: "t'huus der luche" and "Krommegou."

REPRODUCED and described in: A. Johnson, *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664*. University of Pennsylvania, 1911. 2 vols. (See its Index.)

LATER EDITION OF PIETER GOOS'S CHART, BY JOANNES LOOTS. No date (c. 1700).—Printed from the same copper-plate, but with the address added: "t'Amsterdam by Joannes Loots, inde Nieuwe Brug Steeg, inde Jonge Lootsman."

Engraved, on vellum. Same dimensions.

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

A reprint of Blaeu's second Paskaert. (See page 144.)

ANOTHER EDITION OF PIETER GOOS'S CHART, BY JOHANNES VAN KEULEN. No date (c. 1710).—Printed from the same copper-plate, but, beneath the address of Goos, the words are added: "seyn nu te Bekoomen by Johannes van Keulen."

Engraved, on vellum. Same dimensions.

British Museum.

Van Keulen re-edited many maps published first by Loots.

A reprint of Blaeu's second Paskaert. (See page 144.)

LIST OF A FEW MAPS OF NEW NETHERLAND COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES AND PUBLISHED IN MODERN HISTORICAL WORKS

"Kaart van Nieuw-Nederland, naar de kaarten van A. Roggeveen, A. Montanus en van de Vereenigde Staten van America door A. Arrow-smith, gevolgd door J. B. Bourjé. J. P. Bourjé del. J. C. Bendorp sculps." Map of New Netherland, extending from Cape Henlopen to the Penobscott, and in the north to the St. Lawrence.

Engraved, on paper.

52 by 39.5 centimetres.

Published in: N. C. Lambrechtsen van Ritthem, *Korte beschryving van de ontdekking en der verdere lotgevallen van Nieuw-Nederland*. Middelburg, S. van Benthem, 1818. 8°.

The original drawing of this map was offered for sale by Frederik Muller, in his *Catalogue of Books, Maps, Plates, on America*. Part III, Amsterdam, 1875, No. 2035; and was sold to America.

"Kaart van Nieuw Nederland, behoorende tot de, door het Provinciaal Utrechtsch Genootschap bekroonde verhandeling van R. G. Bennet en J. van Wyk, Rz. Te Dordrecht, by J. de Vos & Co." Map of New Netherland from Cape Henlopen to Cape Ann.

Engraved, on paper.

46.5 by 48.5 centimetres.

Published in the atlas accompanying a monograph on the Dutch settlements in various parts of the world; by R. G. Bennet & J. van Wyk Rz., and entitled: *Verhandeling over de Nederlandsche ontdekkingen in Amerika, Australië, de Indiën en de Poollanden, en de namen, welke weleer aan dezelve door Nederlanders zyn gegeven*. Utrecht, J. Altheer, 1827.

The atlas was published at Dordrecht, in 1829.

"Map of New Netherland, According to the Charters granted by the States General, on the 11th October, 1614, and 3rd June, 1621." In Brodhead's *History of the State of New York*. "Drawn & Eng^d by Sherman & Smith. N. Y." With inset map of the vicinity of Manhattan Island.

Engraved, on paper.

20 by 24 centimetres.

Published as a frontispiece to: J. R. Brodhead, *History of the State of New York. First Period*.

1609-1664. New York, Harper, 1853. 2 vols., with maps.

"Novi Belgii Tabula ad N. J. Visscheri delineationem repetita quae ex XXX aliis tabulis colligi potuerunt additis lapidi incisa dirigente G. M. Asher." Modified copy of the N. J. Visscher Map of New Netherland with the view of New Amsterdam.

Lithograph.

46.5 by 54.5 centimetres.

Published in: G. M. Asher, *A List of the Maps and Charts of New Netherland, and of the Views of New Amsterdam*; being a supplement to his *Bibliographical Essay on New Netherland*. Amsterdam, Frederik Muller; New-York, Ch. B. Norton, 1855. With plates.

Besides the names of countries and Indian tribes, this map has reference numbers, ranging from 1 to 545, and referring to a list of names compiled from 34 original maps of New Netherland, described by Asher in the text.*

A proof copy, before the inscription, was offered in Frederik Muller's *Catalogue of Books, Maps, Plates on America*. Part III; Amsterdam, 1875, No. 2033.

"Nieuw-Nederland bewerkt naar de kaart van Adriaan van der Donck, 1656, en andere bronnen. C. Craandijk del. Lith. Lankhout, Den Haag. Behoort by: Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging. Deel III." New Netherland from C. Henlopen to the eastern point of Long Island, chiefly after Van der Donck's map; with two inset maps, representing the vicinity of Manhattan Island and Chesapeake Bay.

Engraved, on paper.

27 by 20 centimetres (without the title beneath the map).

Published in: David Pietersz. De Vries, *Korte historiael ende journaels aenteyckeninge van verscheyden voyagiens in de vier deelen des wereltds-ronde, als Europa, Africa, Asia, ende Amerika gedaen*. Uitgegeven door H. T. Colenbrander. Met portret, 2 kaarten en 18 platen. 's Gravenhage, Martinus Nyhoff, 1911. (This is Vol. IV of the: *Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging*.)

* This list contains many errors.

LOST MAPS, ETC.

Doubtless, throughout the centuries, more maps have been lost than have been preserved, a fact which is due to many causes, one of the most obvious of which is that the original sketches and "embroglios" are naturally destroyed as soon as the finished map, in manuscript or in print, has been completed; from which custom it follows that the material which would be the most precious to us is usually not available.

Special circumstances have, moreover, contributed to augment the number of lost maps in our field. By the destruction, or sale as waste paper, in 1821, of the greater part of the Archives of the Dutch West India Company, most important material for our researches has perished forever; although, from the fact that recently a number of documents, evidently belonging to this collection, have come to light, there is still some hope that others have been preserved, and will some day reappear. Fortunately, the two Figurative Maps escaped the general fate, as they were preserved in the Archives of the States-General, which remain intact up to the present day. We know that the West India Company originally placed a high value upon maps, especially those of the territory which they controlled in America. In 1622, for instance, they bought the entire collection left by the famous cartographer Domine Plancius.^[45] We know, too, that they were careful in preserving their maps and other documents. Even De Laet, to whom several papers were lent in 1627, was very soon required to return them.^[46]

We print below a chronological list of the most important sixteenth and seventeenth-century maps, plans, views, and documents, in our field, which we know, or have reason to suppose, once existed, but which have since disappeared; and we may confidently assume that such of these belonging to the sixteenth century as have been preserved represent only a very small part of the number which once existed. No country can to-day boast a really representative collection dating from that period,—a statement which is true even of Portugal and Spain, the two countries which held, during many years, leading positions, by reason of their valuable contributions to the cartography of America. Although the Spanish Government, for many years, took the greatest pains to record accurately upon the official "model chart" or *padron real* (after August 2, 1527, known as *padron general*) each suc-

[45] From unpublished documents mentioned in *Tijdschrift van het Kon. Nederl. Aardrijkskundig Genootschap*, Second Series, Vol. 30 (1913), page I.

[46] W. I. Cie., Resolutiën Zeeland, 1626-29, 28 Jan. 1627. (Kolon. Aanw., No. 20), State Archives, The Hague.

cessive discovery that might prove useful for the navigation of American waters, this splendid series of charts seems to have completely disappeared.^[46a] The famous world-map of Juan de la Cosa is not a *padron real* as it was made in 1500, before the establishment of the Casa de Contratación. Nor can the recently discovered planisphere of Juan Vespuccius (see page 10) be accepted as one, as it does not bear the *official* stamp of the Pilot-Major. It seems, however, to be a contemporary copy of one, as do all the other similar Spanish maps of this epoch which are still preserved. With almost equal completeness have the materials on which these *padrones* were based disappeared. A recent search in the principal archives and libraries of Spain has brought out this fact with appalling clearness.

As regards our particular subject, we need here only remind our readers that no *original* map material has come down to us from *Americus Vespuccius*, *John Cabot*, *Estevan Gomez*, or *Giovanni da Verrazzano*, the four principal sixteenth-century navigators in whom we are especially interested, because of their known explorations in the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island.

Among the most important early maps, views, and documents, which once existed, but are now lost, we may cite the following:

XVI CENTURY

A world-map by Benedetto Bordone, engraved in 1508 (page 9, text to note [27]).

The "libretto" of Verrazzano (page 12), and his original report to the French King (page 15).

Maps derived from Verrazzano, and used by Gastaldi for the map in Ramusio (page 14), and also by other Italian cartographers (page 15).

A large map and a large globe made by Verrazzano and found by Hakluyt in England, about 1580 (page 38, notes [128] and [129] and text thereto).

Robert Thorne's map, of 1527 (page 23).

A sea-chart, presented by Sebastian Cabot to the Indian Council in Spain, in 1533 (page 26, text to [80a]).

The *padron general* of Alonso de Chaves, of 1536 (Chapter I, Addendum Note).

A sea-chart, possessed in 1564 by some French pirates, on which the Point of Santa Elena, on the East Coast, bore the French arms (page 35, text to note [116]).

A sea-atlas by Jehan Cossin, executed in 1575 (page 34, text to note [109]).

XVII CENTURY

1609. Hudson's original chart of the Hudson River. (See Chapter II.)

1610. The original of the Velasco Map (page 51 *et seq.*).

[46a] Although the first *padron real* was not made until 1508, the Casa de Contratación had been established three years earlier, in Seville; and hydrography and navigation had been taught officially at Cadiz "from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." The *padron real*, according to the royal decree which brought it into being, was "to embrace all the lands and isles of the Indies until then discovered and belonging to the Crown," and all pilots were enjoined to mark on that map (through the instrumentality of the Pilot-Major) "every land, island, bay, harbour, and other things, new, and worthy of being noted." The *padron real* was not, as has often been stated, jealously kept from the public eye. On the contrary, except under special circumstances—as, for instance, when Sebastian Cabot treacherously tried to sell, or sold to Venice and to England the pretended "Secret of the Strait"—officially made copies from it were regularly sold, the manifest intention of the Government being merely to guard navigators against the danger of trusting charts which had not been approved by competent authorities. (For a full discussion of this whole subject, see Henry Harrisse, *The Discov. of North America*, p. 255, *et seq.*)

1611. The map of Jan Cornelisz May (page 66, text to note [17]).

1614. The original map of Adriaen Block (page 70).

1614. A map of the Hudson River, supposed to have been made by Block and presented to Maurice, Prince of Orange. As the Hudson River is called by Block and Christiaensz "Riviere van den vorst Mauritius" (River of Prince Maurice), it is a likely assumption that a map of the river was made for, or presented to Maurice, Prince of Orange. Through the courteous introduction of Colonel D. Wagner, I was allowed to make a search for this map in the Private Archives of H.M. The Queen of the Netherlands, where I received every assistance from the Director, Prof. Dr. F. J. L. Krämer; but no such map could be found. Unfortunately, there is a wide gap in the collection of papers originally belonging to Prince Maurice, which gap existed as early as 1670, as we know from a catalogue of the archives made up in that year. In 1795, the archives were removed to England by Prins Willem V, when he went into exile, and they were afterwards transferred to Dillenburg, whence they were later returned to The Hague. It is clear that the archives must have suffered much by these peregrinations.

1614-35. Original engraved impression of the Figurative Map of Adriaen Block, of which the New Netherland map in Blaeu's Atlas of 1635 is a reissue. (See Map Descriptions.)

1616. The original two small sketch-maps drawn by Kleyntjen, and referred to in a note on the Figurative Map of this year (page 73).

1619. Dermer's map (page 95).

1621. First edition of W. Jz. Blaeu's "West Indische Paskaert" (p. 82, note [10]).

1625. The original plan for a fort and settlement in New Netherland, forming a portion of Crijn Fredericksz's instructions, and possibly carried out in part on Manhattan Island (page 108).

1626, April 22. A map of America, showing the probability of a passage through the continent to China, which map the Jesuit, Brother Stock, wrote on this date from London to Rome, that he had forwarded. In the same communication he speaks of the English colony of "Plimouth." This map was not found in the archives. (C. Russell Fish, *Guide to the Materials for American History in Roman and other Italian Archives*. Washington, 1911, p. 148.)

1630. The originals of the three maps which we have ascribed to Minuit (page 112, text to note [12]).

c. 1635. The charts probably made by, or under direction of, David Pietersz. de Vries (page 116, text to note [35a]).

1639. A large chart of the Atlantic Ocean, drawn on vellum, and having the address of Joannes Blaeu, son of Willem Jansz Blaeu. This map, which was destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, a few years since, is known only by a much reduced photograph, made of it in 1901. (See Map Descriptions.)

1639. The original of the two Manatus Maps. (Appendix, II.)

1641, October 8. A map of parts of North America, made by a priest who lived there three years, and sent the map on this date to Rome by the provincial of the Capuchins (Fish's *Italian Archives*, p. 151).

1642, March 12. Map referred to in *New York Colonial Documents*, I: 126, in

connection with the dispute between the English and the Dutch regarding New Netherland, when a despatch from the Dutch Ambassador, Joachimi, "with all the papers and *maps* touching New Netherland," was put into the hands of the advocate.

1644. The "book ornamented with various pictures in water-colors" which Kieft sent home from New Netherland, probably in this year (*N.Y. Col. Docs.* I: 212-13).

1647. "Very exact Maps" of New Netherland, on board the ship "Princess," in which Kieft, Bogardus, and others left New Amsterdam for Holland, perishing in her when she was lost, on September 27, 1647 (O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 34). This we know from the observations on the Petition of the Commonalty of New Netherland to the States-General, July 26, 1649, in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 262. The remark there made is: "For in her [the "Princess"] were lost *very exact Maps*; fully a hundred different samples of Minerals and numerous Remonstrances and accounts of New Netherland."

1649, July 28. Map referred to in the following passage of the *Vertoogh van Nieu-Nederland*: "There is also an abundance of lakes, some large, some small, besides navigable kills, which are very like rivers, and multitudes of creeks very useful for navigating over all parts of the country, as the *Map of New Netherland* will demonstrate to us" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.* I: 294); evidently a reference to a map not yet issued, perhaps the first issue of the Janssonius-Visscher Map (the Prototype).

1649, October 13, to 1650, February 7. Map referred to by the Delegates from New Netherland, in a petition to the States-General, dated February 7, 1650, in which they declare that, after their petition of October 13, 1649, they have communicated to the committee several other papers, together "with a *perfect map of the country*, and its situation" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.* I: 346). This again may be a reference to the original of the Janssonius Prototype, perhaps, as we have pointed out, reconstructed from the maps lost in September, 1647, with the "Princess."

1652. Map referred to by Van der Donck. On February 16th of this year the States-General instructed Adriaen van der Donck to submit a description of the old boundaries of New Netherland, distinguishing those parts which had been ceded by Stuyvesant. He presented a paper on this subject, which was accompanied by a map (O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 187). In his Memoir, he refers to "the map" and mentions some names, which can be found only on the Janssonius-Visscher Map and its derivatives: for instance, Greenwich, Long Island, New Holland or Staten Hook, Cape Cod, Stamford, Straefford, the Red Mountain, Totolet, Gilfort, Kieft's houk, etc. (*N. Y. Col. Docs.* I: 458).

1654. Map of the boundaries between New Netherland and New England, which was prepared in Holland by direction of the West India Company, and sent to the Dutch ambassadors in London. This map is mentioned in the official report of the ambassadors, printed in 1725, and reproduced below, in the original Dutch as well as in translated form.

Den selven avondt noch ontfangen haer Ho. Mog. Resolutie van den 29. September raeckende de limytscheydinge van Nieuw-Nederlandt met verscheyde bylaegen ende de Caerte figuratyf, gelyck deselve Resolutie onder No. 146 hier nevens volght.

Martis den 29. Septemb. 1654.

Is ter Vergaederinge gelesen seeckere Memorie van de Gecommitteerde Bewinthebberen van de West-Indische Compagnie representeerende de Vergaederinge der

XIX, ook daar nevens tot voldoeninge van haer Ho. Mogende Resolutie van den 17. deses geëxhibeert een pertinent bericht, raeckende de limytscheydinge tusschen de Engelschen ende desen Staet in Nieuw-Nederlandt, de Caerte figuratyf daer toe specterende; Waer op gedelibereert sijnde is goedgevonden ende verstaen, dat de voorsz. bericht Caerte met de vordere stucken gesonden sullen werden aen de Heeren haer Ho. Mog. Ambassadeurs in Engelandt, om de voorsz. limytscheydinge in conformiteyt van dien aldaer te bevorderen, aghtervolgens haer Ho. Mog. voorgaende Resolutiën.

(*Verbael van H. van Beverningk, W. Nieupoort, J. van de Perre, en A. P. Jongest al als gedeputeerden van de Staeten Generael der Ver. Nederlanden aen de Republyck van Engelandt.* 's Gravenhage, 1725, p. 602; see also *N. Y. Col. Docs.* Vol. I, pp. 556, 557):—

On the very same evening was received the Resolution of Their High Mightinesses of September 29th, concerning the boundaries of New Netherland, with several annexes [papers attached] and the figurative Map, as the said Resolution follows here below under No. 146.

Martis, September 29, 1654.

In the Assembly was read a certain Memorandum of the Commissioned Governors of the West India Company, representing the Assembly of the XIX also for the purpose of complying with Their High Mightinesses' Resolution of the 17th inst., exhibited in a pertinent report concerning the boundaries fixed between the English and this State in New Netherland, the figurative Map serving for the purpose. After discussion it was resolved and understood that the aforesaid report Map should together with the further papers be sent to Their High Mightinesses the Ambassadors in England, in order that they might advance accordingly the fixing of the boundaries in the said country, as in accordance with Their High Mightinesses' foregoing Resolutions.

1656. Survey of the streets of the City of New Amsterdam, as laid down on a plan or map "according to which the Streets" were "set off and laid out with stakes." This "survey and plot map," which had been authorised on November 10th of the preceding year, was confirmed and approved on February 25th. It is the earliest *plan* of the city of which we have any knowledge, and was probably made by Captain Fredrick de Koningh. (See Chronology.)

c. 1656. Small sketch of New Amsterdam, drawn in perspective by Sieur Augustin Herrman; referred to in Governor Stuyvesant's letter to the Directors of the West India Company, dated October 6, 1660. (See Chronology.)

1657. Second survey or plan of the city; made by Jacques Cortelyou and completed by May 3d. (See Chronology.)

1658. "A map of the lots within this City," which, on April 11th of this year, the Burgomasters asked Stuyvesant to order made. Such an order was issued on August 30th. (See Chronology 1658, June 13th.)

1660. Plan of the City of New Amsterdam referred to in the above-mentioned letter, and in all probability drawn by Jacques Cortelyou (see Chronology). From this survey the original of the Castello Plan was probably copied. (See Appendix, II, III, and Chronology.)

1661. (Autumn.) Elaborate plan of the City of New Amsterdam, from a survey made by Jacques Cortelyou and drawn by Jacob Van de Water.

Frederik Muller, in his catalogue of July, 1850 (item 454 a), describing a copy of the *Beschrijvinghe Van Virginia, Nieuw Nederlandt* (etc.), remarks:

There are three engraved views of New Amsterdam; one in the present volume [the Hartgers View], another view of the opposite side of the city in the second edition of v. d. Donck and the third in Montanus. A fourth, which I have not been able to compare with the other three, is to be found on a large engraving of the cities in the colonies, of which Amsterdam forms the center piece. I have seen but one copy of this plate which I was not able to procure. That upon the map by Blaen—[Blaeu?—The Janssonius-Visscher Map?] is probably taken from the same drawing as that on v. d. Donck, for it resembles it in everything except the execution of the details, which are put in at will.

No copy of this view has since come to light.

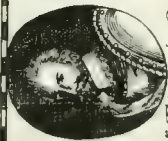
A FEW IMPORTANT LATER MAPS

PLATES

47-57

1651-*c.* 1685

The Sea of China and the Indies.



Sir Francis Drake

was on this sea and landed

4. 1577 in 37 deg. where hee took

Possession in the name of Q.

Eliza. Calling it new Albion.

Which happy shore, in ten dayes march with us frout, and so farre from the head of James River, sure these hills

and through the rich adjacent Valleye beautified with as profitable rivers which usefullye maintain the spacious

Shades (they may be allowed) to the exceeding height of Great Arizon, and yete of all true English.

Scala Milliarum

A mappe of Virginia discovered to y^e Will, and in 41st Lat^t. From 35 deg & 1/2nd near Florida to 41 deg. bounds of new England.

Nova Francia

Nova Albion

Sweete Hollands Plant at Assion

the Lord Bait Ingers Plantation begun 1655.

Cheepiacke 200 miles long

the Bay

the River

the Sound

the Cape

the Point

the Head

the Neck

the Tail

the Feet

the Hand

the Arm

the Leg

the Foot

the Toe

the Nail

the Hair

the Skin

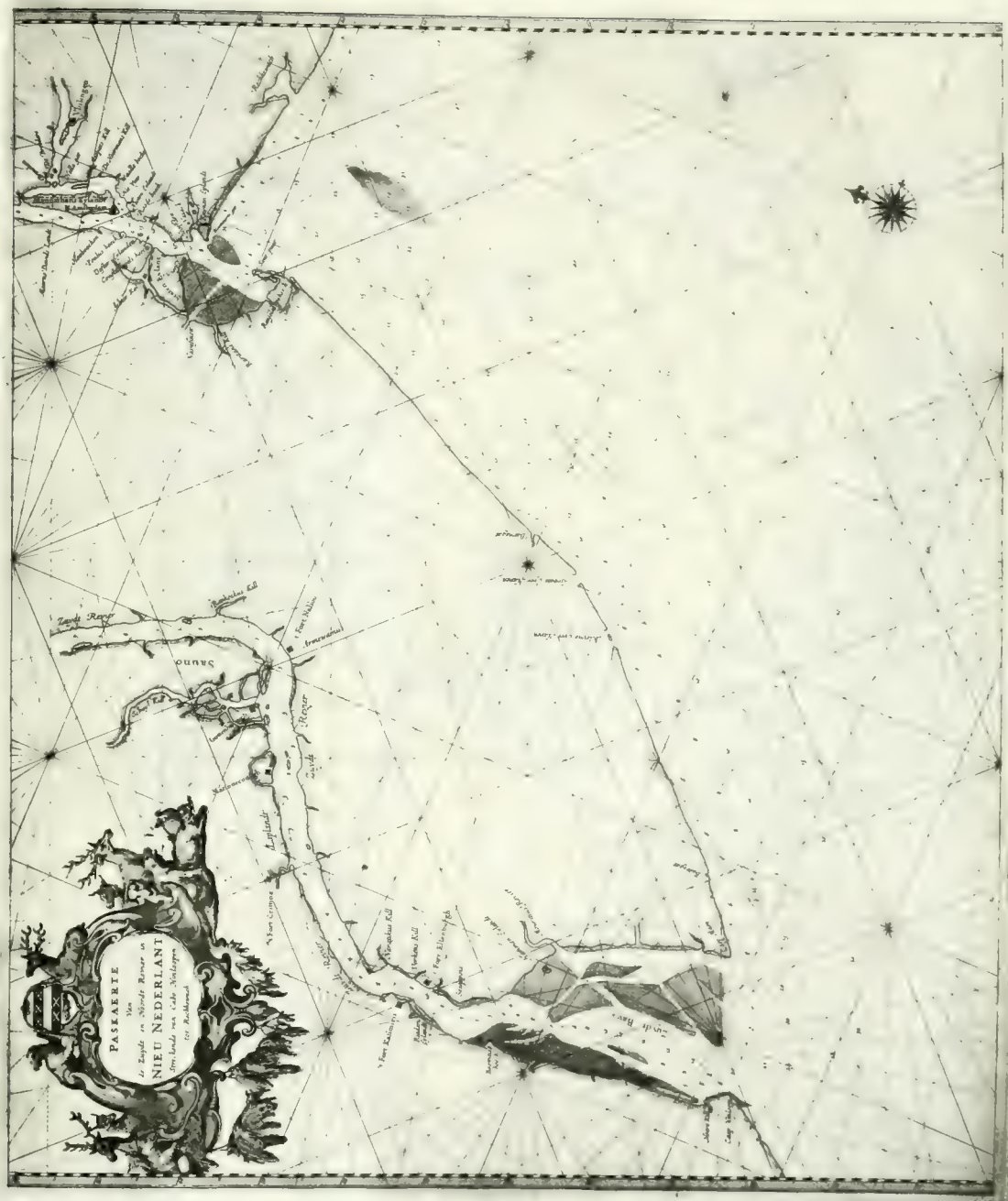
the Bone

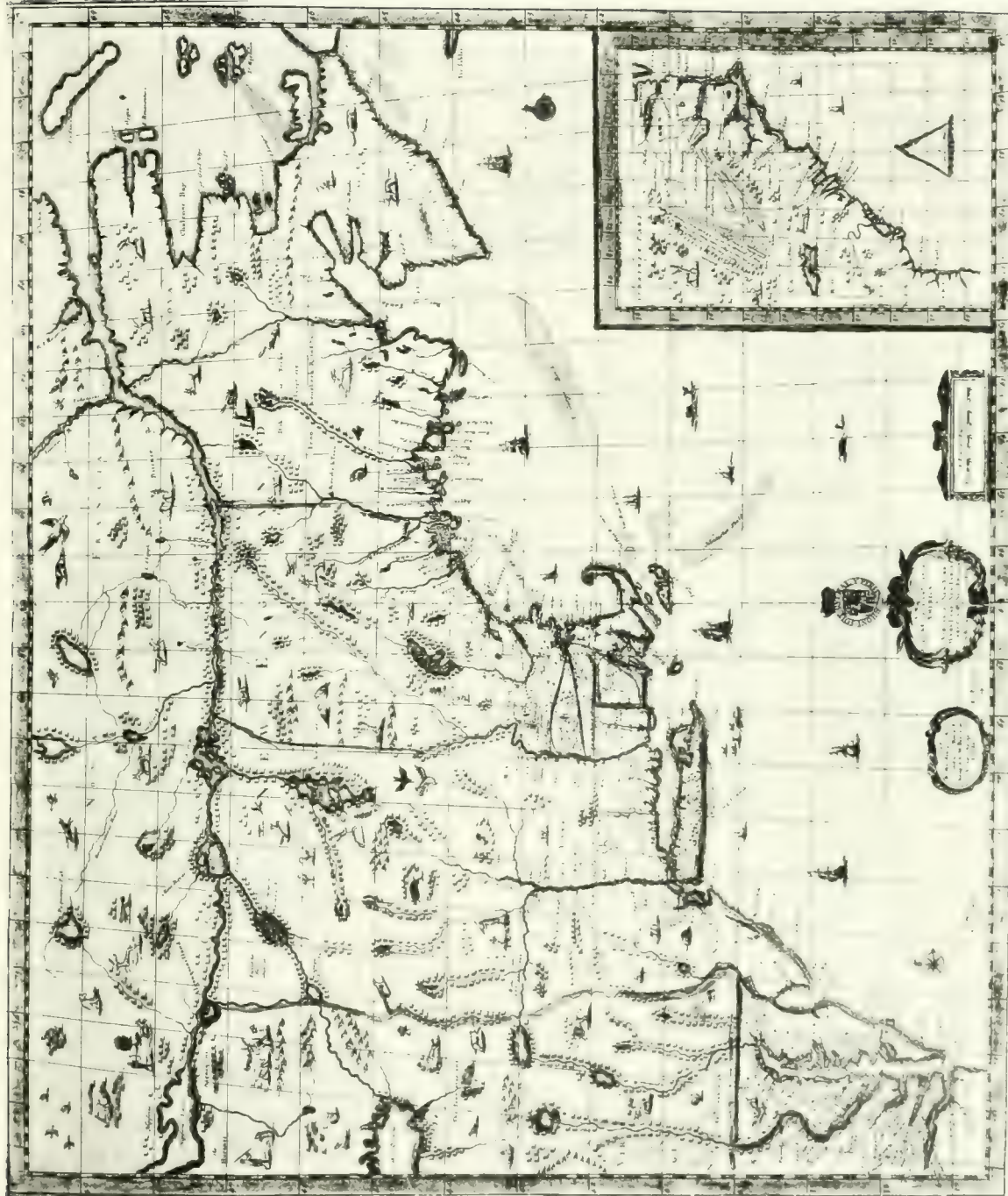
the Marrow

DOMINA VIRGINIA FARRAR. 1651.

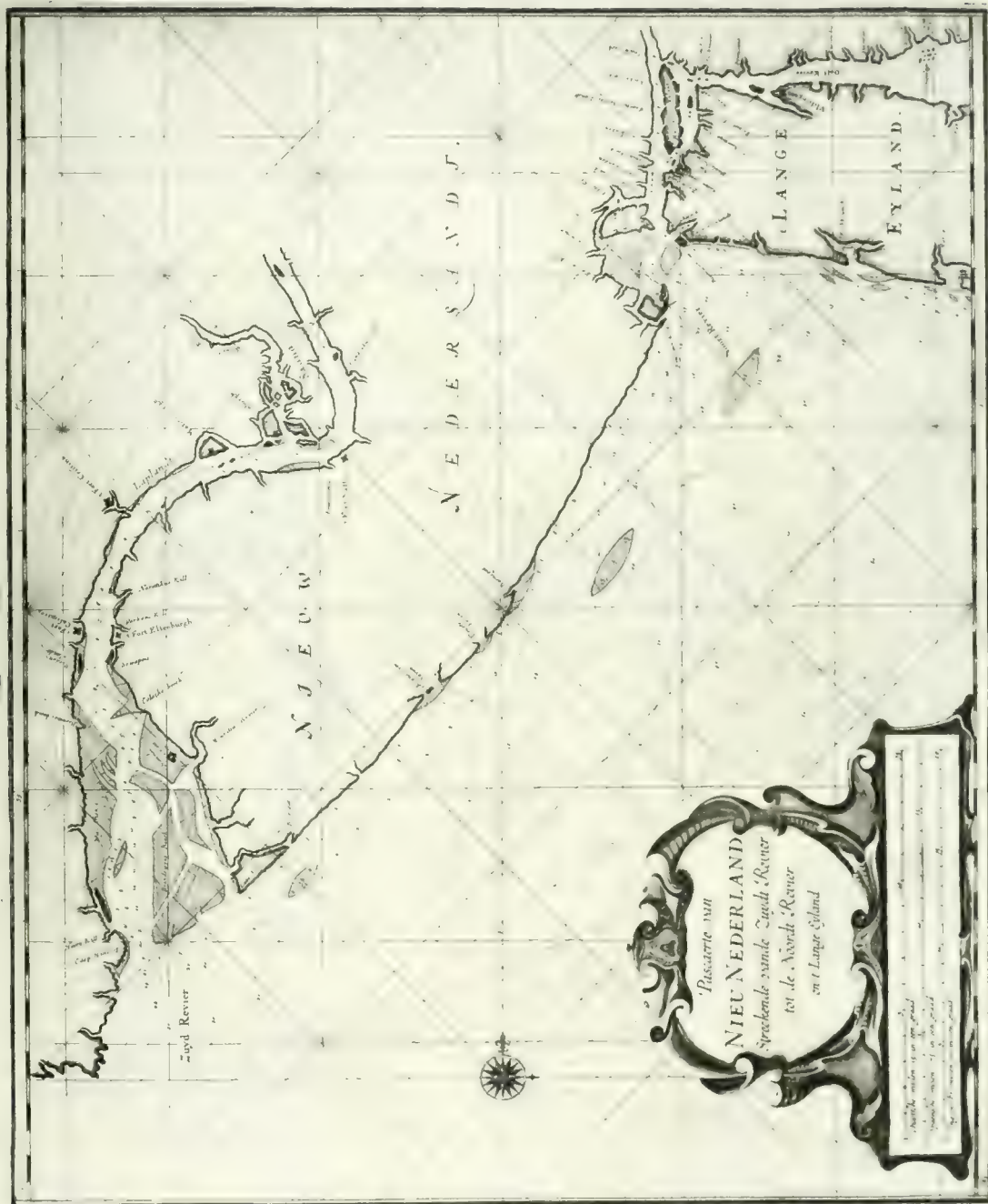




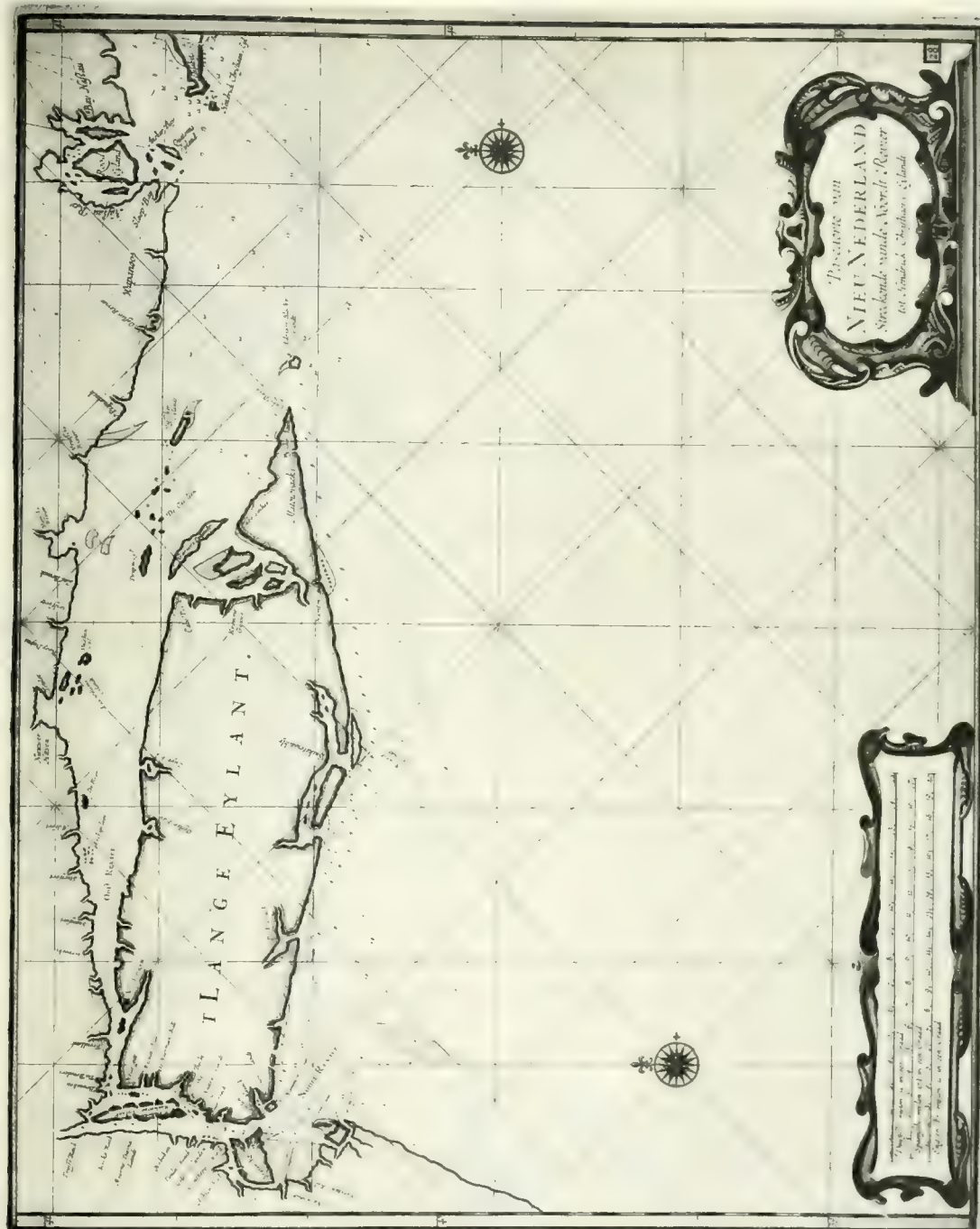




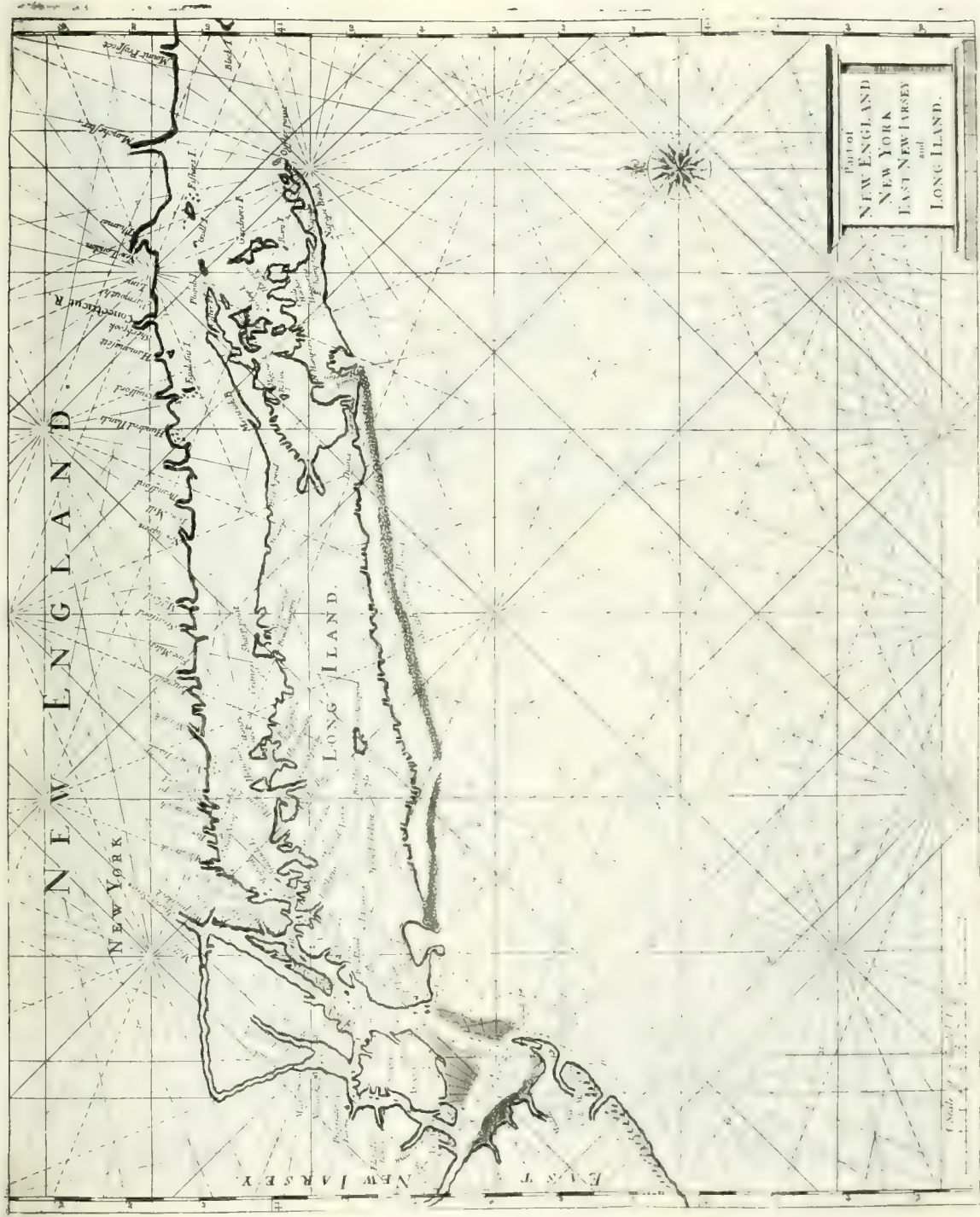




ARENT ROGGEVEEN. 1675.



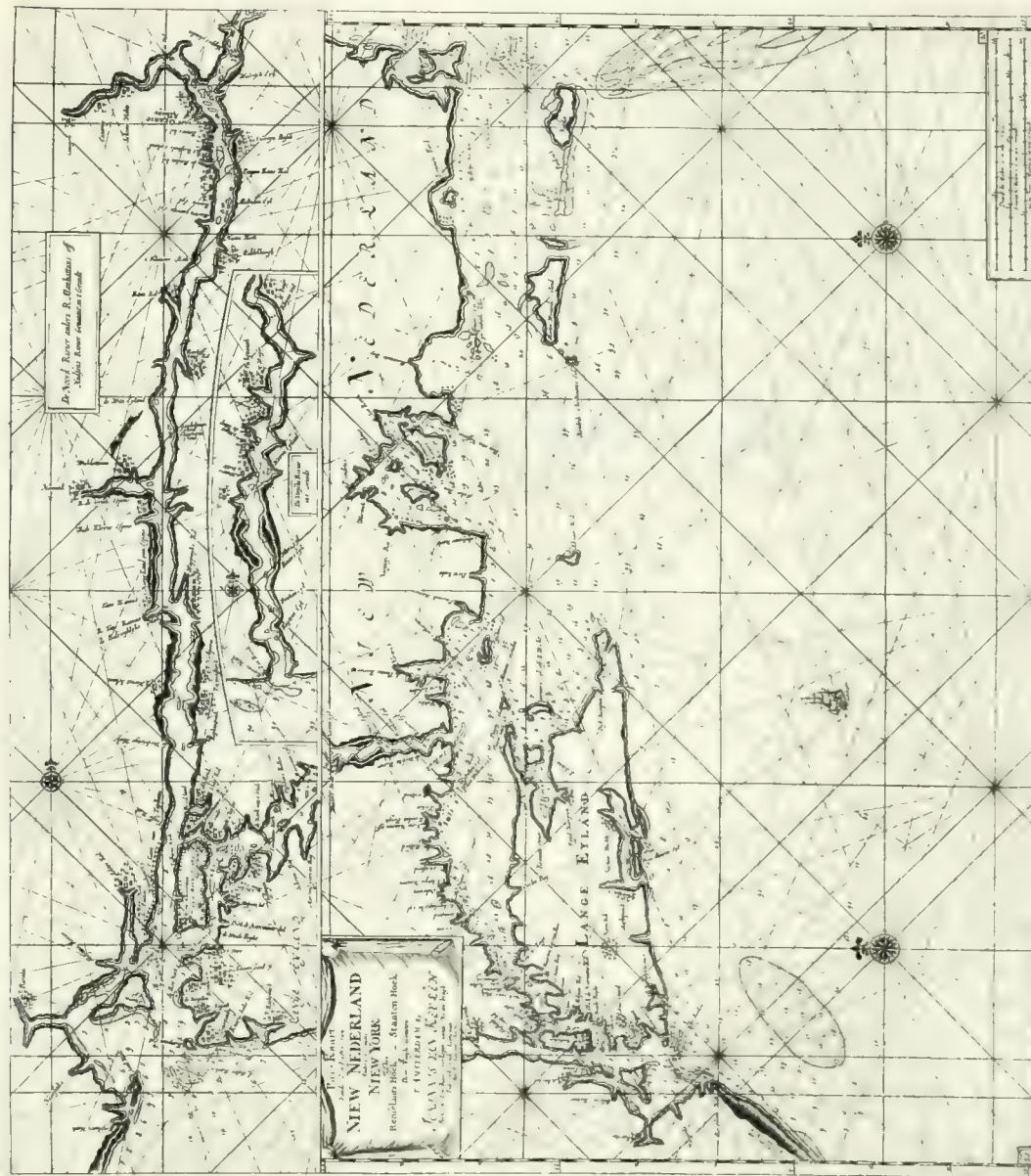
ARENT ROCCEVEEN. 1675.



ANONYMOUS. C. 1675.



JOHN THORNTON, C. 1680.



EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
1498-1619

EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

I

C. PL. 58

MAP OF EARLY EXPLORATIONS ALONG THE NORTH EAST COAST IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1498-1619

ON this modern Coast Survey chart an attempt has been made to show, approximately, the tracks or courses of those early explorers who are known to have visited the harbour of New York and to have seen Manhattan Island.

There have been added the tracks of those who, while *not* exploring the harbour, nevertheless, are known to have approached its precincts, and most of whom probably sighted Sandy Hook and the outer bay.

In order not to extend and complicate the material with unessential detail, it has seemed best to omit the vaguely defined tracks of such navigators as John Rut—on “The Mary of Guilford”—in 1527 (page 23), André Thevet, in 1556 (page 31), and John Hawkins, in 1565 (page 33), all of which are fully discussed in our first chapter. Although these voyagers may have sighted our coast, they have left little or no record of their observations in the immediate neighbourhood of Manhattan Island.

Chronologically, the map culminates with the record of first Dutch explorations, those undertaken by Adriaen Block and his companions, in 1614-16, adding only the track of Thomas Dermer, who brought new knowledge of our coast to England, as a result of his voyage in 1619.

It may be stated that these first Dutch explorations fixed with approximate accuracy the situation of Manhattan Island, and resulted in the establishment of a type of coast delineation which persisted throughout the entire period which we have under consideration.

Concerning the further explorations and surveys, which resulted, finally, in the Janssonius-Visscher Map, we have very little information.—See pages 115-20.

The fifteen courses shown on the map are discussed in the Cartography as follows:

1. Americus Vespuccius, June, 1498, page 6.
2. John and Sebastian Cabot, 1498, page 8.
3. Giovanni da Verrazzano, April, 1524, page 11.
4. Estevão Gomes, 1525, page 17.

5. Alfonse de Saintonge, 1541-1542, page 30.
6. Jehan Cossin? (before 1570), page 33.
7. Samuel de Champlain, 1604, page 127.
8. Francisco Fernandez de Ecija, 1609, page 124.
9. Henry Hudson, September, October, 1609, page 43.
10. Unknown English surveyor of 1610 (John Daniel ?), pages 51, 57.
11. Samuel Argall, 1610, page 57.
12. Jan Cornelisz. May, 1610-1612, page 66.
13. Samuel Argall, 1613, page 93.
14. Dutch explorations, 1614-1616, by Adriaen Block, Hendrick Christiaansz., Cornelis Jacobsz. May, and Cornelis Hendricks, pages 68, 69.
15. Thomas Dermer, 1619, page 94.

II

C. Pl. 59

MAP OF EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
MANHATTAN ISLAND

1524-1619

On this map are indicated, in detail, the courses and discoveries of such explorers, mentioned on C. Pl. 58, as are known to have entered the Lower and Upper Bays, and to have seen Manhattan Island.

PLATES
58-59

MAP OF EXPLORATIONS
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF
MANHATTAN ISLAND
I.



REFERENCES.

1. *Americus Vesputius, June 1498.*
2. *John and Sebastian Cabot, 1498.*
3. *Giovanni da Verrazzano, April 1524.*
4. *Estevão Gomes, 1525.*
5. *Alfonse de Saintonge, 1541-1542.*
6. *Jean Goussin ? (before 1570).*
7. *Henry Hudson, Sept. Oct. 1609.*
8. *Unknown English survivor of 1610 (John Daniel ?).*
9. *Jan Cornelisz. May, 1610-1612.*
10. *Dutch explorations, 1614-1616, by Adriaen Block. Hendrick Christensen, Cornelis Jacobsz. May, Cornelis Hendricks.*
11. *Samuel Argall, 1610.*
12. *Samuel Argall, 1613.*
13. *Thomas Derner, 1619.*
14. *Francisco Fernandez de Escriba, 1609.*
15. *Samuel de Champlain, 1604.*

THE CÈLLERE CODEX

THE CÈLLERE CODEX

THE CÈLLERE CODEX may, without reasonable doubt, be accepted as an accurate and full embodiment of Verrazzano's famous lost letter to Francis I, giving a preliminary report of his memorable voyage along the east coast of North America, under French auspices, in 1524. No reference has been found to a later and fuller report, although it seems altogether likely that such a report was written.

The manuscript was discovered in 1909, in the private library of Count Giulio Macchi di Cèllere, of Rome, although we know that as late as 1884 it formed part of the well-known Giovio-de Szeth library, of Como, founded by Paolo Giovio early in the sixteenth century. It now belongs to the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., which contains also the interesting little Robertus de Bailly Globe of 1530, on which Verrazzano's discoveries are indicated. See C. Pl. 17, and pages 16 and 38.

This Codex is one of the most important documents dealing with the topography of the North East Coast, of which it gives the earliest known description, and is of paramount interest in connection with the immediate surroundings of Manhattan Island, Verrazzano being the first European known to have visited this locality.

The Codex was first critically examined, described, and published in 1909, by Professor Allesandro Bacchiani, in the *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana*, Fasc. XI, pp. 1274-1323. A transcript of the original manuscript and an English translation of the text, as well as of Professor Bacchiani's *critique*, were printed, with an introduction by Edward Hagaman Hall, in the *Fifteenth Annual Report, 1910, of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society*.

The manuscript is written on twelve numbered sheets of paper (24 pages, measuring $11\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in.), in the chirography of the seventeenth century; on the last page appears the title, "Discourse on the Indies." The text is written in the elongated court hand of the period, and twenty-six marginal and interlineated notes, written in the contemporary cursive style, are all in the same hand, differing however from that of the text. On the verso of the eleventh sheet, near the bottom, appears, in the same hand, the address: "A Leonardo Tedaldi o a Thomaso Sartini

mercanti in Leone. Mandaretelo a Bonacorso Ruscellay." (To Leonardo Tedaldi or to Thomaso Sartini, merchants in Lyons. To be forwarded to Bonacorso Ruscellai.)^[1]

The manuscript, together with a number of comparatively recent documents relating to it, and presumably added by a former owner, perhaps Alfredo de Szeth, has recently been carefully repaired and bound in red morocco.

Until the discovery of the Cèllere Codex, the long-lost Verrazzano letter was known only by two very inferior Italian copies, one a manuscript dating from the end of the sixteenth century, and belonging originally to the Strozzi library, but subsequently transferred to the Magliabechian (now the National) Library, in Florence; the other printed in Italian, in 1556, in the third volume of Ramusio's *Navigazioni*, and in English, in 1582, by Hakluyt, in his *Divers Voyages*. The characteristics of the three texts are essentially different, and it seems clear that each is derived from a separate original. The newly-discovered text is much more scholarly and much more complete and detailed than either of the other two, and is the only one of the three to contain the important allusion to the imaginary "Isthmus of Verrazzano," the existence of which not even the map of Ribero suggests.

Bacchiani believes the letter itself to be in the hand of an accomplished amanuensis, possibly that of Verrazzano's brother, Gerolamo, who is known to have been in France in the year 1524; and thinks it more than likely that the marginal notes and interlineations were written by Giovanni da Verrazzano himself, as they contain evidently spontaneous particulars, episodes, and observations, and could scarcely have been supplied by anyone else. He even suggests that the document may be composed of transcripts from Verrazzano's original log or journal (the *libretto* referred to in the letter), and that it may have been sent to Rome after having served as "copy" for the French or Latin translation prepared for the King,—a theory which seems entirely plausible.

After briefly summarising the vicissitudes of the voyage, Bacchiani proceeds to a critical analysis of the three texts, and to a comparison of the nomenclature of the Cèllere Codex with that of the maps of Maggiolo and Gerolamo da Verrazzano, from which comparison he draws the conclusion that the Codex is responsible for the origin of many names which occur in the ancient cartography of North America. In attempting to establish the connection between these names and their modern equivalents, Bacchiani, apparently, falls into one or two prevalent errors, notably when he assigns the name Vandoma to the Hudson River, whereas a careful examination of the manuscript, in connection with the modern map, seems clearly to indicate that it really should be applied to the Delaware, which, then, contrary to the general interpretation, Verrazzano not only saw, but also named. (See Cartography, Chapter I, p. 12, and Chronology, under 1524.) The Hudson River itself was referred to by Verrazzano only as "a very great river," although he bestowed upon its bay the name Santa Margarita, and called the region Angoleme.

[1] Bacchiani suggests that this Ruscellay was Buonaccorso di Iacopo, a well-known Roman banker of the period, and a partner of Bernardo da Verrazzano, perhaps a brother of Giovanni. He also cites several other reasons for believing that there was a close friendship, and probably kinship, between the Rucellai and the Verrazzani.

Bacchiani concludes his *critique* by a review of the controversy regarding the authenticity of Verrazzano's claims which agitated the students of American historical science in the later half of the nineteenth century, and was only definitely set at rest by the discovery and publication of the Cèllere Codex, which, by its scholarly form, its evident priority to the map of Ribero (1527), its many points of correspondence with the map of Maggiolo (1527), and that of Gerolamo da Verrazzano (1529), and by its manifest accuracy and sincerity, fairly establishes what must be accepted by scholars generally as at least a close approximation to the text of the original letter.

PLATES
60-81

^{secondo}
^{tenente}
 Del Viaggio del Verazzano C.
 Nobile Fiorentino
 al servizio di Francesco I.
 Re di Francia
 fatto nel 1524. all' America
 Settentrionale.

Vedi Storia della Letteratura
 Italiana del T. V. cap. 1.
 pag. 206. Tomo 7. Parte 1.

W. E. signat. 1880.

Di poi la fortuna passata nelle plaghe septentrionali ^{sex^{mo}} R^e nò scripsi a v.
 M^{te} quello che era seguito alle quattro nauj. che quella mando p^r l'oceano in
 discoprire nuoue terre. pensando di tutto sia stata certificata. come dala impetuo-
 forza de venti fumo costretti co' solo la Normanda et la Dalphina afflicte. in
 Brechtagna doue restaurati. hara v^o ^{sex^{mo}} M^{te} inteso il discorso facemo
 quelle armate i guerra per iliti di Hispania di poi la nuoua dispositione
 solo la Dalphina i seguire la pristina nauigatione. dala quale essendo ri-
 diro a v^o M^{te} quello habbiamo trouato.

^{unuladu}
 Dala deserta scopulo propinquo ala insula di Madera del ^{sex^{mo}} R^e di z-
 gallo co' la detta Dalphina adi xxij del mese di gennaio passato co' ciqua
 huominj forniti di uectouaglie arme et altri strumeti bellici et munitioni nauj
 per oltre mesi paramo nauigando p^r Tefiro. spirando subtolano co' dolce et suauo
 lenia i giorni xxxi corremo leghe ottocento. Il di xxiiij di febraio passar
 una tormenta tanto aspra quanto may homo che nauicassi passassj dala quale col
 diuino aiuto et beata de la naxe dal glorioso nome et fortunato fato. att^o
 a sopportare le uicentie onde il mare fumo liberi. Sequimmo una nauj
 continuo uerso l'occidente piglando al quarto al septentrione. i altri giorni
 xxv corremo piu oltre a leghe 400 doue ne apparse una nuoua terra
 mai piu da alcuno anteo o moderno uista. monstrauasi alquanto bassa al
 principio. a prossimati a uno quarto di lega. conossimo quella p^r grandissimi
 fuochi facuano al lito del mare essere habitata. vedemo circa uerso
 l'austro. lustrandola per trouare alcuna porto doue potessimo co' la nauj
 surgeri et iuestigare la natura di quella i spatio di leghe ciqua nò trouamo
 porto o sino alcuno doui potessimo co' la nauj posarci. Et uisto continuo
 tendeuu uerso l'austro deliberamo tornare a rigarla uerso il septentrione.

f. no. J. m. p. m. - spagnoli

Λ

doue el medesimo trouamo . surgemo ala costa . mandando el batello atterro . hauemo
 uista di molta gente, quali ueniuaano all'isto Al Mare . et ueggiendone approssimare
 fuggiuano, alcuna uolta fermandosi uoltauonsi adietro co' grande admiratione riguardado
 assicurandoli co' uari segni ueniuaano alcuni di quelli . monstrando grande allegrezza
 i' uiderci . marauigliandosi d' nri habit . effate et bianchezza . facendone uari
 segni doue col batello potessimo piu comodj ascendere . offrendone di loro uiuande
 fumo ala terra , et quello che possemo di lor uita . et costumi conoscere . i' breuita
 dirò a v. M^{ra}.

Vanno del tutto nudi saluo che ale parti pudibunde . portano alcuna pelle
 di piccioli animali simili a Martore . una cintura di herba angusta tessuta
 co' uarie code d'altri animali che pendano circueudo el corpo per insino ale
 ginocchia . el resto nudo . el capo simile . et alchuni portano certe grillaude
 di penna di ucelli . sono di colore nerj no' molto dagli Ethiopi disformi .
 e capelli nerj et folli . et no' molti lunghi quali leghano insieme dietro
 ala testa i' forma d'una piccola coda . quanto ala simetria del homo .
 sono bene proportionati . di mediocre statura . et sia presto a noi excedano
 nel petto sono larghi . nele braccia disposti . le gambe et altre parti del corpo
 bene composte . no' hanno altro che alquanto nel uiso tendano in larghezza
 no' pero tutti . che a molti uedemo el uiso propiato . li occhi negri et grandi .
 la guardatura fisa et prompta . sono di forza no' molta . d'ingegno acuti . abili
 et grandissimi corridori . per quello possemo per experientia conoscere . assomigliano
 a li duoi extremi agli ostali et maxime a quelli d'le ultime regionj sinare .
 no' possemo di queste genti di loro uita et costumi i' particolarmente intendere
 per la poca distanza fanno ala terra . per essere poca gente et l'auaue surta in
 alto mare . Ala spiaggia trouamo no' lungi da questi altri popoli dequali pensiamo

il uiuere sia cōforme. apresso lo dirò a v. ^{alta} narrando al presente il
sito & natura di detta terra. El Lito marittimo è tutto coperto di minuta
harena alto piedi xv. stendendosi i forma di piccolj colli, largo circa a passi
ciquanta, dipoi ascendendo si truouano alcunj riu & bracci di mare che
entrano per alcune fociè, rigando il lito da l'una & l'altra parte come la
uersura di quello. apresso si mostra la terra lata tanto eminente che eccede
al lito arenoso cō molte belle campagne & planitie piene di grandissime

*

baptismo
questa terra
selua d'auri
e poco non giu
e la bella uoce
impostigli in el
rimo, compo
celu

selue, parte rare & parte dense. uestite di tanti colorj dalberj, di tanta
luagheza & dilecteuole guardatura, quanto exprimer sia possibile, & no
creda v. ^{alta} queste sieno come l'hercina selua o l'aspre solitudine d'la
scithia & plaghe septentrionalj piene di xudi alberj, ma ornate & uestite
di palma Laurj & d'alti Cipressj, & d'altre uarieta dalberj i cogniti nella ma

estremo lator
costo l'alt. d'pau
gadu l'ingommo e l'alt
e la uoce spirano
dal terra

A

Europa. iqualj da lungi spatio sp. no suauissimi odorj, de quali la proprietà
no possèmo conoscer per la causa di sopra narrata, no che anoj fusj difficol
per le selue discorrere, impero che no tanto è la densità di quelle
che per tutto no sieno penetrabili, ne pensiamo partecipando d'el oriente
per la circūferetia no siend senza qualche dragheria o Liguore aromatico
& altre diuinità oro d'el quale la terra i tal colore tutta tende. E se, copiosa
di molti animalj, cernj, d'airj. Lepre simile di laghj & staghj diuina acqua
cō uarij numen di Vecelli a d'el & cō modi a ogni dilecteuole piacere
di uenatione. sta questa terra i gradi 34* l'aria salubre pura &
temperata, dal caldo & freddo. uenti no impetuosi i quelle regionj spirano
& quelli che più ^{continuo} tutto regnare sono loro & Zephireo al tempo estiuo
al principio d'el quale noi fumo i. ^{in quelle regionj} celo raro & sereno cō rara pluuja &
se qualche uolta da uenti australi l'aria i corre i qualche bruma, & caligin

come cartagani
e damasceno

i uno stante no' durando e' diffusa, ritornando pura et chiara, el Mare
 tranquillo et no' fluctuoso: l'onde del quale sono placide, et ancora che
 el lito tenda tutto i' bancha et nudo di porti, no' perche' sego a nauiganti,
 essendo tutto netto et senza alcuno scopulo profondo che p' insino a quatro
 o cinque passi presso alaterra si trouano senza flusso ne reflugo piedi
 xx d'acqua crescendo a Tale proportione uniforme la profondita nel pelago
 contento buono tenitorjo che qual siuoglia nave da tempesta inflitta mai in
 quelle parti no' rompendo le fune potra petire, et di questo la experientia
 noi habbiamo prouata, impero che piu uolte nel principio di marzo ~~si troua~~
 sempre i' ogni regione esser suole le forze de' uenti, sendo i' alto mare
 surti, da procelle opressi, prima trouamo l'ancora rotta che nel fondo
 arassi, o facessi mouimento alcuno. Partimo da questo luogo continuo
 scorrendo la costa ~~continua~~, quale trouamo torpaua al oriente, ueggendo
 p' tutta quella gran^m fuochi per la moltitudine d'li habitatorj surgendo
 aquella ala spiaggia per no' tenere porto alcuno, per necessita d'acqua malano
 el batello aterra con xxv huomj, per legrandissime onde gitaua il mare
 al lito per entrare la spiaggia aperta no' fu possibile senza pericolo di perdere
 il batello alcuno potessi alaterra ascendere. Vedemo molta gente al lito
 faccendauary segnj d'amista monstrando fussimo aterra, fra quali uidi
 uno atto mag^o come Tanderu v. M^{ra}. Mandando a nuoto uno d' nri
 giouani marinari aterra portando a quelli alcune fustie come sonagli
 specchi et altre gohileze et essendo a braccia giunto proximo a gli
 giando loro le mercie et uolendo adrieto tornarsi fu tanto dalonde remoso
 che quasi semimorto cadde trasportato ala riva del lito, el quale uisto

Legenti della terra subito corsono piglandolo & la testa gambe & braccia
 lo portarono alquanto lontano, onde ueggendo il giovane l'al modo portarsi
 da terrore spauentato mettea grandissimi gridi. il che loro simile i loro
 lingua faceuano dimostrandoli no' temessi. di poi quello l'terra al sole
 apic' du' piccolo colle posto, faceuano grandissimi atti di amirazione, guardando
 la bianchezza de le sue carne lineandoli^{piu}, spogliandoli la camicia & calcia
 meti, restato nudo feciono apresso di quello uno gran^{mo} fuoco aproximandolo
 al calore, il che uisto le marinari che erano nel batello restati, pieni di
 spauento come i ogni caso nuouo e costume di quelli, pensauano p' cibo lo
 uolesino arrostitire. Rihauuto le forze co' quelli alquanto dimorato, p' sepi
 mostro uolere ritornarsi ala naue, equali co' gran^{mo} amore tenendolo sepre
 stretto co' uari abbracciamenti lo accopagnorno per i sino al mare, & per piu
 assicurarli allargandosi i un colle eminente stettono arigliuardarlo p' i sino
 fu nel batello. quello el giovane di questa gente conobbe che tale sono
 di colore nero come gl'altri, le carne molto lustre di mediocre statura,
 il uiso piu profilato, del corpo & altri membri assai piu delicati di molta
 poca forza & piu presto d'ingegno, altro no' uide. Di qui partiti
 seguendo semp' il Lito che tornaua alquanto uerso septempione, peruenimo i
 spatio di Leghe ciuata a una terra che molto piu si monstraua bella, &
 piena di gran^{me} selue, surgendo aquella, andando xx huomini circa
 leghe dua i fra terra, trouamo legenti per paura serano fuggite ale selue.
 cercando & tutto scontramo i una femina molto uecchia & una giouane di
 anni xvij i xx le quali per timore serano nascoste fra l'erba, hauea
 la uecchia dua fanciullette quali portaua sopra ale spalle & dietro al collo
 uno fanciullo tutti di eta d'anni octo, simile tali ne hauea la giouane ma
 tutte femine, giunti aquelle cominciorono a gridare. la uecchia a farne segno.

appollunini
 annanti adu
 abucis ou
 trouati uo l'it
 di larghezza de
 uo mudo elio
 circa 200
 uide retro

li hominj serano fuggiti ala selue. donamoli a mangiare dele nostre uiuande
quale co' gra' gusto acceptaua. La giouane tutto renutiua et co' ira aterra gittaua.
piglammo el fanciullo ala vecchia per menare i' francie et uolendo prendere la
giouane quale era di molta bellezza et d'alta statura no' fu mai possibile p
li grandissimi gridi spandeu la potessimo condurre al' mare. et hauendo a
passare p' alcune selue, essendo da la naue lungie deliberamo lasciarla,
portando solo el fanciullo. Costoro trouamo piu bianchi che Li' passati uisti
di certe herbe che stanno pendenti ali rami del alberj. quali tessano con
uanje code di canapa siluestre. el capo nudo nela medesima forma d'li alij.
Il uinier loro i' genere e di legumj de quali abundano, differenti ne' colori
et grandezza da nostrj di ^{operto} ~~conno~~ et dilecteuole sapore. i' oltre di
uenatione pecci et d'uccelli. quali piglano co' archj et co' Lacci fanno di
duro legno, le treccie di calmo nela extremita mettendo ossi di pesci et
d'altri animalj. Sono i' quella parte le fiere assai piu saluatiche et
nella nra Europa. per la continua molestia hanno da venatori. uedemo
molte di loro barchette costrutte di uno solo albero. lunghe piedi ue
l' larghe quattro. quali no' co' pietra ferro o altro genere di metaly.
sono fabricate. i' pero che in tutta quella terra i' spatio di leghe dugito
che noi corremo. una sola pietra. d'alcuna specie da noi fu uista.
Aiutansi d' quarto elemento, ardendo d' legno tal parte quato basti
ala concavita dela barca. simile dela poppa et prora tanto che nauigando
possa solcare l'onde d' mare. La terra del sito, bonta, et bellezza e
come l'altra. Le selue rare di uario genere d'alberj piena. ma non di
tanto odore, p' esser piu septentrionale et fredda. Vedemo i' quella molte
uite da la natura prodotte, quali alzando, sauuoltano alj alberj, come
ne la cisalpina gallia costumano. quali se aagli. agricultorj haueuino

(5)

el perfetto ordine di cultura, senza dubio produrrebbono ogni cosa, perchè
 più volte il frutto di quella seco uaggiando, suauè, et dolce, no' da' no' differenti
 sono da loro tenute i' simatione. i' pero che p' tutto doue nascono liuano
 li arbucelli circustati a causa il frutto possino germinare. Et trouamo rose
 siluestre, uiole et lily et molte sorte d'herbe et fiori odoriferi da no'
 differenti. Le habitationi loro no' conoscemo p' corte arente i' fra terra et
 stimiamo p' molti segni uedemo sieno di legno et di herbe composte.
 credendo ancora per uarie coiecture et segni molti di quelli dormendo
 ala campagna altro che il cielo no' habbino per copertura altro di
 costoro no' conoscemo. pensiamo tutti li altri della passata terra uiuino
 nel medesimo modo. essendo i' questa dimorati tre giorni surti ala
 costa per la ranta de' porti, deliberamo partire scorrendo sempre
 il lito i' fra septentrione et oriente, il di solamente nauigando, et
 la notte posando l'ancora. i' termine di leghe cento trouamo u' sito molto
 ameno posto i' fra duj piccolj colli eminenti. imo de quali correua
 al mare una grandissima riuiera, la quale erano ala foce era profonda
 et dal mare ala eminetia di quella col crescimeto de' acque quasi
 trouamo piedi octo senza passata ogni oneraria naue. p' essere surti ala
 costa i' buono alloggi no' uolemo senza intelligetia dela foce auerturari
 fumo col batello entrando nela detta riuiera ala terra, quale trouamo
 molto popolata. Lagite quasi coforme al altre uestiti di penne di ucelli di
 uarij colorj. ueniuan uerso dinoi allegramete, mettendo grandissimi gridi
 di admiratione. monstrandone doue col batello hauesimo piu sicuramente a
 posare. Entramo dentro in detta riuiera arente ala terra circa meza lega
 doue uedemo faceua uno bellissimo lago di circuito di leghe tre i' circa.

*
 il batello
 archaia e la
 bellaga de la
 nobili

uenire
 Δ

per lo quale andauamo discorrendo da Luna et L'altra parte al numero di
 xxx di loro barchette co' infinite genti che passauano da Luna et L'altra
 terra per uedere. i' uno stante come auenir suole nel nauicare, mouen-
 dosi uno ipeto diuento cotrario dal mare fumo forzati tornarci ala
 naue lassando la detta terra co' molto dispiacere. & la comodita & uaghezza
 di quella pensando no' fussi senza qualche faculta di prezo, mostrandosi
 tutti e colli di gilla minerali. Leuata l'ancora nauigando i'uerso oriente
 et cosi la terra tornaua, discorsi leghe Lxxx sempre a uista di gilla
 Discoprimo una isola i' forma triangulare, lontana dal continente leghe
 dieti, di grandezza simile ala isola di Rhodo piena di colli,
 coperti d'albori molto popolata. & ecchouo fuochi per tutto al Lito
 intorno uedemmo faceuano, bapte lamola in nome dela via clarissima
 genitrice ^{Alysis} no' surgendo a questo & la oppositione del tempo. L'etruemmo
 a una altra terra distante dala isola leghe xv, doue trouamo uno
 bellissimo porto. & prima che i' quello entrassimo uedemo circa di
 xx barchette di gente che ueniua co' uarij gridi & marauiglie
 intorno ala naue, no' aproximandosi apin di ciquata passi fermandosi
 guardando l'edificio. La nra effigie et habiti, di poi tutti i'sieme
 spandeano uno alto grido, significando rallegrarsi. Assicuratili alquanto
 imitando loro gesti s'aproximorono tanto che gittamo loro alcuni sonagli
 & specchi et molte fantasie. Le quali prese co' riso riguardandole
 sicuramente nella naue entrarono. Erano i'tra quelli duoi Re di
 tanta bella statura & forma quato narrare sia possibile. El primo di
 anj xxxix i' circa, l'altro giouane di anj xxiiij. l'habito de'
 quali tale era. El piu uecchio sopra il corpo nudo haueua una pelle

chiamata
 Angoleme del
 primo passo
 di ouero
 in mano di
 chi sino gli
 gli sono
 mangiata dal
 nome di ha
 gliuati
 manna di
 e drage

di ceruio lauorata artificiofamente ala domaschini. co' uarij richami, l'eterna
 nuda, e capelli adietro auolti couarie legature. al collo una catena larga
 ornata di molte pietre di diuersi colorj. El giouane quasi nela medesima
 forma era. questa e la piu bella gente et piu gentile di costumi.
 che habbiamo trouata i questa nauigatione, eccedano anoi di grandezza.
 sono di colore bronziato, alcuni pendano piu i bianchezza, altri i
 colore flauo, el viso profilato, e capelli lunghi et neri, neli quali
 pongono grandissimo studio i adornargli, li occhi neri et prompti, l'anima
 dolce et suaua imitando molto l'antico. Del'altra parte del corpo no'
 dirò a v. m.^{ta} tenendo tutte le proportionj supportiene a ogni homo
 bene composto, le donne loro sono et la medesima formosita et bellezza
 molto gratiose, di uenusta aria et grato aspetto. di costumi et continenza
 secondo l'uso muliebri tanta quanta a humana creatura supportiene, uano
 nude co' solo una pelle di ceruio ricamata come li huomini, et alcune
 ale braccia portano pelli di Lupicrujeri molte ricche, il capo
 nudo co' uarij ornamenti di treccie, composti de medesimi capelli.
 che pendano da luno et l'altro lato del petto, alcune hanno altre
 acconciature come le donne di Egypto et di Syria -- Usano, et
 queste sono gille che eccedano ala eta, et giunte i sponsalio, tengano
 ali orecchi uarie fantasie pendenti come li orientali costumano. cosi
 huomini come donne, aquali uedemo molte lamjre di rame lauorato
 da quelli tenute i prezo piu che l'oro, il quale e il colore no' stimiano
 impeto che fra tutti da loro il piu uile e tenuto. La zutto et rosso
 sopra ogni altro exaltando. quello che da noi gl'era donato, che piu

tenessino i prezo erano smagli christallij azurrij et altre fantasie da mettere alj orecchi et al collo . no' pregiuono drappi diseta et dioro ne mancho d'altro genere . ne sicurauono di quelli hauere . simile di metalli come acciaio et ferro . perche piu uolte . monstrandoli dele nostrane no' ne piglauono admiratione . ne di quelle domandaono solo l'artificio riguardando . deli specchi il simile faceuano . subito quelli riguardato ridendo rinuthauono . sono molto liberali . et tutto quello hanno donano . facemo co' loro grande amista . et un giorno dauanti entrassimo co' la naue nel porto . stando per li tempi auersi una lega i mare surti . ueniano co' numero grande di loro barchette ala naue . pintati et conci il uiso co' uarij colorj . monstrandoci cia segno dall'egrezza . portandone dele loro uiuande . facendoci segno doue p la saluatione d la naue . nel porto hauesimo asurgere . di continuo accompagnandone . per isino i quello posamo l'ancora nel quale riposamo giornj xv . restaurandone di molte oportunita . doue ogni giorno ueniua gente auederne ala naue menado le loro donne . de le quali sono ^{molto} curiosj . i pero che entrando loro i glla dimorando lungo spatio faceano le loro donne aspettare nele barchette . et co' quanti preghi li facessimo offerendoli donare uarie cose . no' fu possibile che uollessino lasciare quelle i naue entrare . et molte uolte uenendo uno de li duoj Re co' la Regina et molti gentil huomijnj p suo piacere auederne i prima si fermaua sempre a una terra distante da noi dugento passj mandando una barchetta auisarne d la sua uenuta . dicdo uolere uenire auedere la naue . questo facendo i spetie di sicuranza . et come da noi haueano la risposta subito ueniuno . et stali alquanto

a riguardare, sentendo il nostro clamore d'la turba marichina mandau la
 Reina co' le sue damigelle i' una barcetta molto leggiera a riposare a una isoletta
 di stante da noi un quarto di leghe, restando lui grandissimo spatio ragionando
 p' segni et gesti di uarie fantasie riguardando tutte le substanze d'la naue,
^{domandando}
^{riguardando} i' particolare la proprietá di quella imitando n' habitati gustando
 de n' cibi, di poi benigne mente da noi si partiu, et alcuna uolta diui o
 tre giorni stando la nostra gente a una isoletta uicina ala naue p' uari
 necessita come e costume d' marinari, ueniua co' sette i' otto de suoi
 gentilhuomini, guardando n' operazioni, domandandone piu uolte se uo
 leuamo quini restare p' lungo tempo, offerendone ogni sua faculta.
 di poi tirando co' l'arco correndo faceua co' li suoi gentilhuomini
 uari ginocchi p' darci piacere. Fumo piu uolte i' fra terra cingue
 i' sei leghe quale trouamo uaria amena quato narrare sia possibile,
 uita ad ogni genere di cultura, frumento uino olio, i' pero ch' i' quella
 sono campagne late xxv i' xxx leghe, aperte et nude d'ogni
 impedimento d'arbori di tanta fertilita che qual sinoglia seme i' quelle
 produrrebbe optimo frutto, entrando di poi nelle selue tutte ad ogni
 numero esercito i' qual modo sia sono penetrabile, d'le quali
 li alberi sono quercie cipressi ^{fraxini} et altri incogniti nella ^{ma} Europa.
 Trouamo pomi Luculliani, pruni et auellane et molte genere di
 fructe d'le n' differeti, animali uisono grandissimo numero, cerui,
 daini lupi ceruieti, et d'altre specie, quali nel modo d'li altri pigliano
 con lacci et archi, ch' sono loro principale arme. Le frecce di quelli co
 molta ^{pulchri} ~~sauetudine~~ lauorati, ponendo i' nella extremita p' ferro sm'ingio
 diaspro curo marmore et altre taganti pietre, e legudi si seruono p' ferro in

tagliare arborj. fabricare loro barchette d'uno solo fusto di Legno.
 cò mirabile artificio concavo. i le quali comodamente andrànò di qua
 l'xv huominj. el remo corto i nella extremità largo, operando
 quello solo cò forza di braccia i pelago senza alcuno pericolo cò
 tanta uelocità quanta a loro piace. Extendendosi uedemo loro habitationj
 i forma circolare di ^{xiii} quattro ^{xv} e sette pagi di ambito fabricate di semicir-
 culj di legno separate l'una da l'altra senza ordine di architettura,
 coperte cò tele di paglia sottilmente lauorate. che da pioggia & uento si
 difendano. No' e dubio che se hauesino l'aspezione dell'archipij &
 noi habbiamo ~~mi~~ conducessino magrij edificij. inpero che tutto el lito
 maritimo di uarie pietre cerulee cristalline ed alabastro e pieno, &
 per tal causa e copioso di porti & receptaculj di nauilj. permutano
 deue case di uno i' altro luogo secondo la ^{opulenta} copulenta del sito el tempo
 i' quelle dimorati. leuando sono letele i' uno stante hanno altre habi-
 tationj fabricate. Dimora i' ciaschuna padre & famiglia i' gran numero
 e i' alcuna uedemo xxv & xxx anime, el uiuer loro e come
 li altri di legumj qualj producano cò piu ordine di cultura d'illi altri.
 obseruando nele semenze, li fluxu lunare, il nasomendo d'le plyade
 & molti modi d'ali antiqui datj, i' oltre di uenagione & pesare uiuono
 molto tempo & raro i' egritudine i' corrano, se da uultate sono opsi
 senza flemite col fuoco daloro medsimj si sanauel fine loro esser
 di ultima uecchieza. giudichiamo sono di loro p'ximj molti p'ctosi
 & caritatiu, facendo nele auersita gra' lamenti nella miseria ricor-
 dando tutte le loro felicità. E parenti l'uno cò l'altro i' fine di loro
 uita usano il piano siciliano misto cò canto & lungo tempo durando.

et quato li passeri erano di gesti gentili. questi erano di crudetza et uiti
 pieni, tanto barbari che mai possemo co' quati segnali li facessimo haure
 co' loro conuersatione alcuna. uestano di pelle dorso Lupi ceruierj marini
 et d'altri animali. el uenire per quello possemo conoscere andando piu uolte
 da loro habitationi. et ueniamo sia di uenatione, pesci et alcuni fructi et
 sono di specie di radice. quali la terra p se medesima produce. no' hano
 legumi ne' uedemo segno alcuno di cultura. ne' meno sarebbe la terra p la
 sterilita' a la apodurre fructo o seme alcuno. se da quelli alcuna uolta
 permutando uolauamo d'le loro cose. ueniamo al lito al mare supra
 alcune pietre doue piu frangua et stando noi nel batello co' una corda
 quello ne uolauamo dare cimandauano continuo gridando ala terra no' ci
 aprossimassimo donando subito il cambio alo i' contro no' piglando se no'
 coltelli lamij da pescare et metallo tagliente ne stimauono gentileza alcuna
 et quando no' haueuono piu co' mutare da loro partendo li homini
 ne faceuano tutti li atti di dispregio et uercandija che' puo fare ogni
 brutta creatura. juro contro a loro uolonta' drento i' fra terra dua
 come mostra
 el calo e idemmo
 sono in 93 $\frac{2}{3}$ et tre leghe xxv homini armati. et quando si ueniamo al lito
 ne tirauano co' loro archi mettendo grandissimi gridi di poi si fuggiuono
 ne la selua. no' conoscemo i questa terra faculta di momento alcuno
 se no' grandissime selue co' alcuni colli. posano haure qualche metallo
 che amolti uedemo paterni di rame ali oreabi. Partimo siorrendo la costa
 i' tra oriente et septentrione quale trouamo piu bella. aperta. et nuda
 di selue. co' alte montagne drento i' fra terra diminuido i' uerso el lito
 al mare in leghe cinque di spatio xxxj sole tutte propinquie al co'li
 piccole et di grata prospectiua alle tenendo la uisura d'la terra. in le quali
 Faleghe ho mo' d'anno le 14 Julij di nouembre

si causaua bellissimi porti & canali, come nel seno Adriatico nella giunior
 & Dalmatia fanno no' haue'mo co' leghe conueniente & stimiamo fuggire
 come le altre lasciare di costumi & natura. Nauigando i'm subulano &
 Aquilone i' spacio di leghe. cl. uenimo propinqui ala terra trouono & il
 passa e Britannij quale sta i' gradi e' quante & haue'mo conuenuto tutte
 nre substance naualy & uittuaglie. haue'mo discoperto leghe seicento
 & piu di noua terra formandosi d'acqua & legne deliberamo di formar
 i' Francia. Quanto ala fede tenghino questi popoli habbiamo trouato &
 mancanti di lingua no' possemo conoscere, ne & regni o giusti alcun
 considerano tenessino fede o Legge alcuna ne conoscessino una prima causa o
 motore, ne uenerassino cielo, stelle, sole, o Luna, o altri pianeti, ne
 marco tenessino specie di idolatria, ne conossemo facessino sacrificio o altre
 preci, ne nele loro populationi hanno templi o chiese di orationi.
 Stimiamo no' tenghino fede alcuna & uiuino i' propria liberta. & tutto
 dala ignoranza procede. & che sono molto facili a persuadere. & tutto quello che a noi
 e' ignoto circa il culto diuino uedeuano fare, faceuano, co' quello stimolo
 & fe' ore che noi facciamo.

Restami a narrare a v. m^{te} l'ordine di dca nauigatione circa ala cosmo
 graphia. Come disopra dissi partendo da lipresati scopuli che sono si
 tuati nel fine dl' occidenti ali antiqui noto, & nel meridiano d' scripto
 per le insule fortunate, i' altitudine di gradi xxxij dalequatore nel m^o
 Emisferio, nauicamo alo occidenti & insino ala prima terra trouamo
 leghe m. cc. che contengono migla 4800, computando migla quattro & leghe
 secondo luso marichino d' naualier geometrico iusta la proportion triple senza
 sesquiseptima dl' diametro ala circonferentia, gradi $gr \frac{5164}{472733}$, co'io sia che

sendo la corda d'el arco d'el massimo circulo gradi $114 \frac{6}{11}$, la corda d'el
 parallelo di gradi 34 , d'la prima terra da noi trouata, ala medesima pporzione
 gradi $95 \frac{233}{450}$ essere si mostra, l'ambito di tutto el circulo gradi $360 \frac{213}{1175}$
 che d'ando p ogni grado come cofermano la maggior parte di quelli hanno spri-
 metato rispondere i terra ala propotione d'el cielo, miglia o i $\frac{1}{2}$, fanno
 miglia $18759 \frac{31}{126}$ quali ripartite in 360 parte, ueneria p ciascuna
 miglia $52 \frac{289}{9072}$. Et tanto uale un grado di longitudine, nel detto parallelo
 di gradi 34 , sopra d'el quale e linea recta dal meridiano di d'el seculi
 che stanno i gradi 32 habbiamo calculato la ragione. Sappo che le dette
 leghe 1200 per recta linea i gradi 34 d'occidente i oriente habbiam
 trouato peruenire adunq, per quella e gradi $92 \frac{54164}{472773}$ Et tanto habbiamo
 nauigato. piu alo occidente no fu cognito adetti antichi nel d'el parallelo
 gradi 34 . Questa distanza anoy fu nota p la longitudine co uarij stru-
 menti nauigando senza echggi. uenire o altro aspetto per il moto solare
 pigliando sempre la eleuatione a quai si uoglia hora p la differenza fraua
 da luno et laltro orizzonte correndo la naue geometrica ne era noto lo
 intervallo de uno meridiano alaltro, come i uno li d'retto amplamente tutto
 ho notato insieme col crescimento d'el mare, l'qual si uoglia clima a ogni
 tempo et hora el quai no inuente existimo habbia ad essere auuicanti.
 spero p la theonica migliore coferirlo con uia M^{ra}. Mia intentione era
 di peruenire i questa nauigatione al Cataio. Et alo extremo oriente d'el
 Asia, no pensando trouare tale impedimento di noua terra quale ho trouata
 et se per qualche ragione pensauo quella trouare no senza quacoe preto da
 penetrare alo oceano orientale esser existimauo. Et questa opinione di
 tutti li antichi e stata credendo certamente eliro oceano occidentale con

L'orientale d'india ^{uno} non essere senza l'interpositione ^{d'acqua}. Questo afferma
 Aristotele argumentando p' varie similitudini. La quale opinione è molto
 contraria a modernj et alla esperienza falsa. impero che l'aterra è stata
 trouata da quelli alij antichi incognita un altro modo rispetto di quello al loro
 fumato manifestamente essere si mostra et maggiore d'la nra Europa d'la
 Africa et quasi d'la Asia se reclinete speculiamo la grandezza di quella
 come sotto breuità ne farò un poco di discorso a v. M.^{te} ultra l'equatore
 distante dal meridiano de le isole fortunate verso l'occidente gradi 20 $\frac{32060}{4781}$
 l'Hispania ^{cioè Magalanes} verso l'austro gradi 31 h'ano nauigato, doue h'ano trouato terra
 senza fine, tornando dipoi al septentrione iusta detta Linea meridionale
 correndo il lito p' insino i octo gradi $\frac{2970}{46791}$ h'ano nauigato, quali giati
 co' e gradi 20 $\frac{32060}{46781}$ fanno gradi 110 $\frac{44220}{46781}$ et tanto hanno nauigato dal
 detto meridiano de le isole fortunate verso l'occidente nel parallelo di
 gradi 21 d' l'altitudine. questa distanza da noi no' è stata experimētata
 p' no' hauere fatta detta nauigatione. potria uariare pocho piu o meno
 habbiamo quella calculato geometrico p' la notitia di molti nauetieri periti
 l'hanno frequētata quali affermano essere leghe 1600. giudicando p' arbitrio
 et discorso d' la naue secondo laqualità d' l'vento p' la continua nauigatione,
 spero in breue ne h'arano ^{mag. altit.} optima certitudine. Da l'altra parte noi i questa
 nauigatione fatte p' ordine di v. M.^{te} oltre a gradi 92 ^{cioè l'anchora de l'isola} dal detto meri-
 diano verso l'occidente da la prima terra trouamo i gradi 34 ^{terra p' pingau a iopuista} nauicamo leghe
 300 i tra oriente et septentrione et leghe 400 quasi al oriente continuo
 al lito d' la terra peruenendo i gradi 54. lasciando l'aterra et piu tempo fa
 trouarono e Lusitania ^{cioè Bacalar} quale seguirono piu al septentrione p' insino al uicino artico
 lasciando il fine incognito. Giunta adonq. l'alatitudine septentrionale co' l'ameridionale

7
 cio è gradi 54 cò gradi 66 fanno gradi 120 che tanto nò tiene di la-
 titudine l'Africa cò l'Europa, & che giugnendo Lo strema d'la Europa
 che sono elimiti di Noruegha che stanno i gradi 71 cò l'estremo d'la
 che è il promontorio di buona speranza i gradi 35 farieno solo gradi 106
 et se il sito terrestre di detta terra i parte corrisponde al lito maritimo,
 nò è dubio di grandezza ala Asia ecceda, l'ital forma trouiamo el
 globo d'la terra molto maggiore nò hanno tenuto Li Antichi et reguisti
 a Mathematici channo uoluto quella rispetto alacqua sia minima, il che
 per experientia l'opposito ueggiamo.

Et quanto ala Arta corporale di spatio nò meno la terra che l'acqua possente
 giudichiamo come ala presentia meglore spero per piu ragioni uiste
 et sperimentate monstrare a v. m.^{ta}

Tutta questa terra o nuouo mondo che di sopra habbiamo narrato cò tiene
 insieme nò giugnendo ala Asia ne alla Africa il che sappiamo & certa-
 potria giugnere ala Europa cò la Noruegha et Russia ch' saria falso
 secondo li antichi, quali dal promontorio d' Cimbrj quasi tutto el septen-
 trion dicano essere stato nauigato alo oriente, circucendo & insino al mar
 Caspio el medesimo affermano resterebbe adunq sterclusa da due mari
 dalo orientale et occidentale et quella ij ne chiude luno et l'altro,
 & che oltre de gradi 54 d'lo equinoctiale uerso l'Austro sistende al
 oriente & lungo spatio et il septentrione passando e gradi 66 si que toru-
 uerso l'oriente giugnendo & insino a gradi 70 spero cò lo aiuto di v. m.
 ne haremo meglore certitudine la quale idio onnipotente prosperi in
 diuturna fama a causa ueggiamo optimo fine di questa nostra cosmographia

11

et che si adempia la sacra uoce d'lo euangelio In omni terran
 exiuit sonus eorum in Nela naue d'alphina adi viij di Luglio.
 M. . D . XXIII

Humiùs seruator Janus Verazanus

nel marea marea in home, d'gl verona al lito g' vedere, ch' g'li erano, q' stana sospeso a fuggaglo
 riguardando noy no si lasciava con' apello, con bello modo con capilla in modo anello, di colore d'luanto
 inuener con apello a terra e lusingandolo si aprirono ^{a' bruci} alghe. no m'fama in legno aceto con
 d'p' marea f'ev, e noy a f'anno f'ev, f'evare col azobro e luy f'ev inuener d' rano e f'anno
 b'ofa s'vare no selapetto n'f'ev come attento, e no p'icuno con' in f'ev g'liano el
 a' d'lo e' profondo in naue el mun' parata / noy altro.

THE MINUIT MAPS, THE MANATUS MAPS
THE CASTELLO PLAN, ETC
PART OF AN IMPORTANT SERIES
OF
MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS, OF
THE DUTCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS
IN THE SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS OF
THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THE MINUIT MAPS, THE MANATUS MAPS THE CASTELLO PLAN, ETC

BEING NOTES ON A REMARKABLE SERIES OF MANUSCRIPT MAPS, PLANS, AND
VIEWS, OF THE DUTCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, IN THE SECOND AND
THIRD QUARTERS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

UNFORTUNATELY, the originals of these important documents have all disappeared, and our knowledge of them is derived entirely from copies made probably about the years 1665–1670. These copies belong to a large collection of maps, plans, and views of the Dutch settlements in various parts of the globe—in America, in Africa, and in Asia—which collection originally consisted of some 250 sheets, not all of which, however, have been preserved. The copies are all executed in the same careful style, many being beautifully rendered in colours. Most of them seem to have been drawn by the same copyist, and probably all were made in one atelier. They are drawn on large folio sheets of approximately the same size (some are on double sheets), and on the same fine, heavy, paper, which can in most cases be recognised by the water-mark—a crowned shield with a fleur-de-lis and the Jesuit monogram I H S.[¹]

A part of the collection, including over 100 sheets, is contained in an old binding, probably of the seventeenth century, and belonged at the commencement of the eighteenth century to C. Beudeker, an esteemed collector of Amsterdam, who added an index in his own hand. This volume was offered at public auction by Frederik Muller in Amsterdam, in his sale of May 18–22, 1869, and is briefly described in the catalogue under No. 877. The volume was lost sight of until refound by Dr. Wieder, in 1910, in the State Archives at The Hague.

Another part of the same collection was offered at auction in Amsterdam by H. G. Bom, September 7, 1885, with the old stock of the firm of Gerard Hulst van Keulen, the renowned publisher of sea-charts, etc., which firm—established in 1680—had been in business ever since. The lot is No. 978 of the catalogue. The number of sheets is not stated, but they are described as bound in two calf bindings. The collection was bought by Messrs. Frederik Muller & Co., who had the volumes broken up. The sheets relating to Brazil were sold to Mr. Duarte Pereira, Envoyé du Brésil; and the remainder—78 pieces—were separately described, and were scattered through a catalogue issued by Mr. Muller's firm, in 1887, as: *Geographie. Topographie.*—

[¹] The drawings belonging to the HARRISSE Collection and those in the Bibliothèque Nationale are mounted on paper, and those in the Villa Castello on canvas, so that it is difficult definitely to make out the water-marks.

Voyages. . . . *de la Bibliothèque de Feu M^r N. W. Posthumus*. Among these were the Minuit Maps (C. Pls. 39 and 40) and one of the Manatus Maps (C. Pl. 42),^[1] which, with several others, were acquired in 1887 by Henry Harrisse, of Paris, for 425 francs, and were bequeathed in his will (1911) to the Library of Congress. It is not known what became of the remainder of the collection, except that Dr. Wieder refound a few of the sheets in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

In 1894, Messrs. Frederik Muller & Co. announced another set of 20 sheets, belonging to the same collection (*Catalogue de géographie, cartographie, voyages*, Nos. 2488-2494).

Since then, still another series, of sixty-five similar drawings, has come to light, the greater part of which are duplicates of those contained in the collections at The Hague, described above. These drawings are framed, and hang on the walls of a room in the Villa Castello, near Florence, where they were first recognised as Dutch productions in 1910, by Colonel J. J. Staal, editor of the Dutch Geographical Journal—*Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig genootschap*—in which periodical^[2] he very briefly noted their discovery. They were more carefully examined in the following year by Mr. J. W. Yzerman, President of the Royal Dutch Geographical Society.

On the occasion of an accidental meeting with Mr. Yzerman in the State Archives at The Hague, when Dr. Wieder pointed out the volume referred to above, and Mr. Yzerman described the drawings which he had seen in Italy, it at once occurred to Dr. Wieder that very probably the maps and views in the Villa Castello had belonged originally to the same collection, and were, in part at least, duplicates of those in the volume at The Hague. On the same occasion the very important fact was disclosed that there was in the Castello Collection a hitherto unrecorded large coloured manuscript plan of New Amsterdam, dating from the Dutch period. This interesting information led Dr. Wieder to make a trip to Florence, where, with the kind introduction of Mr. Yzerman, and letters from the U. S. Ambassador and from Dr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, he was most kindly received and enjoyed many courtesies, especially from Cav. Elio Modigliani, through whose influence he was afforded every

[1] New-Netherland. "Manatvs (Manhattans) gelegen op de Noort Rivier." Carte détaillée de la bouche du Hudson et des terrains sur lesquels maintenant est située la ville de New-York avec ses environs. Dessinée sur les lieux par (Joan Vingboons) en 1639.—H. 45½, L. 67½ centimètres. [Flor.] 40,

Document des plus intéressants pour l'histoire de l'origine de New-York. L'auteur a dessiné avec le plus grand soin la carte de la Colonie Hollandaise, indiquant exactement la situation de la Forteresse "Amsterdam," des trois moulins, de toutes les établissements des premiers colonistes. Il cite leurs noms. Une de ses annotations nous donne l'exacte date de ce plan; mentionnant cinq places de la compagnie qui ont été non-occupées pendant quelque temps, il en dit: "waervan nu a^o 1639 weeder 3 bewoont worden" ("dont 3 sont de nouveau habitées maintenant, a^o 1639"). Cette carte, comme celles qui suivent, méritent une reproduction, d'autant plus parce que les deux seules cartes générales de la Nouv. Néerlande, antérieures à celle-ci, savoir celle reproduite par O'Callaghan et celle de De Laet (1630), offrent toute autre chose que la nôtre. Voir *Asher, List of Maps and Charts of New-Netherland* page 7.

No. 688 of this catalogue describes the West-Indische Paskaert as follows:

West-Indische Paskaert . . . vertonende . . . alle de Zeekusten van Afrika en Amerika begrepen in 't Octroy bij de E. E. H. M. H. Staten-Generael . . . aende generale West-Indische Compagnie. Amsterdam chez Anthoine Jacques sur l'eau au Matelot." (vers 1625). Très grande et belle carte imprimée sur peau de vêlin et coloriée. Très grand fol. [Flor.] 20,—

Carte fort-intéressante et de toute rareté, publiée comme le titre l'annonce à l'occasion de l'Octroy donné par les Etats Généraux à la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales. Nous n'avons jamais rencontré un autre exemplaire.

[2] Second series, Vol. 28, 1911, p. 1032.

opportunity for studying this very important collection, and was permitted to have photographs made of the "Manatus Map" (C. Pl. 41), probably the first survey ever made of Manhattan Island, and of the "Castello Plan" (C. Pl. 82), the earliest known plan of New Amsterdam, and the only one which is known to have survived from the Dutch period.

It was a great surprise to find in Italy such an extensive collection of Dutch-drawn maps, plans, and views, of countries that had no particular connection with Italy. A very natural explanation, however, presented itself. During the years 1667-9, the Tuscan hereditary prince, Cosimo de' Medici, made a trip through England and Holland, accompanied by Prince Corsini. A beautifully executed manuscript account of this trip (no doubt an official MS.) is preserved in the Biblioteca Laurenziana in Florence. From this account it appears that the principal purpose of the trip, so far at least as Holland was concerned, was to visit the studios of the great painters, whose renown had reached Italy, and to buy examples of their pictures. At The Hague the princes visited the palace of Johan Maurice, late Governor of Brazil, and Cosimo took a deep interest in everything that was shown to him relating to the Indies.[1]

There are two other manuscripts which relate to this voyage of Cosimo's, one by Cosimo Prie, the other by Filippo Corsini. In these manuscripts it is recorded that from June 28 to July 11, 1669, the prince spent his time in Amsterdam, "examining many curiosities from the Indies, of which he secured a goodly number." [2] After his return the prince maintained a correspondence with his friends in Holland on the subject of the acquisition of pictures and other objects.

From these facts, it appears very probable that the drawings now preserved in the Villa Castello were taken home from Holland by this Prince Cosimo de' Medici, in 1669, or possibly were ordered at this time and delivered somewhat later, and, as several of the Castello drawings are duplicates of those at The Hague or in the Frederik Muller Collections, the idea naturally suggests itself that the prince saw and admired a set of these drawings in some collection or studio in Holland, and ordered a similar set to be made for him. As two of the Castello maps are in a poor state of preservation, it is likely that others have succumbed altogether to the ravages of time. We may also surmise that a third set was made, as Dr. Wieder found in the State Archives at The Hague still other duplicates—of one map three contemporary copies.

The drawings belonging to these various collections are all very similar in technique and in general presentation, and were apparently made in the same atelier, or under the same direction, so that none should be distinguished as original, as opposed to others which must then be considered copies. An interesting fact in connection with the set at The Hague is that the last maps in the volume are unfinished.

From internal evidence, as well as for other reasons, which we shall examine presently, we may assume that none of these drawings was made much later than the

[1] P. 106 of the Laurenziana MS.

[2] . . . il qual tempo consumò in vedere diverse Curiosità dell' Indie . . . Di esse S. A. si fornò in buon numero . . . " See: H. Geisenheimer, *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Niederländischen Kunsthandels in der zweiten Hälfte des XVII. Jahrh.* in: *Jahrbuch der Kgl. preussischen Kunstsammlungen*. Vol. XXXII. Berlin, 1911, p. 34, et seq.

year 1669, when Cosimo visited Holland, and we find several which, by their representations, we know indicate conditions as they existed between 1655 and 1660. The New Amsterdam plan, for example, is almost certainly a copy of the lost Cortelyou plan or survey which was made in the summer of the latter year (see Chronology and Appendix, III); a view of the Cape of Good Hope depicts the state of the Dutch settlement in 1655;[¹] and a map of Guyana has a reference to Otto Keye, who published his plans for colonisation in 1659.[²]

The paper on which the maps at The Hague are drawn, as well as that used for those in the collection sold by Frederik Muller & Co. and for the maps in the Villa Castello, is of the variety which was first used in Amsterdam, for official registers, beginning with the year 1652; and Mr. J. W. Enschede, a well-known authority on ancient papers, has established the fact that this variety was made in Angoulême.[³]

We may, therefore, assume that these various copies were made between the years 1652 and 1670; and as the technique of all is so similar, and as we know that some of them could not have been made before 1660—the Prototype View, for example, has *Nieuw Iorx* in the title, and must, therefore, date from after 1664—and those in the Villa Castello probably not after 1669 or 1670, it is a fair assumption that they were all made between 1660 and 1670, probably in the later half of this period. It is clear, also, that most, if not all, of the drawings were copied in Holland from originals, many of which were of much earlier date.

In Frederik Muller & Co.'s catalogue (*Bibl. Pos humus*), 1887, preceding No. 713, the statement is made that one of these maps (the HARRISSE copy of the Manatus Map) bears the name of Joannes Vingboons as author, to which statement is added the claim that this Vingboons accompanied Johan Maurice of Nassau to Brazil, and that this collection was made especially for the West India Company. We must take these last two statements for what they are worth, as no proof is offered to substantiate them, and as, moreover, we have not been able to find, either in literature or in the available documents, any facts to confirm them. Possibly the statement that the maps were made for the West India Company may owe its origin to some indication on the original binding, a supposition which is suggested by the fact that in a letter of Frederik Muller & Co. to Mr. Henry HARRISSE, dated December 28, 1886, which letter Dr. WIEDER saw in the HARRISSE Collection, the statement is made that the binding is stamped with a cypher, *probably* composed of the initials of the West India Company—G. W. C.—which statement is made with more positiveness in a subsequent letter.

The statement as to Vingboons's authorship of one of the maps of the Posthumus Collection is in accord with the facts, but it does not necessarily follow that all of the drawings of this collection were made by him. Furthermore, the date 1639, assigned in the Posthumus Catalogue to several of these maps, is certainly not found upon them. Dr. WIEDER has examined over two hundred drawings belonging originally to this extensive collection, among them the following described in the Posthumus

[¹] Information received personally from Prof. E. C. Godé Molsbergen, an authority on South African history.

[²] G. M. Asher, *Bibliographical and Historical Essay on Dutch books and pamphlets relating to New Netherland*. Amsterdam, 1854-67, p. 11.

[³] *Papier en papierhandel in Noord Nederland, gedurende de XVIIe eeuw*, in: *Tijdschrift voor boeken bibliotheek-
wezen*. Antwerpen, 1909, Vol. VII, p. 175.

Catalogue: California (No. 707), two maps of Florida (No. 710), the Manatus Map (No. 713), the Minuit Map of the Hudson River (No. 714), a similar map of the Delaware (No. 715), the Minuit Map of New Netherland (No. 716), the map of the West Indies by Joannes Vingboons (No. 933), three maps of Cuba and a view of Havana (No. 952), and one of St. Domingo (No. 985), all of which belonged to the Harrisse Collection and were bequeathed by his will to the Library of Congress, and also a map of "St. Catalina Sant Andero ende Mosquitos" (No. 948), a map of Jamaica, and a map and two plans or views of Porto Rico (Nos. 968 and 977), which last are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris. All of these drawings, according to the Posthumus Catalogue, should bear the date 1639, but, as a matter of fact, not one of them is dated.

On the Manatus Map, it is noted that some abandoned farms were again occupied "in the present year of 1639," which date is of course copied from the lost original. Thus, from the circumstance that one map bears the name of Joannes Vingboons, the conclusion is drawn that they were all made by him, and he is assumed to have been an official surveyor of the West India Company, apparently without any proof or evidence; and from the fact that the date 1639 is found on one map, they are all assigned to that year.

Moreover, this very catalogue contains drawings, evidently belonging to the same series, but with different dates and bearing the names of other authors. A plan of Mexico (No. 913), for example, has the name of Comte de Trasmonte; a view of Acapulco (No. 914) that of "A. Boot, Ingenero"; the map of St. Catelina, etc., cited above (No. 948), has the name of Andries Isaacs, and a map of St. Thomé (No. 993), that of Abraham Jacopsen Wis, etc. Furthermore, the date 1628 is found on the plan of Mexico (No. 913), and on the map of St. Catelina (No. 948).

The assertion that Vingboons was an official surveyor of the West India Company is also rendered unlikely by the fact that a large collection of similar drawings is known depicting the settlements of the East India Company, and we know very well that collaboration between these two companies did not exist. Lastly, a search, undertaken by Dr. de Hullu among the documents in the Rijksarchief relating to the West India Company, failed to disclose any reference to his name.

The only known map inscribed with the name of Joannes Vingboons is now the property of the Library of Congress, and belongs to the Harrisse bequest. It is a chart of the West Indies, entitled: "De Eylanden en Vastelanden van Westindiën, Beschreven door Joan Vingboons" (The Islands and Mainlands of the West Indies, described by Joan Vingboons), and depicts the Atlantic Coast from Chesapeake Bay to Guyana, including also the Pacific Coast of Central America. This chart is a somewhat modified copy of an engraved map of the same region by Hessel Gerritsz, entitled: "De Eylanden ende vastelanden van Westindiën op de Noordzee" (The Islands and mainlands of the West Indies along the North Sea).^[1] The maps of Hessel Gerritsz, who was the official cartographer of the West India Company at the time of its incorporation, in 1621, bear dates as late as about 1631, which date occurs on a map of the Caribbee Islands.^[2] Vingboons omits some names found on Hessel

[1] Copy in Leyden University Library, Collection Bodel Nyenhuis.

[2] Copy in Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale.

Gerritsz's map, and what he adds is mostly taken from the map of North America which appeared in the 1638 edition of the Janssonian Atlas. This map by Vingboons appeared also in print as a "Caarte van Westindiën, soo vaste landen als eylanden," etc. (Map of the West Indies, mainlands as well as islands), and was published in Amsterdam by G. Valck and P. Schenck, who flourished about 1690-1700. This printed edition, which may be a second state with the address of Valck and Schenck added, resembles the manuscript closely, but is much augmented. It has the superscription: "Joan Vinc: Boons facit et excud"; from which it appears that Vingboons not only drew but also engraved the map himself. We know Vingboons also as the engraver of a map of "Schieland in 1650,"[1] and of a work on the architecture of the city of Amsterdam, described and published by his brother Philip, in 1648;[2] and, finally, there exists, among the drawings at The Hague, a fine water-colour view of Batavia, which has the inscription: "Ioan Vinckeboons inv." [3]

From the above facts, it is evident that, except for the *view* just mentioned, Vingboons's authorship can be proved only in connection with one drawing of the entire collection, and even in this case only as a copyist of Hessel Gerritsz, or of a map derived from his, perhaps from an unknown engraved edition; and there is absolutely no justification for naming him as the surveyor of the maps of Manhattan Island, although it is possible that, as a draughtsman, he made copies of them in Holland.

This apparently erroneous, or at least entirely unproved, assumption of Vingboons's authorship, which appeared first in the Posthumus Catalogue, has been somewhat extensively copied in recent literature. Henry Harrisse himself falls into this error, and, curiously enough, mentions only once, and then casually, the map of the West Indies, which is really by Vingboons.[4] In the text of G. Marcel's *Reproductions de cartes & de globes relatifs à la découverte de l'Amérique*, [5] the Manatus Map is ascribed to Vingboons, and is described as follows (translated):

The most ancient plan of New York which is known does not date from an earlier period than 1640 [1639]. It belongs to Mr. H. Harrisse, who obligingly lent it to the American Exhibition organised in 1892 at the Bibliothèque Nationale, in the catalogue of which it figures under No. 277. This manuscript plan, which was bought by the author of the *Bibliotheca americana vetustissima* from the librarian Muller of Amsterdam, was drawn by Joan Vingboons for the Dutch West India Company. It is undoubtedly one of the most precious pieces which we possess on the history of the United States, and up to the present time it has been completely unknown. It has for title: *Manatus gelegen op de noot rivier*, and measures .68 x .45 m. It shows the entrance to the Hudson, which is called the *noort rivier*, the isle of the States, the isle of Manhattan, at the southern extremity of which rises fort *Amsterdam* with two windmills, a little island with a third mill—the one which today bears Fort Columbus—and another island—the one on which has been erected Bartholdi's statue. On a branch of

[1] *Het hooge Heemraed schap van Schielandt* . . . in *Coper gesneden en Geteekent* door J. Vingboons . . . Tot Rotterdam, Gedrukt by Abraham van hoorn . . . [1684]. A copy in the Königliche öffentl. Bibliothek of Dresden, Germany, press mark: Hist. Belg. A 134 m^u.

[2] *De voornaamste Gebouwen van Amsterdam*, 1648.

[3] Frederik Muller & Company's catalogue *Geographie-Voyages Cartographie*, 1911, under item 4014, describes a View of Batavia, 42 by 94½ centimetres, engraved by Julius Mülh. This view, which is signed "I. Vinckeboons," formed part of a collection of maps, views, etc., belonging to the house of Van Keulen, and is probably an engraved copy of this water-colour.

[4] *Discovery of North America*, p. 612.

[5] Paris, 1894, p. 25.

Hudson River, called today the *East river*, not far from where the East River Bridge now stands, the name *Helle gadt* can be read. As for *Long Island*, on it there are scattered, as on Manhattan, farms and plantations, along side of which can be read reference numbers, which give us, in a table pasted in the right-hand corner of the map, the names of forty-five emigrants around 1640.

In the notes on *The Lowery Collection*, published by P. Lee Phillips, Washington, 1912, under Nos. 120 and 121, the so-called "Vingboons maps" from the HARRISSE Collection are described, in accordance with the manuscript titles which HARRISSE added to them, and from the catalogue of the exhibition held in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris, in 1892, where this map is briefly referred to under No. 277; to which description Mr. Phillips has added some remarks on Vingboons.

It is not clear what Lowery means by his remark "There is a collection of this map-maker in the King's private library, Madrid, I believe." This note, apparently written from memory, may perhaps refer to Philip Vingboons's book on architecture, and not to maps by Joan Vingboons. A very thorough search, made in connection with the present work in the King's Library, did not bring to light anything of this kind. As Lowery states that he did not see the HARRISSE maps, he could not, by comparison, have recognised as Vingboons maps those which did not bear his name; and we know that only one map has that name, and that in 1913 this map was still in the HARRISSE Collection.

In the printed catalogue of the maps belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale (*nouveau fonds*), four maps mentioned above are ascribed to Vingboons. These maps all come from the Posthumus Collection. Henry Vignaud, also—in his recent biography of HARRISSE—associates Vingboons's name with the map of Manhattan Island.[¹]

[¹] Henry HARRISSE, *Étude biographique et morale*. Paris, 1912, p. 23.

II

THE MANATUS MAPS
THE FIRST SURVEY OF MANHATTAN
ISLAND

1639

PLATES

41-42-a

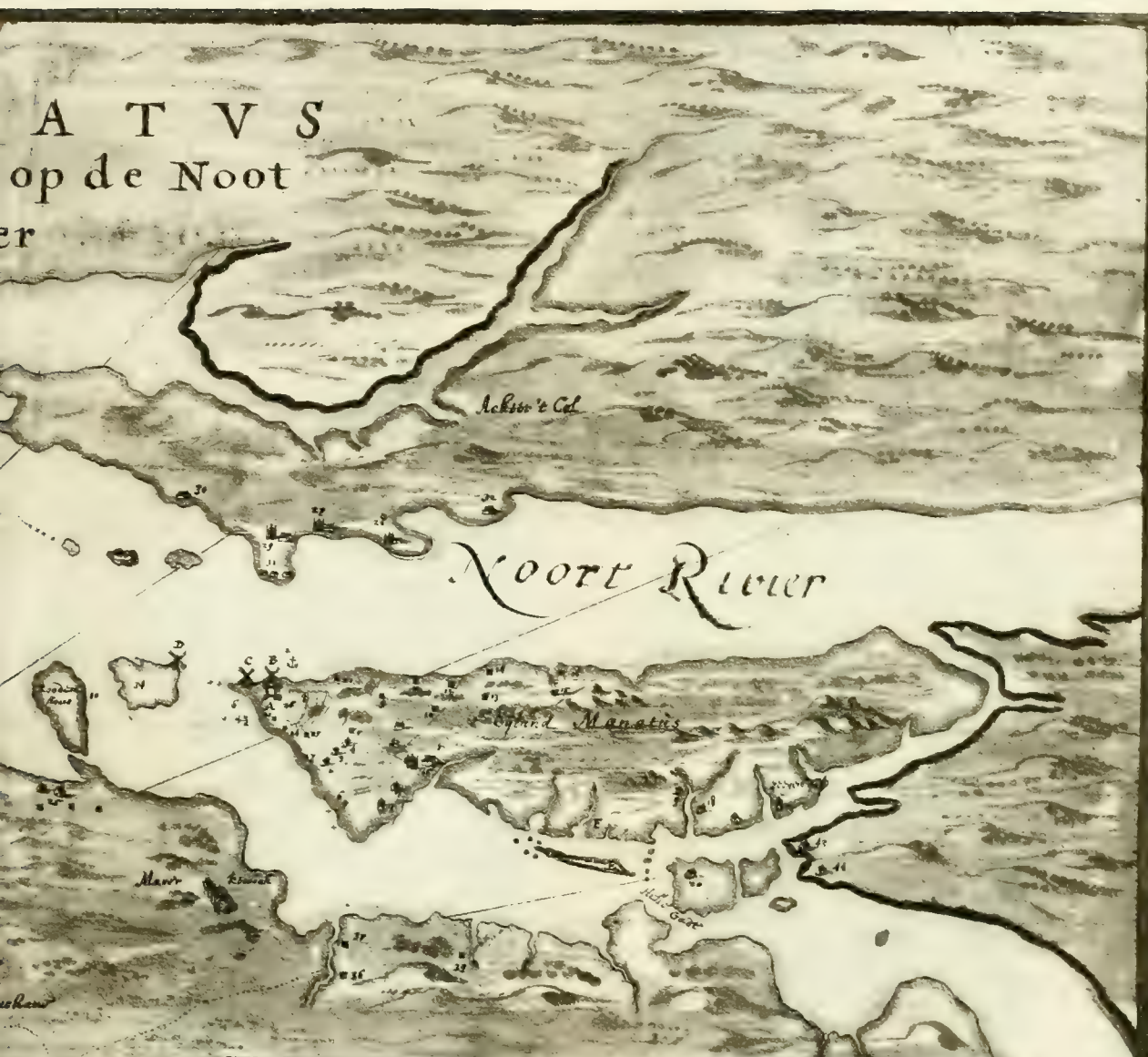








A T V S op de Noot er



Afwysing der doornaemse Plaetsen op de MANATVS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Comp. Bouwvrg met Ede Troffel
lyck Huys | 20. Bouw van Twillie in't killegat | 37. Plant van Gegooggeten |
| 2. ryff uersallen Bouwvrgen vande | 21. Bouw van Tenkane | 38. 3 Edeur van googgeten |
| 3. Comp die sedich staen waer van
na 1639 weder 36 weent van | 22. Bou van Ketoni du Turk | 39. Plant van Clarynorman |
| 4. Plantage van Tenet lunders | 23. Bou van Jan Clatten | 40. Bou van Dierck de norman |
| 5. Plantage van Bre Jan | 24. Plant van David de Provost | 41. Bou van Ceyn |
| 6. Plantage van Jan Eyck | 25. Plant van Hendrick de Ingder | 42. Begonen Bou van Peter Breder
in syn eigryp toe e goefst 18
van Rivier tot e hooge sant |
| 7. Plantage van Twillie | 26. Plant van Tynen Tenf | 43. Begonen Bou van Jonas Bromick |
| 8. Plantage van Doord backer | 27. Bou van van vorse | 44. Plant van Peter Schonefijn |
| 9. Plant van M. 161 de Noelina | 28. d | 45. Plant van de Ingder |
| 10. Plant van Tomas Dets | 29. Bou van Jan Everts | |
| 11. Plant van Jan van Rotterdam | 30. Plant op de lator Hoek | A. e Bre Amsterdam |
| 12. Plant van Hendrick Pitters | 31. ryf Plant op Pouches Hoek | B. Coeren Moelen |
| 13. Bouwvrg van Boer Backer | 32. Plant van Maerghen | C. Saag Moelen |
| 14. Plant van Jacob Cellar | 33. Plant van David de Dierck | D. Saag Moelen |
| 15. Bouwvrg van Coris van
Thien hoort | 34. noete Eglan met Ede Plant
van Twillie | E. e Quartier dand Swart
de Comp Plava |
| 16. Bouwvrg van leen onangel | 35. Bouwvrg van 3 Plant van
Pann backer | |
| | 36. 2 plant en 2 bou. van 300 feet
Gevest met 2 van syn Geest | |





DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

41-42-a

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

41-42-a

C. PLATE 41

DE MANATVS. OP DE NOORT RIUIER
(The Manatus Map—Castello Copy)

Manuscript on paper (mounted
on canvas), in colours, which
are considerably faded by
time and the influence of light.

24 $\frac{7}{16}$ x 17 $\frac{1}{16}$

Date depicted: 1639.

Date of drawing: Probably
1665-70.

Owner: The Italian Government; preserved in the Villa Castello, near Florence.

An anonymous Dutch map of Manhattan Island and its surroundings, including Staten Island, Sandy Hook, the New Jersey coast, a portion of the mainland on the north side of Harlem River (the Bronx), and the west end of Long Island. On the map are indicated the Fort and mills belonging to the West India Company, the bouwerries or farms of the early settlers, and all the important topographical features. A key, or list of references, is also given, which will be found printed in full under "Topography."

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

It was not until some years after the original Minit Maps had been made, and when the little settlement was entering its 'teens, that the Dutch settlers, or perhaps the home government, undertook a careful and detailed survey of the island of Manhattan, which survey was laid down in a map of the island and its immediate surroundings, drawn at a comparatively large scale—the first special map of Manhattan Island. This survey—the Manatus Map—includes the island of Manhattan, the western part of Long Island, Staten Island, Sandy Hook, the Upper and Lower Bays, Newark Bay (Achter kol), and the Jersey shore, as well as a large part of the present Bronx County.

This wonderful document, which can be definitely assigned to the year 1639, is the starting-point in a study of the topography of New York City, taking us back to the days of its infancy. There is, perhaps, no other city in the world, having equal claims to antiquity, that can boast such a record of the early years of its existence. On it can be seen the farms occupied by the first settlers on the site where now New York proudly rises, and the very names of the occupants of each are given. The survey was evidently intended, primarily, to show the large concessions or bouwerries, as it contains no indication of the little settlement clustering about the Fort, which we know from Michaëlius, Wassenauer, and other contemporary sources, had by this time begun to assume the aspect of a quite respectable village. The farms or homesteads were built after the Dutch fashion, and were mostly simple houses, called on the map "plantages." Even among those of a better class, called "bouwerij," there is only one on Manhattan Island that boasts the usual appendages of

a Dutch farm of the period, although there are others of this type on the opposite bank of the Hudson and on Long Island. These farmsteads consisted of a house, used in common by the settler's family and the cattle, and an outbuilding, or open-sided cover, for the hay, called "hooischelf," or "berg" (hay-rick or mound), just the same combination as is still encountered in many parts of Holland. There were but few established roads on Manhattan Island, and no market-place, only the Fort, the dwellings, or farms, and two mills,—a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Another saw-mill is seen on Nooten (Governors) Island.

The original of the Manatus Maps has doubtless long since perished, and its existence is known to us only through the two almost identical copies here reproduced, which were made probably about 1665-70 (see Introduction). It is evident that both copies were drawn from the same original, and that one is not copied from the other, for there are variations and omissions on both which cannot otherwise be explained. The copy preserved at the Villa Castello, near Florence, is, in most respects, better than that belonging to the Harisse Collection, now in the Library of Congress. The fortunate preservation of these two independent copies make it doubly sure that the original map contained exactly the same material, and nothing more.

The date of the original, as we have seen in the Introduction, may be definitely assumed as 1639, from the fact that the six bouweries of the Company are shown upon it, and that to five of these, collectively, the remark is appended: "Five bouweries of the Company, three of which are *now* (*anno 1639*) again occupied."

The impulse which led to the making of this map was, no doubt, one of the first results of the new "conditions" issued by the Directors of the West India Company in 1639, whereby the fur-trade, which up to this time had been reserved by the Company, was thrown open to the settlers.[¹] This action produced a new influx of colonists, which was of vital importance to the Dutch settlement, since the English were advancing more and more from the East, and in the West the Swedes had (in 1638) begun to settle on the Delaware.[²] It is a fair assumption that the original map was sent over to Holland to show the effects of the new regulations, and with the hope of promoting further emigration. It is interesting to observe that several buildings are indicated in the key as being in course of construction.

We have seen that the assumption that Joannes Vingboons was the author of the map is without justification, and probably erroneous. The map itself contains nothing to suggest the name of its author, and it would be mere speculation to connect it with any name,[³] although we can state, without fear of contradiction, that the unknown surveyor, whoever he may have been, was the first who made an actual survey of Manhattan Island, and that he fulfilled his task in a very satisfactory manner.

One of the first things that strikes us when we examine the map is the fact that the early settlers did not confine themselves to Manhattan Island, but occupied also Nut Island, Long Island, Staten Island, the mainland north of the Harlem River, and the shores of New Jersey opposite Manhattan Island. This fact is strong corroborative proof that the survey had an official significance.

We know from these maps and from other sources that the complex aggregation of cities which in our day surrounds the mouth of the Hudson existed already, in embryo,

[¹] *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, pp. 80-81.

[²] *Ibid.*, p. 79.

[³] The prominent local surveyors of the time are referred to in Chapter VI of the Cartography, under the Janssonius-Visscher Map and its surveyors. The author can hardly have been Andries Hudde who, Riker records, spent the winter of 1638-9 in Europe.

at this early period; although it is a noticeable fact, and one of importance, that, even in the vicinity of the Fort, the situation of the farms or plantations does not yet suggest any general idea of concentration. It was only after the Indian War of 1643 that the inhabitants of Manhattan Island learned, at the cost of much bloodshed, the importance of community life, and concentration for mutual protection. This war did much to convert the colonists into town builders. The Manatus Map shows them still, to a considerable extent, an unorganised group of settlers, in which each individual lived by and for himself.

From a comparison of the maps with data contained in the documents of the period, we shall see that, in most respects, they are accurate and trustworthy.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

C. PLATE 42

MANATVS GELEGEN OP DE NOOT [sic] RIUIER

(The Manatus Map—Harrisse Copy—often referred to as the Vingboons Survey)

Manuscript on paper, in colours. 26½ x 17¾

Date depicted: 1639.

Date of drawing: Probably
1665-70.

Owner: Library of Congress (Harrisse bequest).

Anonymous Dutch map, giving approximately the same representation as the foregoing (Pl. 41), and having the same references. The Castello and Harrisse copies of the Manatus Map were evidently made in the same studio, about 1665-70, from the same original, which, as we know from internal evidence, must have been made in 1639. There are some small differences in the inscriptions on the two maps, from a study of which it is evident that, in most respects, the copy preserved in the Villa Castello gives a more accurate representation of the original than does the Harrisse copy.—See Topography.

The colours are distributed as follows: The country is coloured green; the coast-line is shaded in blue; the islands and portions of the mainland have coloured contours—yellow or rose; the roofs of the houses are red and blue, and the whole map is surrounded by yellow and red lines.

The water-mark, which can be made out with difficulty, is a coat of arms with a fleur-de-lis. Following the word "Riuiet" of the title, some word has, apparently, been erased. The entire map is covered by a network of crossing lines, scratched *à froid*.

This copy of the Manatus Map is briefly described by G. Marcel, in his *Reproductions de cartes & de globes relatifs à la découverte de L'Amérique du XVI^e au XVIII^e siècle* (see *ante*, Introduction). It is also referred to under No. 713 of the Posthumus Catalogue (see Introduction), and under No. 277 of the *Catalogue des Documents Géographiques*, etc., exhibited at the Bibliothèque Nationale in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, G. Marcel, Paris, 1892.

It is reproduced here photographically for the first time. A small free hand outline sketch appeared in the French paper *L'Illustration*, for July 2, 1892 (the Columbian Celebration issue of that periodical).

VARIATIONS IN NOMENCLATURE, ETC., ON THE MAPS [1]

GENERAL TITLE

Castello

De Manatvs. op de Noort Riuer
[The Manatus on the North River]

Harrisse

Manatvs Gelegen op de Noot Riuer
[erasure]
[Manatus lying on the North River]

REFERENCES ON MANHATTAN ISLAND

Note that No. 14, on the North R., occurs twice,
west of 13 and west of 15

No. 18 (south), No. 19 (north). Note, however,
that the descriptions of these farms in the key
are, by transposition, respectively, made to
agree in substance

No. 23 (with house)

No. 42 (no writing)

No. 45 (with house)

The island unnamed

No. 18 (north), No. 19 (south)

Lacking, but called for in the key

Number lacking, but has zeegendal

Number lacking, but has the house

t Eyland Manatus

REFERENCES ELSEWHERE THAN ON MANHATTAN ISLAND

Achter Col

No. 20 (on both Ward's and Randall's Islands)

No. 33 (on Staten Is.)

konyne Eylandt

Wichquawanck

Rooden Hoeck

No. 35 (south of Rooden Hoeck)

Erroneously, Achter 't Col

Number lacking on Randall's Island

Number lacking, but mentioned in the key.

Conyné Eylant

Wich Quawanck

Rooden houc

Erroneously written, No. 25 (note that 25 is also
on Manhattan in both maps)

Dit fatzoen van Huysen Bewoonen de Wilden
Keskachaue

Mareckewich

No. 38 (under 37)

Dit fatcoen Huysen Bewoonen wilden Keskachaue

Marec [space] kewich

Erroneously written, No. 36 (see the real 36 in
dotted heart line, to the south-east)

No. 40 (with house)

Hellegat

Number lacking, but called for in the key

Helle Gadt

VARIATIONS IN NOMENCLATURE, ETC., IN THE KEYS [1]

BOUWERIES AND PLANTATIONS [2]

Castello

Aenwysing der Plaetsen op en om Manatus.

[Indication of the places on and in the neighbour-
hood of Manatus.]

1: Comp̃. Bouerij met een treffelyck Huys

Harrisse

Aenwysing der voornaemste Plaetsen op de
Manatvs.

[Indication of the principal places on the Ma-
natus.]

Nº. 1 Comp̃ Bouwerij met Een Treffelleyck Huys

[1] For the purpose of easy comparison, the tables of references and the other inscriptions found on the Castello and Harrisse copies are here literally transcribed, and the variations in nomenclature, etc., both on the maps and in the keys, are noted. Translations of the references are given later, under the detailed descriptions.

[2] The principal difference between the bouweries and the plantations seems to be that the former were fully developed farms, with cattle, etc., whereas the latter were probably confined to the raising of tobacco or other crops. The author has recently learned of the forthcoming publication of a hitherto unrecorded letter, written by Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, and said to throw new light upon the original bouweries. See forthcoming Holland Society *Year Book*, 1916, and *Chronology*, 1638.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\}$ vyf vervallen Boueryen vande Comp̃ ledich
 staan waer van nu A^o 1639 weder 3 Be-
 woont worden

- 7: Plantage van Tomas sanders
- 8: Plantage van Out Jan
- 9: Plantage van Jan pietersen
- 10: Plantage van 't willer
- 11: Plantage van Boerebacker
- 12: Plantage van M^o Lesle, De nevesinx
- 13: Plañ. van Tomas Betts [Beets?]
- 14: Plañ. van Jan van Rotterdam
- 15: Plañ van Hendrick pietersen
- 16: Bouerij van Boere Backer
- 17: Plañ. van Jacob van Collaar
- 18: Boũ. van Loein ontangle
- 19: Boũ. van Cornelis van thienhooouen
- 20: Boũ. van Twiller in't Hellegat
- 21: Boũ. van senikant
- 22: Boũ. van Antonij du Turck
- 23: Bou van Jan claessen
- 24: Plañ. van David de Provoost
- 25: Plañ. van Hendrick de snyder
- 26: Plañ. van Tymen Jansen
- 27: Boũ. van van vörst
- 28: vanheyndrick vā vorst
- 29: Boũ. van Jan Everts
- 30: Plañ. op Jan de Latershoeck
- 31: dry plañ. op pouels Hoeck
- 32: Plañ van Maerynes
- 33: Plan van Daudit pieters
- 34: nooten Eylañ. met een plan vā twiller
- 35: twe beginsels eñ 3 Plañtage van Panne-
backerij
- 36: twee Boũ eñ 2 Plañ. van wolfert Gerrits met
2 van Syn Consoorten
- 37: Plañ. van gegoergesyn
- 38: dry plañt.
- 39: Plañ. van claes de Noorman
- 40: Boũ. van dirck de Noorman
- 41: Boũ. van Cosyn
- 42: Begonnen Boũ Poelem pietersen is syn
Begryp soo veer 't met stip is Afseset vāñ
Rivier tot 't hooge sant ende genaemt Zee-
gental
- 43: Begonnen Bou van Jonas Brom
- 44: Plañ. van pieter de schoorstinveeger
- 45: Plañ. van snyder
- A: 't Fort Amsterdam
- B: Cooren Moolen
- C: Saeg moolen

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \right.$ vyff vervallen Bouweryen vande Comp̃ die
 ledich staen waer van nu @^o 1639 weeder
 3 bewoont word̃

- 7: Plantage van Tomes Sanders
- 8: Plantage van Out Jan
- 9: Plantage van Jan Pietersz
- 10: Plantage van Twiller
- 11: Plantage vāñ Boere baecker
- 12: Plañtā. van M^o Lesle de Neve Sinx
- 13: Plantā van Tomas Bets
- 14: Plantā van Jan van Rotterdam
- 15: Planta van Hendrick Pietersz
- 16: Brouwery vāñ Boere Backer
- 17: Plañtā van Jacob van Collaar.
- 18: Bouwē va Cornelis van Thienhoooven
- 19: bouwerij van Loen ontangele
- 20: Bouw van Twiller in't hellegat
- 21: Bouw van Senikant.
- 22: Bou van Antoni du Turck
- 23: Boũ van Jan Claesen
- 24: Plañ van Davit de Provoost.
- 25: Plañ van Hendric de Snyder
- 26: Plañ van Tymen Jansz
- 27: Boũ van van vorst.
- 28: v
- 29: Boũ van Jan Eeverts
- 30: Plañ op de Laeter Hoeck
- 31: dry Plañt op Poueles Hoeck
- 32: Plañ van Maeryenes
- 33: Plañ van Davidt Pietter
- 34: nooten Eylañ met Een Plan van Twiller
- 35: twee begiñ eñ 3 Plantā vāñ Pannebackerij
- 36: 2 plañ eñ 2 boũ. van wolfert Geritsz met 2
van Syn Consoř
- 37: Plañt van Gegoergesyn
- 38: 3 Plan van gegoergesyn
- 39: Plantā van Claes norman
- 40: Boũ van Dieryck de Norman
- 41: Bou van Cosyn
- 42: Begonen Boũ van Poelen Pietē in Syn
begryp Soo 't gestipt is vāñ Rivier tot 't
hooge Sant
- 43: Begonen boũ van Jonas Bromck
- 44: Plantā van Pieter Schorstinvē
- 45: Plantā vande Snyder
- A: 't Fort Amsterdam
- B: Cooren Moolen
- C: Saeg Moolen

D: Saag Moolen

D: saeg Moolen

E: varckens Eylandt

E: [Lacking, but shown on map]

F: 't Quartier van de swarten de Comp̃ slaven

F: 't Quartier vande Swartē de Comp̃ Slaven

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DATA

NATURAL FEATURES

Manhattan Island, as represented on the Manatus Maps, is somewhat too broad in proportion to its length; yet its salient features are well delineated. The point of Corlaer's Hook is exaggerated, as is the run of water north of it—Stuyvesant's Creek—which, draining the salt meadows, enters the East River at about 18th Street and First Avenue.

Following the contour of the shore, northward, one comes to Kip's Bay, at about 34th Street; the indentation opposite the southern extremity of Blackwell's Island is Turtle Bay, between 45th and 48th Streets, with the Mill-stream falling into it. The next rivulet is the Saw-kill, which enters the river near the foot of 74th Street. The larger creek, between the reference numbers 18 and 19 on the map, is Montagne's Kill, later Benson's Mill Creek, or Harlem Mill Creek. Its mouth is at the foot of 108th Street. The deep indentation just to the south is the Bay of Hellgate.

The kill to the south of Kuyter's house (42) seems to have been deeper and wider in 1639 than in recent times; Randel's Map, of 1819, shows it as a sluggish stream, draining salt meadows and entering the East River at 124th Street. The cape at the north end of Kuyter's peninsula formerly bore the name Gloudie's Point, a corruption of the name of Claude Le Maistre; it was later known as Bussing's Point. It is properly laid down upon the Manatus Map, and its position with relation to Devoe's Point, on the Westchester shore, agrees perfectly with the modern map. The last inlet corresponds with the mouth of Sherman's Creek, between Dyckman and Academy Streets.

The two creeks penetrating the Westchester mainland are Cromwell's, called by the Indians "the Kill of Mannepies," and Mosholu or Tippet's Brook, which drained Van Cortlandt Lake into the Spuyten Duyvil.

The only stream on the North River side is the Great Kill, near the foot of 42d Street, between the two reference numbers 14. The cove further north, rather deeply indenting the shore-line near 96th Street, was later called Striker's Bay.

The area covered by the Fresh Water (Collect) and by the marshes to the east and west of it is clearly defined, between reference numbers 7 and 9, as are the high hills forming the ridge or back-bone of Manhattan. The islands in the East River are approximately correct in outline and location.

ROADS, ETC.

The earliest mention found in the records of roads on Manhattan Island is in 1638 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 6, 13); the second reference (on page 13) being to the "Strand" road, which coincides with the broken line on the Manatus Maps from No. 41, past Nos. 10 and 12, to the strand of the North River. Not until July 13, 1643, do we begin to find mention of the public wagon-road.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 368; 1645, *ibid.*, 370; 1647, *ibid.*, 374. Reference to the "three corners of the inner wagon road" appears in a calendar entry under date of February 17, 1646.—*Ibid.*, 370. The road to the Company's brewery is mentioned October 6 and 24, 1646 (*ibid.*, 372), and the Sapokanican wagon-road March 12 and 13, 1647 (*ibid.*, 372, 373); although the road to Sapokanican, as already noted, was known as early as 1638—as the Strand road.

The Harrisse copy of the Manatus Map (C. Pl. 42) shows the roads in dash lines,

quite unlike the dotted lines which, according to a statement in the text on the Maps, are used to indicate the boundaries of the farms.

The lower road, indicated between Nos. 4 and 41, was without doubt the Bowery Lane, and formed part of "the wagon-road to Sapokanican." It turned westward at Cosyn Gerritsen's bouwery, passing Van Twiller's, and reaching the Hudson River at Lesley's plantation (12). It was the old road over the Sand Hills (Zantberg), nearly on the line of Astor Place, and continued north through Greenwich Lane and west to the river along the line of the old road shown north of Gansevoort Street on the Maerschallck Survey of 1762, among the Warren papers in N. Y. Hist. Society.

The two roads which seem to spring from about the head of the Mill Creek (Benson's) intersected that stream near the present Eighth Avenue and 122d Street. The one turning to the north can be plainly identified as a section of the later Kingsbridge Road, as far as 155th Street, where it turned easterly below the hill to Sherman's Creek. The road which turns towards the east was doubtless the old Indian trail spoken of by Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 190), [1] and was probably the earliest road in the village of Harlem. It reached the river just south of 125th Street, and "lay about east and west" till it met the north branch of Montagne's Kill, where it joined the longer road—i. e. Harlem Lane. Its western end long preserved its identity, as Benson's Lane. These two roads evidently followed the earlier dotted lines bounding the bouwery of Jochem Pietersen Kuyter.

The hayricks, shown in connection with reference numbers 1, 27, 28, 29, and 35, are exactly like the one in the early views, which has so often been mistaken for a belfry. Their form is most clearly shown on the Harrissee copy. In contemporary Dutch records these were called "berghen."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 10, 46.

The anchors on the maps seem to have been intended to define the limits within which anchorage was allowed, or were, perhaps, meant to show good holding-ground for ships.—See Chronology, 1647, July 4, and 1656, August 11.

On the Harrissee copy, a line drawn in pencil (which does not appear very clearly in the reproduction) extends from the anchorage just inside of Sandy Hook to a point west of "Rooden houc," where it divides into two lines, one of which, passing to the west of Governors Island, ends at the anchorage in the North River, near the mill lettered B, the other, passing between Governors and Long Islands, ends at the anchorage on the other side of the point, in the East River, each of which locations, as already mentioned, is designated on the maps by an anchor. These lines evidently indicate the usual courses followed by ships in approaching and leaving the city.

REFERENCES—BOUWERIES AND PLANTATIONS *

(C.) 1: Comp̃. Bouerij met een treffelyck Huys

(H.) N^o 1 Comp̃ Bouwerij met Een Traffelleyck Huys

([The] Company's Bouwery with an excellent house)

Bouwery No. 1. This bouwery, often referred to as "the Noble Company's Great Bouwery," was bounded westerly by the Bowery Road (present Fourth Avenue), from about Stuyvesant Street to 17th Street; by the Bloomingdale Road (modern Broadway) to 23d Street, and by the Eastern Post Road, which turned diagonally north-east across the present Madison Square, from the corner of 23d Street and Broadway to 30th Street and Lexington Avenue. Its north boundary was the line of the Kip's Bay farm at about 30th Street, which it followed easterly nearly to Second Avenue; the line then

[1] All references to Riker's *History of Harlem*, unless otherwise specified, are to the 1881 edition.

*Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding, a few of the accents, etc., occurring in this section, were incorrectly transcribed from the list on pp. 184-86, where they are correctly given.

turned south-easterly to the river at First Avenue and 24th Street; then along the river-bank to a line in continuation of Stuyvesant Street, and so back to the Bowery Road.

Bouwery No. 1 was leased to Van Twiller, April 22, 1638, for 250 Carolus guilders per annum, and one-sixth of the produce.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 7. According to Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw's report, of March 22, 1639, of the buildings erected during Van Twiller's administration, there were, on farm No. 1, at that time, a dwelling-house, a very good barn, a boat-house, and a brewery covered with tiles.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 16; *Albany Rec.*, I: 81. The plantation consisted of sixty morgen (one hundred and twenty acres), and was deeded to Stuyvesant, March 12, 1651, for 6,400 guilders (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 54), and confirmed in his possession by Governor Nicolls, November 6, 1667.—*Patents*, III: 140 (Albany). The kill or creek to the north of it, bounding it in that direction, is plainly visible on the Ratzer Map, of 1766-7, between the Stuyvesant and Watts estates; on the Randel Map, of 1819, it enters the river near the foot of East 18th Street.

The "Treffelyck Huys" upon this bouwery was successively the residence of Minuit and Van Twiller, and stands on the Manatus Maps where later was erected the mansion called "Petersfield," in the area now bounded by 15th and 16th Streets, First Avenue and Avenue A.

Without doubt, Van Twiller was in possession of this bouwery in 1632. In a letter from Kiliaen van Rensselaer to Coenraet Notelman, dated July 20, 1632, he says: "I wish, now that the farm of *minuit* has been granted to my nephew *wouter van Twiller*, that you might get that of *Bylvelt*, and also that I might get the surplus young stock of both, . . ."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 213-14.

- (C.) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 vyf vervallen Boueryen vande Compⁿ ledich staan waer van nu A^o 1639^[1] weder 3 Bewoont worden

(Five run down bouweries of the Company, remaining idle, whereof now, in the year 1639, 3 are again occupied.)

- (H.) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 vyff vervallen Bouweryen vande Compⁿ die ledich staen waer van nu a^o 1639 weeder 3 bewoont word

(Five run down bouweries of the Company, which stand [stood] idle whereof now, A^o 1639, 3 are again occupied.)

These bouweries, except No. 6, were all on the east side of the wagon-path, or the old Bowery Road, north of the later Division Street and south of the Great Bouwery.

In a deposition, dated April 16, 1639, Jacob Stoffelsen, overseer, aged about thirty-seven years, Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, house-carpenter, aged twenty-seven years, and Tymen Jansen, ship-carpenter, aged thirty-six years, jointly declare:

that it is true, that in the year 1638, the twenty-eighth day of March, being the day on which William Kieft arrived here in the ship the *Haring*, said Director Kieft did find. . . five farms without tenants thrown in commons without one single creature remaining in property to the Company, all having been disposed of in other hands.—*N. Y. Hist. Society Collections*, 1841, p. 279.

The West India Company originally laid out six bouweries.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 5, 6, 19, 20. Isaac de Rasieres, writing in 1628, says that four of them lay "along the River Hellgate, stretching to the south side of the island," and that numbers 1 and 2, the "hindermost farms," were the best.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 104. His location of them is correct. No. 1, the Great Bouwery (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 7, 16, 18); Barent Dircksen's Farm, next south (undoubtedly No. 2, though not so called in the patent); and No. 3, Bylevelt's Bouwery (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 225-9, 317-18), all reached the

[1] It is this reference which fixes the date of the original of the Manatus Maps.

river and marshes, and later were included in the Stuyvesant farm. Nos. 4 and 5 extended only from the Bowery Road to Van Corlaer's Great Plantation (17), which intervened between them and the river, or to a line nearly coinciding with Attorney or Ridge Street; while No. 6, although it lay behind Van Corlaer's Hook, had the river to the south of it.

In view of these well-known facts, it is evident that the numerals 2, 3, 4, and 5 do not occupy their proper places on the Manatus Maps. No. 6 is in its true position. Nos. 5 and 4 should lie north of No. 6, between the road and Van Corlaer (17). Nos. 3 and 2 should range themselves with No. 1 on the river-shore, above 17. Probably No. 1 was the original No. 2. The farms numbered 6, 5, 4, and 3 were all granted by number, between 1645 and 1647.—*Liber GG*: 120, 129, 134, 195 (Albany). It has not been found possible satisfactorily to account for these curious errors on the Manatus Maps in any other way than by supposing that they are the result of carelessness in copying the original, an opinion that is strengthened by our knowledge of other errors in numeration occurring on the two copies.

Bouwery No. 6 was occupied by Wolphert Gerritsen van Couwenhoven before November 15, 1639, when a lease from Director General Kieft to Abraham Pietersen Gorter, for a term of twenty years, was recorded.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 26. Later, on March 18, 1647, the director and council granted the land, amounting to twenty-eight and one-half morgen, or about fifty-seven acres, to Cornelis Jacobsen Stille.—*Liber GG*: 195 (Albany). It afterwards became part of the Harmanus Rutgers Farm, which lay south of Division, east of Catharine, and west of Montgomery Street. The house shown on the maps is not far distant from the site of the later Rutgers mansion, afterwards owned by William B. Crosby.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXIII: 21.[¹]

(C.) 7: Plantage van Tomas sanders

(H.) 7: Plantage van Tomes Sanders

Tomas Sanders, or Sandersen, of Amsterdam, the smith, received a grant from Director Kieft, near Werpoes, in the year 1638.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 14. Werpoes was the name given by the Indians to a locality north of the Fresh Water (the Collect). The plantation was later called "the Malle smits berch" (Mad Smith's Hill).—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 45, 51. This hill was a considerable elevation, at what is now the intersection of Grand and Mulberry Streets, and was later variously known as Bayard's Mount, Mt. Pleasant, and Bunker Hill. It was fortified during the American Revolution. The Smith's Hill property was granted, in 1697, by Governor Fletcher, to Col. Nicholas Bayard.—*Patents*, VII: 130 (Albany).

Although Sandersen owned several lots on Manhattan Island (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 368, 369), he is never found on the East River shore, nor near the outlet of the Fresh Water. The locality marked 7 on the Manatus Maps was not his, but was granted to Tymen Jansen by Director Kieft, on July 3, 1640.—*Hoffman's Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of N. Y.*, II: 231. Judge Hoffman in this place quotes the year erroneously as 1654. *cf. ibid.*, 216. Jansen's widow married Govert Loockermans.—See Land Mark Map.

Thomas Sandersen received a grant, September 14, 1645, of a lot for a house and garden at the present north-east corner of Beaver Street and Broadway.—*Liber GG*: 102 (Albany). This ground-brief probably confirmed an earlier occupation by the smith. The location bears exactly the same relation to the north-east bastion of the Fort that the number 26 does on the maps.

[¹] Unless otherwise specified, all libers of conveyances referred to are in the office of the Register of New York County.

Attention is called to the fact that the designations on the maps, Nos. 7 and 26, to Tomas Sanders and Tymen Jansen, respectively, are in exact reversal of the known and recorded grants to these settlers. The coincidence is striking, and perhaps significant.

(C.) 8: Plantage van Out Jan

(H.) 8: Plantage van Out Jan

It would seem as though the surveyor had here confused Old Jan^[1] with Jan Jansen Damen, to whom Director Kieft leased two parcels of land in this vicinity, April 19, 1638, for a term of six years.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 1. A fuller transcript of this Dutch record is contained in Bulletin, *Bibliography* 46, issued by the N. Y. State Education Department, Albany, 1910:

The larger of which has thus far been used by the blacks, and is situated on the east of the road, [being bounded] on the north by the said Jan Damen, on the south by the esplanade of the fort, and on the east by Philip de Truy; and the smaller situated to the north of the company's garden and to the south of the said Jan Damen, extending from the road to the river.

This second parcel was granted, on the expiration of the lease, to Cornelis Groesens, January 10, 1645. The part east of the road was parcelled out to various settlers even earlier. This land covered Trinity church-yard and the land about opposite on the east side of Broadway.—See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto.

(C.) 9: Plantage van Jan pietersen

(H.) 9: Plantage van Jan Pietersz

The settler here alluded to was Jan Pietersen van Housem, a Danish immigrant, whose death occurred before May 17, 1644 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 88), and whose widow, Elsje Jans, was again married on July 3, 1644.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. The Jans relationship is interesting here. Van Housem's descendants, spelling their name variously Van Husem, Van Hoese, and Van Huse, mortgaged this property, in 1711, and sold part of it March 13, 1721, to Anthony Duane and others.—*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 228-33. In the Warren Papers (in the N. Y. Hist. Society), there is an original deed from Catherine Van Huse to Maritje Mandevil, dated January 16, 1723 (4), for about four acres of this land. This plantation and plantations Nos. 10, 11, and 12 were bounded easterly and northerly by the road of which our present Greenwich Avenue forms a part, and which curved out to the river above Gansevoort Street. They were bounded south probably by the Manetta water to its outlet near Charlton Street.—See Randel's Map of Farms (Pl. 86).

(C.) 10: Plantage van 't willer

(H.) 10: Plantage van Twiller

Wouter van Twiller had a patent for one hundred morgen of land in 1638 (*Liber GG*: 23, Albany), later called a tobacco plantation, "near Sapohanikan on the North river with palisades around it."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 3, 13, 19. In a report to Oliver de Lancey, Esq., by Jacob Goelet, dated December 21, 1762 (De Lancey Papers, in N. Y. Hist. Society),

[1] The very well-known tract called "Old Jan's Land" lay north of the Predicant's Bouwery (the Preacher's farm, No. 21), and its true position on the Manatus Maps would be southward of No. 11 and westward of No. 9. "Old Jan" was the popular designation of Jan Celes, Seles, Seals, or Seales (as his name is variously spelled), an Englishman, who came to New Netherland as early as November 25, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 65. He was dead before August 9, 1645, when his wife, Marij Robbertszen, was married to Thomas Grijdij (Grady).—*Marriages in Reformed Dutch Church, New York*, in *Collections N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Soc.*, 1890, p. 13. On April 3, 1647, Tonis Nysen received a patent for the "plantation formerly occupied by Jan Celes, adjoining rev. Everardus Bogardus's land, and the negroes' plantation."—*Liber GG*: 208 (Albany); *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 374; cf. also 99.

it is stated that this land "was engaged to him (Van Twiller) before 7 June, 1629."^[1] The tract was bounded north by the road from the Strand along Jan van Rotterdam's land. The grant expressly provides that "all such roads and foot-paths as already run through this land shall continue there for the use of the inhabitants." This bouwery lay some distance west of the Bowery Road and south-west of Greenwich Lane. It was leased to Thomas Hall in 1641 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 35-6), and later became a part of Sir Peter Warren's large estate.

(C.) 11: Plantage van Boerebacker

(H.) 11: Plantage van Boere baecker

(Plantation of farmer baker)

This settler's name was Barent Dircksen Swart, baker, from Noorden. There is a deed of record from Barent Dircksen, baker, to Gerrit Jansen from Oldenburch and Volckert Evertsen (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 23) of a "plantation heretofore occupied by said *Barent Dircksen* bounded Southerly by the plantation of Mr. *Fiscock*, and Northerly by Mr. *Lesley*," which, on May 14, 1638, was leased by Dircksen to Cornelis Jacobsen, Sr., of Mertensdyk and Cornelis Jacobsen, Jr.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 1.

In all probability, this was the bouwery called "Wallensteyne." On May 14, 1639, Dircksen leased "Walenstein" to Gerrit Jansen and Volckert Evertsen.—*Ibid.*, 8. On February 23, 1640, he had an action in the provincial court against Gerrit Jansen, to enforce the sale of a farm which Jansen refused to accept on the ground that "he was drunk when he bought it."—*Ibid.*, 70. "Walensteyn" was leased again by Dircksen, August 26, 1643, to Bout Fransen.—*Ibid.*, 19. This bouwery, being south of Lesley's, occupied the land now in the vicinity of Christopher Street and the Hudson River.

(See notes under No. 16, another bouwery belonging to Barent Dircksen, the Boerebacker.)

(C.) 12: Plantage van M^o Lesle, De nevesinx

(H.) 12: Plantā. van M^o Lesle de Neve Sinx

This was Lesley's plantation. The land was deeded December 17, 1638, by one Edward Wilson, an English inhabitant, to "Francis Lastley," also called Mr. Lesle de Neve-Sinx, Lesley, or Leslee.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 4; cf. also 66. Lesley was dead by August 24, 1643, when curators were appointed over his estate (*ibid.*, 23); and his plantation was sold to Michael Jansen, August 14, 1646. The original deed may be found in the De Peyster Papers, in the N. Y. Hist. Society. It was confirmed by Governor Nicolls, June 19, 1667.—*Idem.* Michael Jansen sold the tract, amounting to twenty-five morgen, to Harmen Smeeman, May 4, 1653.—*Liber HH*: 31 (Albany).

(C.) 13: Plañ. van Tomas Betts [Beets?]

(H.) 13: Plantā van Tomas Bets

This name is sometimes written Beets and sometimes Bets. No record has been found of this settler's possession on Manhattan Island. He died before April, 1641, when his widow, "Nanne," entered into a marriage contract with Thomas Smith, altered by a new contract of December 14, 1642.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 15. The grant to Ariaen Pietersen van Alckmaer, No. 15, bounds south by Jan Virginyes (undoubtedly Jan Vinge). In September and October, 1667, land in the same locality as the Betts plantation was patented to Jan Vinge and three associates by Governor Nicolls.—*Patents*, II: 97, 111 (Albany).

[1] The Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions was passed June 7, 1629.—*Laws & Ord.*, N. Neth., 1-10. The reference in the report to de Lancey above cited appears to indicate that the grant to Van Twiller was "engaged to him" before the act should become operative.

(C.) 14: Plañ. van Jan van Rotterdam

(H.) 14: Plantā van Jan van Rotterdam

Jan Cornelissen van Rotterdam was a settler of good family, as is shown by the fact that he and his brother, Adriaen Cornelissen, were both designated as "Joncker," in a power of attorney made September 4, 1662, by Jan Cornelissen's daughter, Maritje, then the wife of Cornelis van Langevelde, appointing Andries Jeremiassen Spieringh her agent to recover her father's estate in Holland.—*Van der Veen's Records*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 25-6.

Jan Cornelissen had occupied a plantation on Long Island before May 17, 1639.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 20-21. On July 7, 1639, a lease was made by Volckert Evertsen and Gerrit Jansen to Willem Willemsen for a plantation on the North River "heretofore occupied by Jan van Rotterdam and at present by Barent Dircksen Swart."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 8. This was in all probability a portion of No. 14 on the Manatus Maps.

In the Indian uprising of February, 1643, Jan van Rotterdam was killed, and on August 31, 1643, his widow, Aeltje Jans van Bremen, married Pieter Collet.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. She died in 1645, leaving three children, whose affairs seem to have been managed from Holland; the Amsterdam Chamber, by a resolution of April 25, 1652, authorising a grant to Claes Jansen Backer of land "formerly in the possession of Jan van Rotterdam."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 277. The three children, Jan, Marretie, and Cornelis, were "bound out" and, on May 11, 1657, were in the care, respectively, of Cornelis Jansen Clopper, Isaac Kip, and Evert Duyckingh, three well-known burghers of New Amsterdam, with whom they had lived "for a longer or shorter period."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 32-3.^[1]

The lower farm was granted to Allard Anthony and Paulus Leenderts van der Grift, February 16, 1662.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 234. This tract, called 53 morgen, became vested in Jellis Jansen Mandeville, June 21, 1679.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 474; *Liber B*: 185. It lay between 14th and 24th Streets, Eighth Avenue and the Hudson River. It later became known as the Yellis Mandeville Farm.

The upper plantation at the Great Kill—the stream which fell into the Hudson River near the foot of 42d Street—is surrounded by a dotted boundary line, which seems to enclose the valley of the Kill. It lies, generally speaking, between 37th and 47th Streets, west of Tenth Avenue. The house stood near the spot where Robert Burrage Norton afterwards built, on the bank of the river near 43d Street. The topographical situation may be noted on Randel's Map of Farms (Pl. 86).

(C.) 15: Plañ van Hendrick pietersen

(H.) 15: Planta van Hendrick Pietersz

Hendrick Pietersen van Wesel, nicknamed in the records "Kint in 't Water" (Child in the Water), is found in New Netherland as early as January 13, 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 5. On February 3, 1640, he deeded his plantation, "against the Reed valley beyond Sappokanican," to Adriaen Pietersen, "from Alckmaer" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 27-8; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 12), and the latter received a patent for it, dated April 13, 1647.—*Liber GG*: 212 (Albany). This land lay just south of the Great Kill. Its approximate location was from 34th to 38th Street, west of Eighth Avenue.

[1] A manuscript translation by O'Callaghan of the records of the Orphanmasters Court is preserved in the City Clerk's Library, and bears the title: *Minutes of the Orphan Court of the City of New Amsterdam in New Netherland From its Erection in 1655 to 1668*. Another translation, by Berthold Fernow, has been published in two volumes by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. A calendar of the original Dutch Minutes has also been made, by Dingman Veerdesteg, and may be found in the *Holland Society Year Book* for 1900. All these translations have been cited in the present work.

(C.) 16: Bouerij van Boere Backer

(H.) 16: Brouwery van Boere Backer
(Bouwery of farmer baker)

This settler was Barent Dircksen van Noorden, who was in New Netherland as early as January 1, 1632.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 193. His widow married Harmen Smeeman, who, on April 2, 1647, obtained a grant from Kieft of her first husband's estate, which lay on the East River, "bounded North by the Noble Company's Great Bouwery."—*Patents*, II: 139 (Albany); *Liber GG*: 207 (Albany); *Liber HH*: 26 (Albany). It contained twenty-three morgen, four hundred and eighty-six rods.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 374. In the reference last quoted it is stated that it lay north of the Company's Great Bouwery. This is an error.

Smeeman afterwards sold this farm to Willem Beeckman, April 1, 1653 (*Liber HH*: 26, Albany); Beeckman transported (conveyed), in 1656, to Stuyvesant, who was confirmed by Nicolls in its possession, November 6, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 139 (Albany). It thus became a part of the Stuyvesant estate.

(See also No. 11, another farm belonging to Barent Dircksen, the Boore-backer.)

(C.) 17: Plañ. van Jacob van Collaar

(H.) 17: Plantā van Jacob van Collaar

This was Jacob van Curler, or Corlaer. Under the latter variant, the grant was made to him of this land by Van Twiller and council before 1638. Corlaer's plantation is mentioned on October 19, 1645, as lying in front of Leendert Aerden's plantation, which latter included Bylevelt's bouwery, or farm No. 3.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 370. B. Fernow, in a footnote to the deed to Leendert Arentsen (Aerden), dated May 18, 1639, also describes Corlaer's Hoek as lying near farm No. 3 of the Company.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 19, 21. On September 28, 1640, Van Corlaer executed a lease of his plantation at the East River, "with the contiguous Hook, called, in the Indian language, Nechtanc," to Willem Hendricksen and Gysbert Cornelissen.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 14. Later (February 22, 1652), he deeded this property to Willem Beeckman, and it was confirmed by Governor Nicolls to Beeckman, August 10, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 90 (Albany).

This plantation was about seventy-six acres in extent, and lay along the East River from Houston Street around Corlaer's Hook; it was irregular in shape and reached west as far as Attorney Street.

When the Company's farm No. 5 was leased to Harmansen, on May 18, 1639, it was described as having been formerly occupied by Jacob van Curler.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 22-3.

(C.) 18: Boñ. van Loein ontangle

(H.) 19: boūwerij van Loen ontangele

These two names are corruptions of La Montagne. The designation on the maps is Montagne's Point. It is described in an Indian deed of August 20, 1669, as "the Point named Rechawanis, bounded between two creeks, and hills, and behind, a stream which runs to Montagne's Flat; with the meadows from the bend of the Hellegat to Konaande Kongh."—*MS. Harlem Records*, II: 80; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 287-8. This last word is derived from *ko*, a fall or cascade, and *ononda*, a hill; *kong* signifying an elevated place or locality. The two creeks were the Kill of Rechawanis (Benson's Mill Creek), which bounds the point on the north, and another stream to the south, draining the meadows and emptying into the Bay of Hellgate, which stream is not depicted on the Manatus

Maps, but is very clearly shown on Randel's Map, of 1819 (Pl. 86). The stream, or *fonteyn*, as the Dutch called it, "behind" the point, was the boundary stream which the Manatus Maps show between the Flats and the Point.

Here, at Konaande Kongh, Hendrick de Forest built his house; but before it was quite finished, he died, July 26, 1637 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 382), and De la Montagne completed the structure.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 136, 143. Its true location is established for the first time from its indication on the Manatus Maps. In 1636, De Forest had obtained from Van Twiller the grant of one hundred morgen of land on the flats called by the Indians Muscoota, and later known as, Montagne's Flats.—*Ibid.*, 140. Muscoota was the low ground west of the creek, not numbered on the Manatus Maps, but lying north of No. 18 and west of No. 19. In 1639, De Forest's widow married Andries Hudde (Record in City Archives at Amsterdam, quoted by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, in *A Walloon Family in America*, II: 357), who, on July 20, 1638, had received from Kieft the earliest recorded ground-brief on Manhattan Island.—*Liber GG*: 21 (Albany). Not until June 24, 1638, had the director-general and council, upon a petition from the freemen, resolved to give titles to the farms.—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 16; see also Chronology. The plantation having been sold to satisfy some claims against the De Forest estate, Jean de la Montagne bought it, October 7, 1638, at a public vendue held in the Fort, paying 1,700 guilders.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 146; cf. *Liber GG*: 216 (Albany). He then procured a patent from Kieft, May 9, 1647 (*ibid.*, 216), which covered not only De Forest's original farm of one hundred morgen on the Flats but also the point called "Rechawanis," which it carefully describes, reciting that it had all been "occupied by Hendrick Foreest, deceased."

The fact that De Forest's house stood on the Point, Rechawanis, and not on the flat lands, Muscoota, verifies this recital. Hitherto, it has been assumed that De Forest's holdings covered only the one hundred morgen afterward patented to Hudde. Riker says (p. 209) that La Montagne was the original grantee of the Point. This early map shows authoritatively that the pioneer settler of Harlem, Hendrick de Forest, was in possession of both the Point and the Flat.

La Montagne, August 20, 1669 (old style), obtained from the Indians a release confirming him in the possession of the point named Rechawanis.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 287-8.

The house of De Forest, later Montagne's, stood on the high ground near McGowan's Pass, now in Central Park, which site was fortified during the War of 1812. Its approximate location was west of Fifth Avenue at 107th Street. The *fonteyn* still feeds the Park lake.

(C.) 19: Boñ. van Cornelis van thienhooen

(H.) 18: Bouwēr va Cornelis van Thienhooen

Cornelis van Tienhoven, well known as the book-keeper of the Company in 1633, and provincial secretary, April 1, 1638, *vice* Andries Hudde.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 25, 27.

This locality was known as the "Otterspoor," and also as Van Keulen's Hook (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 20, 386, 387), and consisted of one hundred morgen, originally granted about 1636 to Jacob Van Curler. It is admirably shown on Riker's map, in his *History of Harlem*, p. 620. Van Curler leased it, on May 18, 1638, to Claes [Cornelissen Swits] (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 1), and some time prior to January 24, 1639, deeded the property to Cornelis van Tienhoven, who, on the last-named date, leased to Claes Cornelissen Swits and Jan Claessen Alteras the bouwery "previously occupied by Jacobus van Curler, and situated opposite Johannes la Montagne's bouwery, called Vredendael."—*Ibid.*, 5. The deed made by Van Curler to Van Tienhoven is undated, but is included between two items,

dated May 12 and May 16, 1639, in the Register of the Provincial Secretary (*ibid.*, 7), which may indicate that the deed was not registered until some months after the sale of the farm to Van Tienhoven. But Van Tienhoven soon (August 22, 1639) deeded the farm to Coenraet van Ceulen, of Amsterdam, Holland.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 365; *Liber GG*: 31 (Albany).

Jurian Hendricksen, of Osnabrugh, on December 6, 1642, contracted to build a house for Director Kieft at the Otterspoor.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 20.

A patent to Van Tienhoven was recorded in July, 1645 (*Liber GG*: 100, Albany), evidently for the purpose of perfecting Van Ceulen's title. The creek separating Nos. 18 and 19, called by the Indians the Kill of Rechawanis, was later successively known as Montagne's Kill, Harlem Mill Creek, and Benson's Mill Creek. It entered the river at about 108th Street.

(C.) 20: Bou. van Twiller in't Hellegat

(H.) 20: Bouw van Twiller in't hellegat

(Bouwery of Van Twiller, in the Hellegat)

(Note: On the HARRISSE copy, only the larger island [Ward's] has a reference number.)

These islands in the East River (Hellegat) were granted to Van Twiller by an Indian deed acknowledging transfer, cession, surrender, and conveyance "to and for the behoof of *Wouter van Twiller*, Director General of New Netherland, the two islands, situate in the *Hellegat*, of which the larger [Ward's Island] is called *Tenkenas* and the smaller [Randall's Island] *Minnahanonck*, lying to the west of the larger, with all the action, rights and privileges, etc., etc. Done on the *Island Manahatas*, this 16th of July 1637. Jacob van Corlaer, Jacus Benteyl, Claes van Elslant."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 5.

In the *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, Dutch*, p. 364, where this deed, called "Patent," is calendared from *Liber GG*, p. 18, O'Callaghan gives the names thus: "the largest called Waerttenkenas, and the smaller Minnahanock," a variation from the same record as given above by Fernow. De Voe, in *The Market Book*, p. 15, says that Van Twiller, in July, purchased two islands at Hell Gate, now known as Randall's and Great Barn Islands, in which he is correct. In a "Return of Wouter Van Twiller's Property in New Netherland" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 18), we learn the acreage of these two islands, thus: "Two islands in the *Hellegat* on the larger one of which *Barent Jansen* is farmer; the larger island contains about 100 morgens of land [200 acres]. The other about sixty morgens [120 acres]." This record, signed by Thomas Hall and George Homs (Holmes), is dated March 22, 1639. The property of Van Twiller on these islands is listed, and includes "1 dwellinghouse."

Ward's Island, formerly Great Barn Island, had an area of about 232 acres in 1807.—Map No. 2, Register's Office. Randall's Island now has an area of 177 acres.—Tax list, 1915. This latter island has been much enlarged by city improvements.

On Ward's Island, the Manatus Maps show a house, which confirms the statement made in March, 1639, and quoted above.

In a letter of instructions from the directors at Amsterdam to the director and council of New Netherland, dated March 21, 1651, the following passage occurs: "*Wouter van Twiller* is not satisfied with absorbing Nut Island and Hellgate, but he is endeavouring to appropriate and make himself master of the Catskill; . . ."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 134.

Following this, the ordinance of July 1, 1652, was passed, annulling Van Twiller's purchase of Nutten Island, the island in Hellgate, Red Hook, and the flats on Long Island.—*Ibid.*, 130-4.

(C.) 21: Boŭ. van senikant

(H.) 21: Boŭw van Senikant

This expression is clearly a corruption for *Bou van Predikant*, i. e., Bouwery of the Preacher. The minister here meant is Domine Everardus Bogardus.[1]

This bouwery of thirty-one morgen, or sixty-two acres, was granted by Van Twiller, in 1636, to Roeloff Jansen and his wife Anna; on July 4, 1654, Stuyvesant confirmed the grant to Annetje Jans Bogardus, widow of Everardus Bogardus (*Liber HH*, 2: 13, Albany); and it was confirmed to the heirs of Anneke Bogardus by Nicolls, March 27, 1667.—*Patents*, IV: 28 (Albany).

Roeloff Jansen, from Masterland (Marstrand, on the coast of Sweden), arrived in New Amsterdam, May 24, 1630, in the ship "Eendracht" (Unity) with his wife, Annetje Jans, and three children. He was a farmer on De Laet's Burg, in Rensselaerswyck, and was appointed a schepen, July 1, 1632. He had been dismissed from his farm, or had given it up, in 1633, and had probably left the colony by 1634.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 281, 805-6. By September 21, 1637, he was dead (*ibid.*, 351-2) and, in March, 1638, his widow made an ante-nuptial agreement with Rev. Everardus Bogardus (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 19), to whom she must have been married before August 12, 1638, as he received on that date power of attorney as her husband.—*Ibid.*, 3.

This farm, long known as the Dominie's Farm, extended from a line midway between Warren and Chambers Streets on the south to Broadway on the east and the Hudson River on the west. Its north line was irregular, extending from about Spring Street to Wooster, then following a southerly winding line around Kalck Hoek until it reached Broadway again, at a point north of Reade Street. Anneke Jans died at Albany. Her will is dated January 29, 1663.—*Book of Notarial Papers*, in the County Clerk's office, 296 (Albany).

On March 9, 1671, the heirs of Anneke Jans made a deed of the property to Francis Lovelace, the royal governor, thus vesting the property in the Crown.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 181.[2] The government remained in possession until 1705, when Edward, Viscount Cornbury, then captain-general and governor of the Province of New York, acting for Queen Anne, granted the Dominie's Bouwery to Trinity Church, on November 23d of that year.—*Patents* VII: 338 (Albany).

(C.) 22: Boŭ van Antonij du Turck

(H.) 22: Bou van Antoni du Turck

The farm of Antony Jansen, of Salee or Fez (Fees or Veas) in Morocco, called, on account of his having embraced Mohammedanism, "the Turk."

He is mentioned as early as April 29, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 1.

[1] The grant to Teunis Nyssen of the land on the north reads in part thus: "A certain plantation formerly occupied by the deceased Jan Celes . . . extending on the south side from the land and valley appertaining to Everhardus Bogardus, Predicant."—*Liber GG*: 208 (Albany).

[2] The volume referred to as *Liber B* was formerly in the office of the Register, from which it disappeared about twenty years ago. A complete transcript had been made, however, by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and by the aid of this transcript it has been possible to trace the original Dutch volumes used by the translator who compiled *Liber B*. Pages 1 to 73 of *Liber B* correspond, deed for deed, with those recorded in a book of Dutch conveyances in the City Clerk's Library, endorsed: *Burgomasters & Schepens 1663 To 1665* (No. 5 on back of volume). Pages 74 to 206 correspond with a book of Dutch deeds in the Register's private office, unendorsed, but with the memorandum: "Begun in 1665 & Ends in 1672." A manuscript translation by Dr. L. Bendikson accompanies this volume. Another translation, by O'Callaghan, is in the City Clerk's Library, and is endorsed: *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers in the City of New York from June 1665 to December 1672*.

The deeds recorded in the Dutch volume, *Burgomasters & Schepens 1663 To 1665* (pages 1 to 73 of *Liber B*), were also translated by O'Callaghan, and may be found in two volumes in the City Clerk's Library, entitled, respectively: *Deeds and Conveyances of Real Estate in the City of New Amsterdam 1659-1664*, etc. (pp. 286-381), and *Mortgages of Lots and Tracts of Land in the City of New York and New Orange 1664-1675* (pp. 1-57).

The position of this number on the Maps seems to correspond with the early transport to Van Fees (date unknown) of land which was re-granted to Govert Loockermans, September 15, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 158 (Albany). The land lay on the east side of the Ditch (Broad Street), and extended from the present Stone to South William Street.

Antony Jansen owned also, at this time, another farm on Manhattan Island, bounded westerly by Hendrick Jansen, tailor, and easterly by Philip de Truy. This upper farm he deeded, on May 7, 1639, to Barent Dircksen (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 20; cf. also p. 24). Van Tienhoven declared that, on June 7th, there were on the bouwery 12 apple, 40 peach, and 73 cherry trees, as well as 26 sage plants and 15 vines.—*Idem*.

This plantation was afterwards granted to the provincial secretary, Cornelis van Tienhoven, June 14, 1644, for the recital of which ground-brief, see *Patents*, II: 113 (Albany). It lay north of Maiden Lane and east of Broadway.

(C.) 23: Boñ van Jan claessen

(H.) 23: Boñ van Jan Claesen

(Note: No. 23 does not appear on the Harrisse copy of the Manatus Map, although mentioned in the Key.)

No record has been found of this occupation, and it is therefore impossible to attribute any location to the bouwery. The settler referred to may be Jan Clasen (Klasen) Damen, who is mentioned as early as 1642.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 20. There appears, however, to have been also a Jan Claessen, without the "Damen."—*Ibid.*, 48; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 379.

In 1651, the directors at Amsterdam say: "We have now fully agreed on this subject [in regard to Stuyvesant's request for the grant of the Great Bouwery] with *Jan Jansen Damen*, acting in your [Stuyvesant's] behalf, as you will see by the contract of sale sent over with *Jan Claessen Damen*."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 137. This would seem to indicate some relationship between Jan Jansen Damen and Jan Claessen Damen. De Vries, also, mentions Jan Claessen Damen.—*Jameson's Nar. N. Neth.*, 226.

(C.) 24: Plañ van David de Provoost

(H.) 24: Plañ van Davit de Provoost

This farm, sold by the director and council to Govert Loockermans and Cornelis Leendertsen, March 26, 1643 (*Liber GG*: 47, Albany), was described "as the same is fenced in by David Provoost." There is an earlier reference to this occupation, in the ground-brief to Philip De Truy, dated May 22, 1640, the land granted being bounded "to the fence of David Provoost."—*Ibid.*, 34. Irregular in shape, this bouwery lay between Park Row, the East River, Pearl, and Ann Streets.—See Land Mark Map.

Purple (*Geneal. Notes of the Provoost Family*) states that David Provoost, youngest son of Johannes, came to New Amsterdam in 1624, returned to Holland, married, and came back to New Amsterdam in 1634.

On January 5, 1640, he was appointed "commissary of provisions" and a "tobacco inspector" (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 70), but was dismissed the commissaryship on August 23d of the same year.—*Ibid.*, 72. On February 16, 1640, he leased his plantation and house to Thomas Broen.—*Ibid.*, 12; cf. Innes's *New Amsterdam and Its People*, 338-40. On August 16, 1641, he was living on Long Island (Brooklyn) (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 16), and before May 16, 1656, he was dead.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 17.

(C.) 25: Plañ van Hendrick de snyder

(H.) 25: Plañ van Hendric de Snyder

Hendrick Jansen, the tailor. His land lay along the East River south of Maiden Lane,

along the south side of which his palisadoes ran; his south line was near Pine Street, or adjoining the line of Tymen Jansen. The grant to him is not of record, but he is found in New Amsterdam as early as April, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 1. On August 26, 1641, he deeded to Maryn Adriaensen a "house, barn and arable land, except the brew house, and kettles therein. . . ." (*ibid.*, 16), and on the next day (August 27th), Adriaensen deeded the arable land situate in the Smith's valley to Jan Jansen Damen.—*Ibid.*, 16. Apparently, Damen received a second deed from Adriaensen on September 20, 1642.—*Ibid.*, 20, 21, 27. The brew-house and dwelling Jansen deeded, on November 24, 1642, to Willem Adriaensen, cooper (*ibid.*, 20), but delivery of the house had not yet been made on April 1, 1643.—*Ibid.*, 21. We find that Jansen deeded to Burger Joris (probably in 1644) a house, garden, and brewery on Manhattan Island.—*Ibid.*, 29.

Hendrick Jansen, the tailor, for slanderous remarks concerning Director Kieft, was sentenced, on November 27, 1642, to make a humble apology or be banished for six years and, in addition, pay a fine of 300 guilders. Jansen must have preferred banishment to retraction, for, on June 17, 1643, he was allowed to remain in the country to settle his affairs only until the sailing of the "Prince Maurice." Notwithstanding this, on January 20, 1644, he received a patent for a lot near the Fort, on the East River.—*Ibid.*, 83, 84, 85, 368.

The numbers 24 and 25 on the Manatus Maps should be transposed, inasmuch as the property of Provoost lay north of that of Hendrick Jansen, and not south, as shown.—See Land Mark Map.

(C.) 26: Plañ van Tymen Jansen

(H.) 26: Plañ van Tymen Jansz

This is evidently Tomas Sandersen's grant at the north-east corner of Broadway and Beaver Street.—*Liber GG*, 102 (Albany); see notes on No. 7.

(C.) 27: Boũ van van vōrst

(H.) 27: Boũ van van vorst

This is the location of the house built at Pavonia by Cornelis van Vorst.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16. In 1632, we find him director or chief officer of Paauw's patroonship of Pavonia (later Comounepau, Gemoenepau, or Communipaw, a part of the present Jersey City).—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 304, *et seq.*; De Vries's *Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 197-8. He was dead before March 31, 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6.

(C.) 28: vanheyndrick vā vorst

(H.) 28: v

This reference is given on the Castello but not on the HARRISSE copy of the Manatus Map.

Hendrick Cornelissen van Vorst is the settler indicated, and his plantation was at Hoboken. Michiel Paauw received a patent for Hoboken, July 12, 1630.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 1-2. The company, however, coming into possession of the grant, it was leased, March 12, 1639, to Hendrick Cornelissen van Vorst, the lease to begin on January 1, 1640.—*Ibid.*, 4.

(C.) 29: Boũ van Jan Everts

(H.) 29: Boũ van Jan Eeverts

Jan Evertsen Bout, of Barnevelt (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 49), who came over in the "Eendracht" (Unity) in 1634.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 282; Van Tienhoven's *Answer*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 376. Michiel Paauw sent him over, in his service,

to Pavonia. Paauw sold his colony of Pavonia to the West India Company in 1634, for about 26,000 guilders, and Bout had the use of the house and land he occupied there, gratis, from the Company.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 31, 69, 314, 316; Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 376. He leased the Company's farm at Pavonia, on July 20, 1638 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 3-4), and in the lease the house which he occupied is mentioned. It was one of the houses listed in the Van der Gouw deposition of buildings erected during Wouter van Twiller's administration.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 16. The Indians massacred at Pavonia in February, 1643, "lay near Jan Evertsen Bout's bouwery."—*Ibid.*, I: 199. His house was burned down during the Indian war (1643).—Van Tienhoven's *Answer*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 376.

There is a confirmatory patent on record, dated May 12, 1668, from Governor Carteret to Fytie Hartmans, widow of Michiel Jansen, for "107 acres at Comounepan," recited as "formerly belonging to Jan Evertsen Bout and by him sold to Michiel Jansen, deceased Sept. 9, 1656."—*N. J. Archives*, 1st Series, XXI: 3. On the same day, another confirmation was given for this land to Nicholas Jansen, baker, of New York, who had had a conveyance for it from the widow, Fytie Hartmans, on December 20, 1667.—*Ibid.*, XXI: 3.

(C.) 30: Plañ op Jan de Latershoeck

(H.) 30: Plañ op de Laeter Hoeck

Jan de Lacher's Hook, near Jan Evertsen's Bouwery at Pavonia, is referred to in the records as the place where the Indians were slaughtered in February, 1643.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 209. The same locality is called also "Jan de Lacker's Neck," in a patent, dated March 31, 1668, to Ide Cornelissen van Vorst.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st Series, XXI: 3.

Jan de Lacher signifies Laughing John, but there is no positive identification of such an individual in the records. It may be a nickname for Jan Evertsen Bout, or the point may have been named for Jan de Laet, the historian and one of the directors of the West India Company. Jan de Lacher's Hook is mentioned as the abode of Egbert Woutersen (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 13), who received, on May 10, 1647, a patent for a tract of land called by the Indians "Apocalyck," extending along the river "from Dirck the Paver's kil to the Gemoenepaw or Jan Evertsen's [Bout's] kil."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 22; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 375. Beauchamp says (*Aboriginal Place Names*, 262) that the name Apocalyck is applied to Communipaw, which accords with Fernow's identification in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 22.

(C.) 31: dry plañ. op pouels Hoeck

(H.) 31: dry Plant op Poueles Hoeck

(Three plantations on Paulus Hook)

In the volume labelled "Government Grants 1642-1649," in the City Clerk's Library, there are two Indian deeds to "Michael Paauw," viz.: July 12, 1630—"land called Hobocan Hackingh lying over against (opposite) the aforesaid Island Manhata . . . " (p. 5; cf. *Liber GG*: 1, Albany), and November 22, 1630—"lands named *Ahasimus* and the peninsula *Aressick* . . . " (p. 14; cf. *Liber GG*: 8, Albany). The patent which confirms the Indian deed of July 12, 1630, is the oldest document preserved in the archives of the State of New York. It is signed by Minuit and council and is set forth in *Liber GG*: 1; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 1-2; O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II (Appendix). These two deeds of Michiel Paauw, covering his patroonship at Pavonia, embraced the plantations of Cornelis van Vorst, No. 27; Hendrick van Vorst, No. 28; Jan Evertsen Bout, No. 29, and the three plantations on Paulus Hook, No. 31. Paauw, as

already stated, sold his colony called Pavonia to the West India Company, in the year 1634.^[1]

To recapitulate: Nos. 27, 28, 29, and 31 were all included in the patroonship of Michiel Pauw. These patents are set forth, at great length, in Winfield's *Hist. of the Land Titles of Hudson Co., N. J.*, and are accompanied by the reproduction of a fine map, called the "Field Book Survey," made under the direction of the Commission of 1764, and filed in the Secretary's Office at Perth Amboy, N. J., March 2, 1765.

(C.) 32: Plañ van Maerynes

(H.) 32: Plañ van Maeryenes

Marinus, or Maryn Adriaensen, from Veere in the province of Zealand, is the person alluded to. He came over in 1631, going first to Rensselaerswyck, and probably leaving that settlement in 1634.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 806. On May 11, 1647, he received a patent for a "tract of land called Awiehacken on the west side of the North river, bounded on the north by Hoboken kil, running thence north to the next kil, and on that breadth 50 morgens inland."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 375. This plantation was the site of the present Weehawken. On April 18, 1670, a confirmation was given "for a parcel of land called Wiehacken in the jurisdiction of Bergen on Hoboken Creek, 50 morgen Dutch measure, first granted to Maryn Adriaensen, dec'd May 11, 1647."—*N. J. Archives*, 1st Series, XXI: 13. This is the Weehawken patent.

Maryn was one of the "Twelve Men." His bouwery was devastated during the Indian war, at the very time that he was leading the attack against the Indians at Corlaer's Hook, February 25, 1643.—*De Vries's Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 226-7. Later, he made a sensational attempt to assassinate Director Kieft, and was sent to Holland for trial.—*Journal of N. Neth.*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 278.

(C.) 33: Plañ van Daidt pieters

(H.) 33: Plañ van Davidt Pietter

David Pietersen de Vries, of Hoorn, the well-known early settler and proprietor of Staten Island, and the author of the *Korte Historiael*, etc., in which he records: "The 13th [of August, 1636], I requested Wouter van Twilliger [*sic.*] to register Staten Island for me, as I wished to return and plant a colony upon it, which he consented to do." Two days later, De Vries "weighed anchor" for Holland, returning on the ship "De Liefde" (Love), which left Holland on September 25, 1638. Under date of December 26, 1638, he records: "So I brought the ship that same evening before Staten Island, which belonged to me, where I intended to settle my people." On January 5, 1639, he writes: "I sent my people to Staten Island to begin to plant a colony there and build," and again, on February 10th, following: "I leased out the plantation of Staten Island, as no people had been sent me from Holland, as was promised me in the contract which I had made with Frederick de Vries, a director of the West India Company."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 199, *et seq.*; *cf. N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 6, 7.

(C.) 34: nooten Eylañ. met een plan va twiller

(H.) 34: nooten Eylañ met Een Plan van Twiller

(Nooten Island, with a Plantation of Van Twiller)

Also called Nutten or Nut Island (now Governors Island).

[1] In a deed from Kieft to Abraham Isaacksen Planck, for Paulus Hook, dated May 1, 1638, in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 3, it is stipulated that he should pay for the land "in three instalments, the first at the Fair A° 1638, the second A° 1639 and the third and last instalment at the Fair A° 1640."

Its Indian name was Pagganck, and the Indian deed to Van Twiller is dated June 16, 1637.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 4.

During Van Twiller's time, the frame of a house was set up on the island, and so it remained at the time that a return was made on his property in New Amsterdam, March 22, 1639.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 19. The location of this beginning of a house is not shown on either copy of the Manatus Map.

(For further notes, see Mills on Manatus; see also notes on No. 20.)

(C.) 35: twe beginsels en 3 Plañtage van Pannebackerij

(H.) 35: twee begiñ eñ 3 Plantā vañ Pannebackerij

(Two commenced and three [completed] plantations of tile bakers)

All of these were on Long Island. A "Pannebackerij" is a kiln for pantiles (tiles). The name also developed into the surname Pannebacker, the modern Pennypacker, of which family there exists a printed genealogy.

Pannebacker's farm, or Farm No. 5, is mentioned, on Manhattan Island, in a patent of December 13, 1645. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 370), also March 22, 1653 (*ibid.*, 377), and February 17, 1646.—*Ibid.*, 370.

Of these plantations, located in Brooklyn, practically no records have been found.

(C.) 36: twee Boñ eñ 2 Plañ van wolfert Gerrits met 2 van Syn consoorten

(H.) 36: 2 plañ en 2 boñ van wolfert Geritsz met 2 vañ Syn Consof

(Two bouweries and two plantations of Wolphert Gerritsen [van Couwenhoven] and two of his partners)

Wolphert Gerritsz was from Amersfoort, and is often referred to as Wolfert Gerritsz van Couwenhoven, Couwenhoven being a farm or estate about four miles north-west of Amersfoort, in the province of Utrecht (Holland). He was engaged by the patroon (Van Rensselaer) in January, 1630, to superintend for four years the establishment of farms in the colony and to purchase cattle, but was released from this engagement in the year 1632, and settled at the Mannhattans.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 805.

The two bouweries and two plantations located under No. 36 are the Achtervelt purchases and grants on Long Island, subsequently called Nieuw Amersfoort, and now Flatlands. Van Couwenhoven and Hudde had received an Indian deed, on June 16, 1636, for the westernmost of three flats called "Kestateuw."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 3. The Indian deed of the easternmost flat, to Wouter van Twiller, is dated July 16, 1636 (*ibid.*, XIV: 3-4); and that of the middlemost flat, to Jacobus van Curler, is dated, like the first, June 16, 1636.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 2-3.

On August 2, 1639, Andries Hudde deeded to Van Couwenhoven his share in the "house, barrack, barn, garden," etc., retaining a half interest in the cattle and land (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 24; cf. also 4, 10, 13, 16), and on August 5th, following, he assigned his half of the stock in the possession of Van Couwenhoven to the West India Company.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 10. On July 22, 1638, Hudde mortgaged his property, for a debt of "six hundred Carolus guilders," to Everardus Bogardus, preacher (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 12), and on August 6, 1639, the Rev. Bogardus released his claim on the above property.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 9-10. The middlemost flat, belonging to Van Curler, was deeded by him to Van Twiller on July 22, 1638.—*Ibid.*, 2.

On July 3, 1647, Van Couwenhoven deeded to Teunis Cornelissen "32 morgens of land, on the north end of the plains of Amersfoort (Flatlands)."—*Ibid.*, 38. Among the extravagant grants vacated by the ordinance of July 1, 1652, was Van Couwenhoven's (*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 130-4), but the grant to him and Hudde was ratified on August

22, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200. On October 6, 1661, Frans Jansen (van Hoochten), a carpenter, brought suit in the provincial court against Van Couwenhoven for possession of lands in Amersfoort.—*Ibid.*, 230. Judgment was given for the plaintiff on March 2, 1662.—*Ibid.*, 234. On April 6, 1662, an order for execution against the goods of Van Couwenhoven was issued in this suit.—*Ibid.*, 236. On September 10, 1663, Van Couwenhoven being now deceased, the provincial court decreed that the taxing of the costs in the suit against him by Frans Jansen van Hoochten (*sic*) be upon the heirs of Van Couwenhoven (*ibid.*, 252), and on November 29, 1663, Jansen petitioned the court that the executors, Elbert Elbertsen and Coert Stevensen, of (Nieuw) Amersfoort, be required to "pay him proceeds" from the sale of Van Couwenhoven's property.—*Ibid.*, 255.

(C.) 37: Plañ van gegoergesyn

(H.) 37: Plañ van Gegoergesyn

Georgius, Georg, or Joris Rapalje, or Rapelje. This settler is found on Long Island as early as June 16, 1637, when he received an Indian deed for "Rinnegackonck," for which a patent was issued June 17, 1643, for 167 morgen, 406 rods.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 4; *cf.* also 14, 32, 50; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 1.

This is the house found at Wallabout, in Brooklyn.

(C.) 38: dry plañt

(H.) 38: 3 Plan van gegoergesyn

Three plantations of Joris Rapalje. On June 16, 1637, Rapalje received a deed to "a certain piece of land, called *Rinnegackonck*, situate upon the Long Island, south of the Island, the *Manahatas*."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 4. This is now known as Wallabout Bay. Stiles (*Hist. of Brooklyn*, I: 24-5) says this purchase comprised about three hundred and thirty-five acres, and covered ground at present occupied in part by the U. S. Marine Hospital and that section of Brooklyn between Nostrand and Grand Avenues. Although Rapalje probably improved his farm to some extent, he did not occupy it until 1654.

(C.) 39: Plañ van claes de Noorman

(H.) 39: Plantā van Claes norman

Claes Carstensen, the Norman.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 21. His land is, without doubt, the 29 morgen, 553 rods on the East River, with "one-half of the valley on the kil," for which he received a patent on September 5, 1645 (*ibid.*, XIV: 62), and which, on July 28, 1653, he deeded to Burger Jorissen.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 378. This tract afterwards became known to conveyancers as Col. Titus's farm at Williamsburgh. Claes Carstensen was born in Norway about the year 1607. His home place was Sande. It appears that Claes Carstensen, some time prior to January 29, 1644, and before he received his specific patent, sold off some of his plantation to Jan Forbes, an early settler who came from Vesterås, in Sweden, and whose marriage to Margaret Frankens, an Englishwoman, took place December 7, 1642, at New Amsterdam.—Evjen's *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York 1630-1674*, p. 51, *et seq.*; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. On May 15, 1647, to perfect his title, Forbes received a separate patent for his 65 morgen of land, "with the valley thereunto belonging, heretofore possessed by Claes Carstensen, George Baxter and David Andriesz, situate on the East river at Dirck, the Norman's kil."—*Ibid.*, 375; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 69.

This same settler is found also at Communipaw, land being granted to him there March 25, 1647.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 21; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 374, which see for location. On April 15, 1646, Carstensen married Hilletje Hendricks.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13.

He died in great poverty, November 6, 1679, and seems to have left no relatives.—Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 53; cf Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 273.

- (C.) 40: Boũ. van dirck de Noorman
(H.) 40: Boũ van Dieryck de Norman

This was Dirck Volckertsen, frequently called "the Norman." He leased a bouwery, situated on Long Island, from Director Kieft and council, on May 18, 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 8. The Norman's Kill (Bushwick Creek) was named for him. His name sometimes appears as "Holgersen"; he was a brother-in-law of the provincial secretary, Cornelis van Tienhoven.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 536 (note). Holgersen had married, before 1632, Christine Vigne, a daughter of Adrienne (Ariantje) Cuville and Guillaume Vigne, Walloons from Valenciennes.—Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 68-9.

- (C.) 41: Boũ van Cosyn
(H.) 41: Bou van Cosyn

The bouwery of Cosyn Gerritsen van Putten. The ground-brief was made to him March 13, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 185, Albany), and included 34 morgen. This plantation was bounded east by the wagon-road from Sapokanikan (the Bowery Lane as far as the point where the road over the Sand Hills met it, was often so called).—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 373. It covered land lying south of the road over the Sand Hills, corresponding with the present Astor Place, and is correctly placed on the Manatus Maps.—See De Peyster Papers, in N. Y. Hist. Society.

- (C.) 42: Begonnen Boũ Poelem pietersen is syn Begryp soo veer 't met stip is Afgeset
vañ Rivier tot 't hooge sant ende genaemt Zeegendal
(Begun bouwery [of] Poelem pietersen; is his possession as far [as] it is
indicated [marked off] by dot[s] from [the] River unto the high sand
[sand hills] and called Zeegendal [Valley of Blessing])
(H.) 42: Begonen Boũ van Poelen Pieter in Syn begryp Soo 't gestipt is vañ Rivier
tot 't hooge Sant
(Begun bouwery of Poelen Pieter; in his possession [or in its bounds] as it is
pointed off [or dotted off] from the river to the high Sand [Sand Hills])

Jochem Pietersen Kuyter's plantation is here referred to. It was called by the Indians "Schorrakin" or "Schorrakyn."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 53; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 55. This settler arrived at New Amsterdam in 1639, in the "Brand van Troyen," a private armed vessel which he chartered for the voyage.—De Vries's *Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 205 and note. He was from Darmstadt, having "formerly been a commander in the East Indies in the Danish service."—O'Callaghan's *Hist. N. Neth.*, I: 206. His patent must have been issued immediately upon his arrival, for on January 29, 1652, he petitioned for a copy of a ground-brief of land granted to him in July, 1639. The director-general and council gave him permission to take a copy from the book of patents, if registered; and if not, a new patent was to be issued to him, in case he was willing to improve the land.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 124. He had, a few months before, on September 23, 1651, deeded to Director General Stuyvesant, Luycas Roodenburgh, governor of Curacao, and Cornelis de Potter, an undivided three-fourths of the land called "Zegendal."—*Ibid.*, 55. It must be remembered that the bouwery as at first improved, together with his house, was devastated and burned in 1644.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32. This explains the suggestion of improvement made in 1652.

Kuyter was killed by the Indians in the early spring of 1654; Riker says between March 2d and April 22d.—*Hist. of Harlem*, 177; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 280.

The boundaries of this extensive tract of 200 morgen (about 400 acres) may readily be identified on the Randel Map (Pl. 86) and on the map in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 620. It included Jochem Pieters's Flat, the six lots, and the "New Lots." Its north and south boundaries were parallel with each other and at right angles to the course of the river. Thus, its south boundary ran diagonally from the corner of Lexington Avenue and 122d Street to the river shore midway between 126th and 127th Streets, and the north boundary extended from the corner of 143d Street and Bradhurst Avenue to the river between 144th and 145th Streets.

The creek bordering this plantation upon the south is not so large as it is depicted on the Map. It can be very plainly seen on the Randel Map as a little stream draining a marshy valley. The mouth of the creek was at about the foot of 124th Street.

(C.) 43: Begonnen Bou van Jonas Brom

(H.) 43: Begonen boñ van Jonas Bromċk

Jonas Bronck came out with Kuyter in the "Brand van Troyen," and in July, 1639, obtained an Indian deed for two hundred and fifty morgen of land.—Bolton's *Hist. Westchester Co.*, ed. 1881, II: 451. He called his house "Emaus" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 42), and it was here that the treaty of peace between the Dutch and the Weckquaesgeek Indians was signed, March 28, 1642.—*Ibid.*, I: 199, 410. Bronck died in 1643 and, on May 6th of that year, an inventory of his effects was taken, which is an interesting document and exhibits him as a man of taste and education.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 42-3. A month later, in a letter to the Patroon, Van Rensselaer, beginning "Laus Deo! At the Mannhattans, this 16th June, 1643," Arent van Curler writes: "I am, at present, betrothed to the widow of the late M. Jonas Bronck."—O'Callaghan's *Hist. N. Neth.*, I: 456-65; cf. *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 817. The Van Curlers were prominent among the founders of Schenectady, in 1662, and Arent was drowned in Lake Champlain, in 1667.—*Ibid.*, 817; *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 157.

By a comparison with the map of "Broucksland," in the office of the secretary of state, Vol. I, Land Papers: 17 (Albany), it appears that the house of Bronck and that of his tenant, Pieter Andriessen, occupied the relative positions of the Bronx and Jesup homesteads: the first at Morrisania, the latter at Hunt's Point. This map is reproduced in Scharf's *Hist. of Westchester Co.*, I: 769, and, in a larger and better form, in a pamphlet called *The Bronx, 1609-1909*, issued by the North Side Board of Trade, in 1909.

The house of Bronck has been located at or near the site of the depot of the Harlem River branch of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford R. R. Co., near the corner of Southern Boulevard and Willis Avenue.—Records, Survey Dept., Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

The Bronx River, Bronx Borough, and Bronx County are all named for this early settler in New Netherland.

(C.) 44: Plañ. van pieter de schoorstienveeger

(H.) 44: Plantā van Pieter Schorstinvē

(Plantation of Pieter [Andriessen], the chimney-sweeper)

Pieter came over with Kuyter and Bronck in the "Brand van Troyen," in June, 1639. He was of Danish birth, coming from Bordsesholm, in Holstein.—Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 156. On July 21, 1639, Jonas Bronck leased this plantation to Andriessen and

Laurens Duyts, to raise tobacco and maize.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 5; *Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 151.

(C.) 45: Plañ. van snyder

(H.) 45: Plantā vande Snyder

This house seems to have stood on the 50 morgen tract granted to Isaac de Foreest, May 15, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 219, Albany), which was an area of surplus land between the grants of Kuyter and Van Ceulen.

Who settled on this land before De Foreest's time, and was known as "Snyder" (i. e., tailor), we have not discovered. Riker says (*Hist. of Harlem*, 167) that on this tract the village of New Harlem was subsequently laid out. Possibly the Snyder's house was the earliest one in the village. It could not have been far removed from the foot of 125th Street.

(C.) A: 't Fort Amsterdam

(H.) A: 't Fort Amsterdam

The Fort was begun in 1626 and finished in 1635. For further information, see Vol. I, Frontispiece, Pl. I, and Chronology.

(C.) B: Cooren Moolen (Corn, or grist, mill)

(H.) B: Cooren Moolen

(C.) C: Saag moolen (Saw mill)

(H.) C: Saeg Moolen

(C.) D: Saag Moolen

(H.) D: saeg Moolen

These three mills, two near the Fort and one on Noten Island, are probably those referred to in *The Representation of New Netherland* (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 321), where the remonstrants declared:

Had the Honorable West India Company, in the beginning, sought population instead of running to great expense for unnecessary things, . . . the account of New Netherland would not have been so large as it now is, caused by building the ship *New Netherland* at an excessive outlay, by erecting three expensive mills, [etc.].

The fact that there were two early wind-mills on Manhattan Island, near the Fort, is for the first time disclosed by this map, although the Rev. Jonas Michaëlius probably referred to them in his letter to the Rev. Adrianus Smoutius of Amsterdam, dated August 11, 1628, when he wrote: "They are making a windmill to saw lumber and we also have a gristmill."—*Ibid.*, 131. Wassenaer, writing of September, 1626, says:

The counting-house there [on the Manhates] is kept in a stone building, thatched with reed; . . . François Molemaecker is busy building a horse-mill, over which shall be constructed a spacious room sufficient to accommodate a large congregation, and then a tower is to be erected where the bells brought from Porto Rico will be hung.—*Ibid.*, 83.

Domine Michaëlius arrived in New Amsterdam early in April, 1628, yet he does not mention the warehouse, nor even the place of worship. He says explicitly, "From the beginning we established *the form of a church*, . . ."—*Ibid.*, 124. Again, speaking of his first administration of the Lord's Supper, he says:

we had fully fifty communicants—Walloon and Dutch; of whom, a portion made their first confession of faith before us, and others exhibited their church certificates. Others had forgotten to bring their certificates with them, not thinking that a church would be formed and established here; and some who brought them, had lost them unfortunately in a general conflagration, . . . —*Ibid.*, 124-5.

It seems a justifiable presumption that the horse-mill, with its auditorium and bells, if ever so completed, was destroyed in this fire, between September, 1626, and April, 1628, a theory which is strengthened by the statement of Jacob Stoffelsen and his fellows, made April 16, 1639, that on Kieft's arrival, on the 28th of March, 1638, one of the Company's mills had been found burned, and "the place of the magazine for the wares and merchandize with difficulty can be discovered where it once stood."—N. Y. Hist. Society *Collections*, 1841, p. 279. Although we do not know the location of this church-mill, it seems likely that it stood to the east rather than to the west of the Fort. Before August, 1628, the new *Cooren Moolen* had been erected, as Michaëlius writes (*supra*); it was still standing November 2, 1662, when Jan de Witt and his partner asked for the stones and iron-work belonging to the Company's old wind-mill, "whiche erelong would be in ruins."—*Albany Records*, XX: 245, quoted in O'Callaghan's MS. notes on mills, in N. Y. Hist. Society.

The contract between De Witt and his partner and the Company was not concluded until September 22, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 34. The new mill on the Commons had been built by April 14, 1664, as is indicated by an agreement between Jan de Wit and Klaes Jansen van Langendyck.—*Records of Walewyn van der Veen, Notary Public*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 70-1. The deed passed May 31, 1664.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 34; *Patents*, II: 116 (Albany).

From these facts it is clear that the old mill north-west of the Fort (B on Manatus Map) was demolished between September 22, 1663, and April 14, 1664. It is not shown on the Nicolls Plan of c. 1665 (Pl. 10-A).

In the statement of Stoffelsen and two others, above referred to, which was made at the request of Director Kieft, it is said that the director found on his arrival "one grist and saw mill in operation; another which is out of repair; the third, burned."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6; N. Y. Hist. Society *Collections* 1841, p. 279[1]. Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, who made this translation from the original Dutch, gives a different version in his manuscript notes, now in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society. He says:

When Director Kieft had assumed the government in 1638, only one grist mill and one saw mill were in operation; another was out of repair and idle, and another one had been burnt. The saw mill seems to have been located at this time on Nooten's (now Governors) Island.

This translation accounts for the three mills shown on the Map, and the one previously destroyed.

Director Kieft leased the Company's saw-mill on "Noten island" to Evert Evertsen Bischoff, Sibout Claessen, and Harman Bastiaensen, September 13, 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 11. The records do not show when it was built, but on January 12, 1648, the council decided to take the saw-mill at Noten Island to pieces, if possible, and if not, to burn it, in order to save the iron.—*Ibid.*, 114.

It seems altogether likely that the saw-mill on the point of Manhattan Island (C), built in August, 1628, was the one that was "out of repair and idle" in 1638.[2] No further mention of it has been found of record. In 1647, the ground on which it had stood was

[1] For full text, see Chronology, 1639, April 16.

[2] This theory does not accord with the opinion of Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, who believes that the mill referred to in the 1639 deposition as being "out of repair" was the Company's saw-mill on Governors Island; and that Kieft had it repaired before he leased it, in September, 1639. The fact that the Indian deed to Van Twiller, June 16, 1637, mentions no mill on Nutten Island is not, he believes, proof that the mill was not there at the time, because, being a government mill, it would not have been mentioned in the accompanying notes. It seems, however, more probable to the author that the mill out of repair was that on the point of Manhattan Island. So far as known, it is never referred to anywhere except in this deposition and on the Manatus Maps. Even when, in 1647, the grant was made of the ground on which it stood, there was no reference to its being the site of a former mill, and none of the adjacent grants mentions it. Possibly it was demolished shortly after 1639.

granted to Jan Evertsen Bout (*Liber GG*: 170, Albany) and Sergeant Huybertsen.—*Ibid.*, 221.

Therefore, of the "three expensive mills" built by the Honourable West India Company, only one seems to have been standing when the fault-finding *Representation* was written.

(C.) E: varckens Eylandt (Hog Island; later Manning's; now Blackwell's).

(H.) E: This reference does not appear in the key of the Harrisse copy, although the E is clearly discernible on the original map.

Before January 24, 1639, Jan Claessen Alteras had farmed part of this island, probably for the Company, for on August 30, 1642, there was a report filed of the improvements which he had made on the island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 5, 20; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 147.

On May 2, 1652, in answer to a petition of Hendrick Frederik Mansvelt for a grant of Varckens Island for his stepson, Francis (or François) Fyn, the Amsterdam Chamber resolved to authorise the director and council of New Netherland to make the grant, if it would cause "no great loss or damage" to the Company.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 181. But a few days later, on May 10th, the Chamber wrote Stuyvesant that they had "obtained some, but no correct information concerning the island," and had been told "that it would be particularly useful for the Company in the imminent or any future differences with the English being adapted for fortifications . . ." They said that Hendrick Frederik Mansvelt insisted upon the grant for his son-in-law, and they referred the matter to the director and council, trusting they would "have an eye upon the interests of the Company and the shareholders."—*Ibid.*, 182.

However, Stuyvesant had already, on September 20, 1651, issued a ground-brief to Fyn. The island was confiscated to the English by the act of October 10, 1665, and was patented to Captain John Manning by Governor Nicolls, February 3, 1667.—*Patents*, I: 99 (Albany). In this grant, it is referred to as "Verckens or Hogg Island scituate and being neare unto Hellgate." The patent reserves "a Liberty of Cutting and Carrying away, of Stone from y^e said Island upon Occasion as by the said Groundbriefe . . . doth appeare." The stone upon Varckens Island was valued as early as Stuyvesant's time; and when the city of New York acquired the island, this same stone furnished the building material for the charitable and penal institutions to which Blackwell's Island was devoted.

Manning devised the island to his stepdaughter, Mary, the wife of Robert Blackwell. It remained in the Blackwell family until 1828, when James Blackwell sold it to the city of New York (on July 19th), calling it 109 acres.—*Liber Deeds*, CCXXXIX: 287.

(C.) F: 't Quartier van de swarten de Compⁿ slaven.

(H.) F: 't Quartier vande Swartē de Compⁿ Slaven.

(The quarter of the blacks, the Company's slaves.)

This reference to an established settlement of the Company's negroes has not been further substantiated by the records. The locality marked by the letter F on the Manus Maps is near the mouth of the later Sawkill Creek, at the foot of East 74th Street.

NEW JERSEY DUTCH NAMES

(C.) Achter Col

(H.) Achter 't Col

(Beyond the Bay)

Supposed to refer to Newark Bay and the country beyond. The later District of

Achter Col consisted of the towns of Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, Shrewsbury, Newark, Piscataway, and Middleton, N. J.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 124; *Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 507.

- (C.) Hoogen hoeck
- (H.) Hoogen Hoeck
(High Hook—The Highlands)
- (C.) Sandt Punt
- (H.) Sant Punt
(Sand Point—Sandy Hook)

INDIAN NAMES ON LONG ISLAND

- (C.) Wichquawanck
- (H.) Wich Quawanck
A new name, not known to Indian place-nomenclature.

- (C.) Techkonis
- (H.) Techkonis
A new name, not known to Indian place-nomenclature.

- (C.) Mareckewich
- (H.) Marec kewich

Mentioned in Indian deed of June 16, 1637, to Joris Rapalje, as "Marechkawieck"; in a patent of May 27, 1640, as "Merechkawikingh about Werpos"; in a patent to Peter Caesar, June 17, 1643, as "Merechkawick," and in a record of March 15, 1647, as "*Breukelen*, formerly called *Marechkawick*."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 4, 31, 47, 67; Stiles's *Hist. of Brooklyn*, I: 24-5; Ruttenber's *Indian Geog. Names*, 91.

- (C.) Keskachaue
- (H.) Keskachaue

The locality of Flatlands, formerly the Dutch settlement of Nieuw Amersfoort, L. I.; earlier known as the patent of Achterveldt. In the grants of Achterveldt, "the westernmost" part is called "Kestateuw," "the middlemost" "Castuteeuw," and "the easternmost" "Casteteuw."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 2, 3, 4. In 1636, we find "Keschaechquereren," and in 1637, "Keschaechquerem," according to Ruttenber's *Indian Geog. Names*, 88, 90

III

THE CASTELLO PLAN
SHOWING THE CITY OF NEW AMSTERDAM
IN THE YEAR

1660

PLATES

82-82-e



Afbeeldinge van de Stadt Amsterdam in Nieuw T

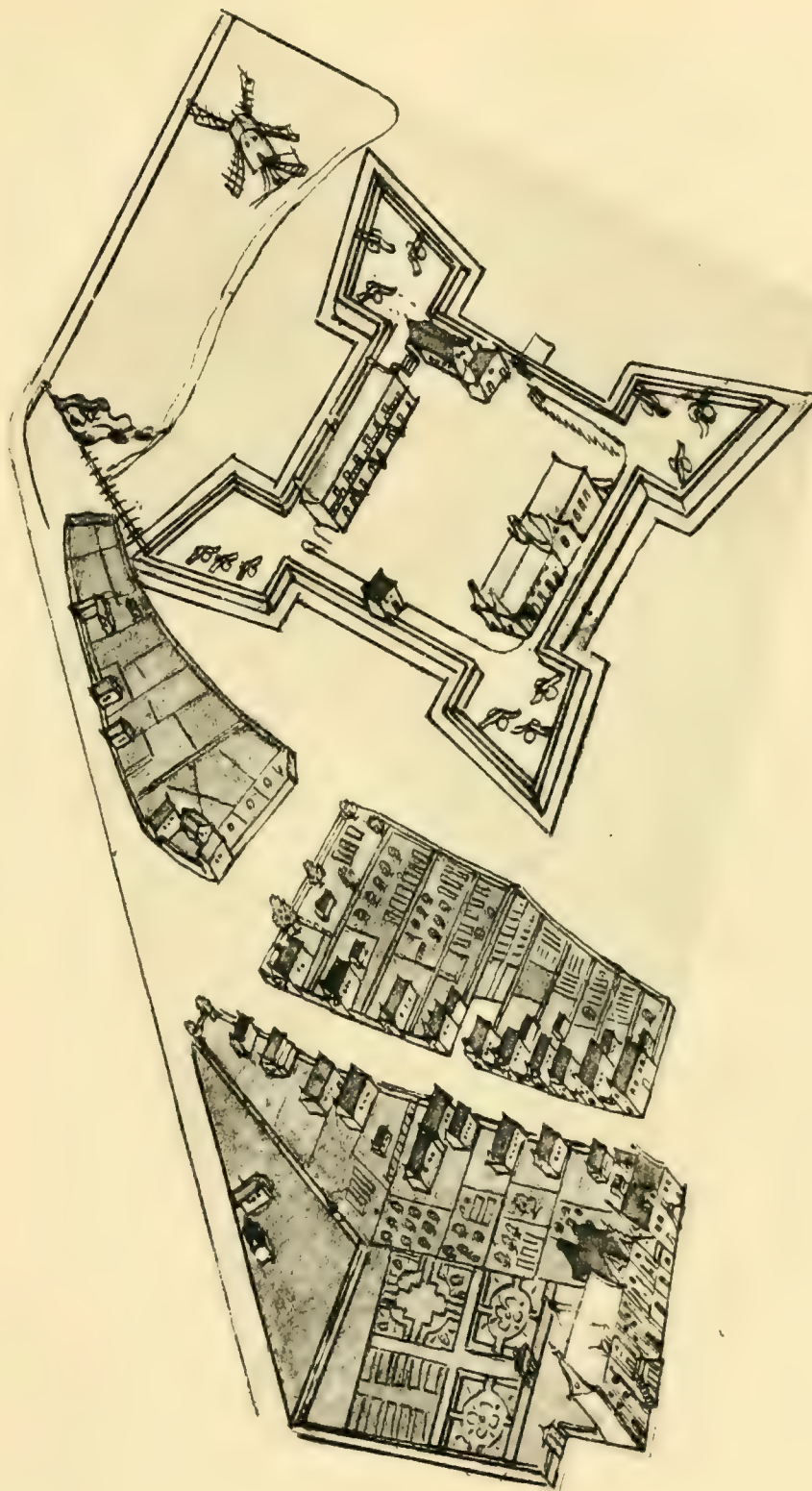


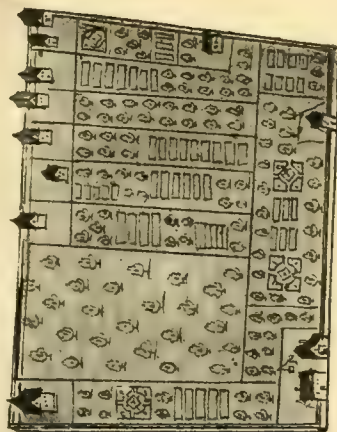
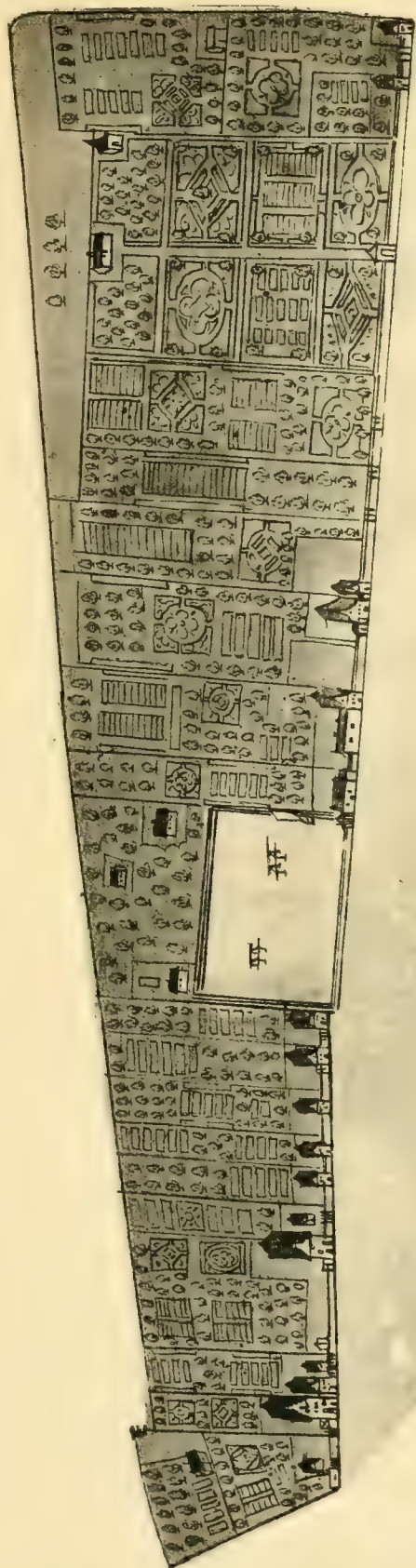
der Landt.

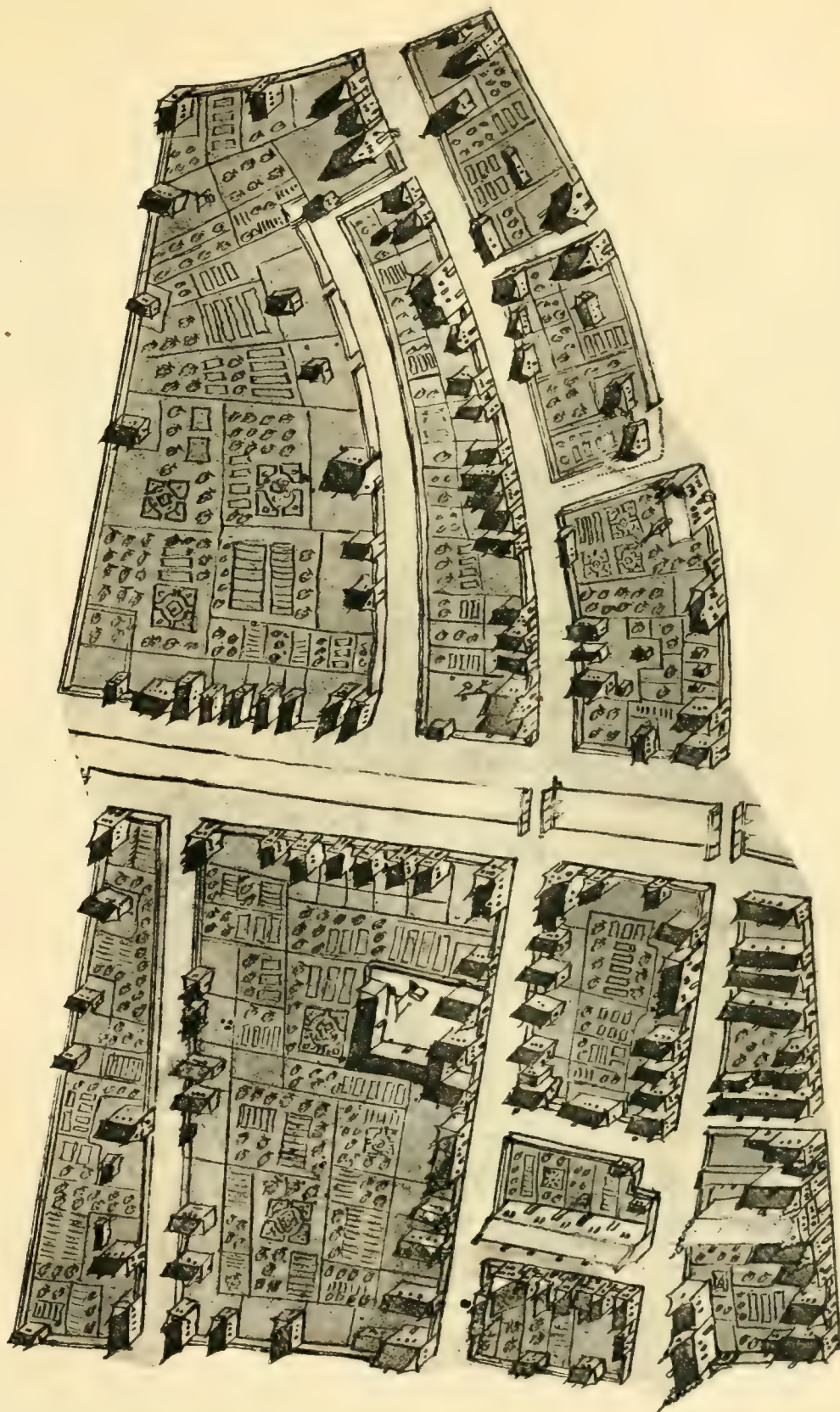


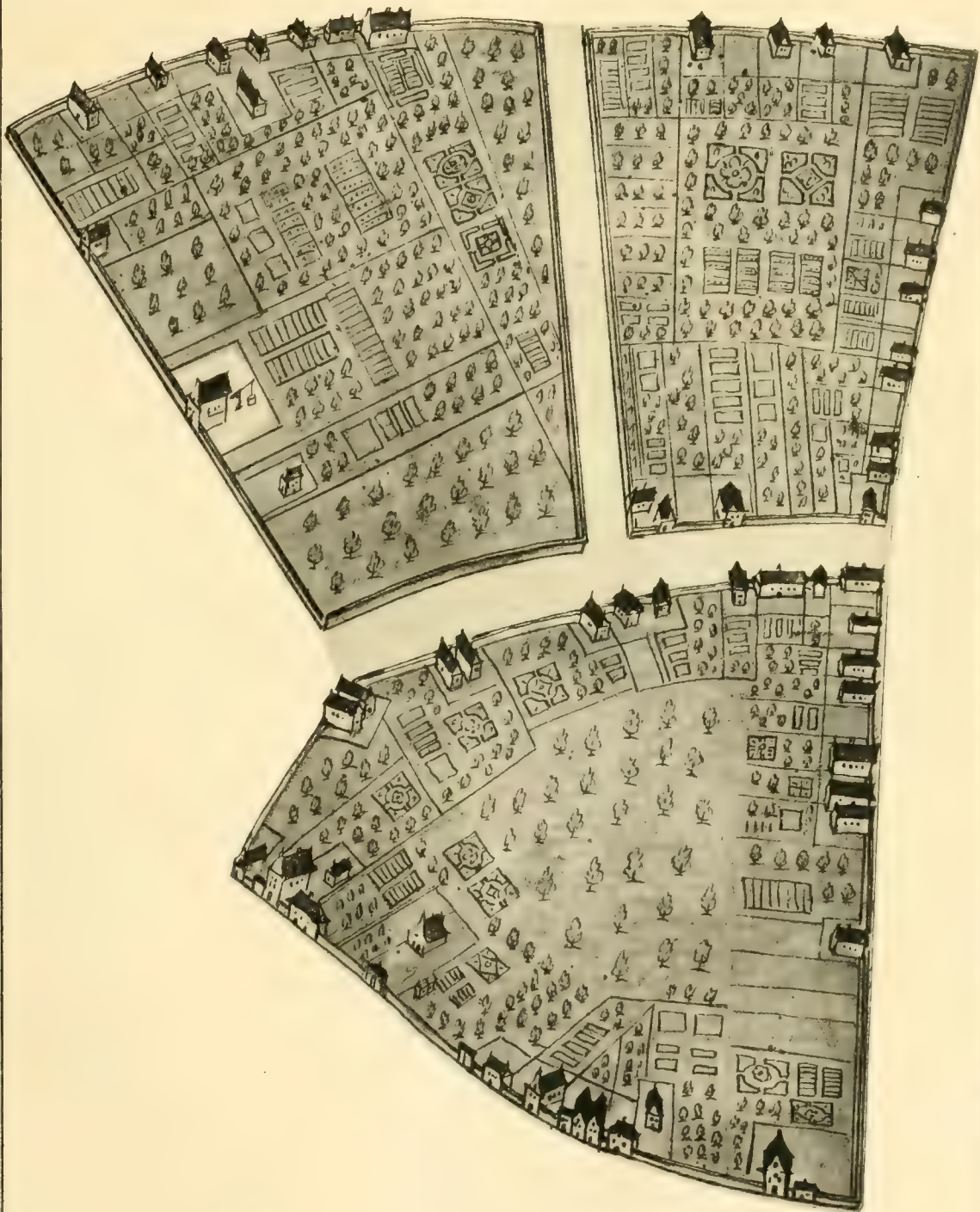
Vue
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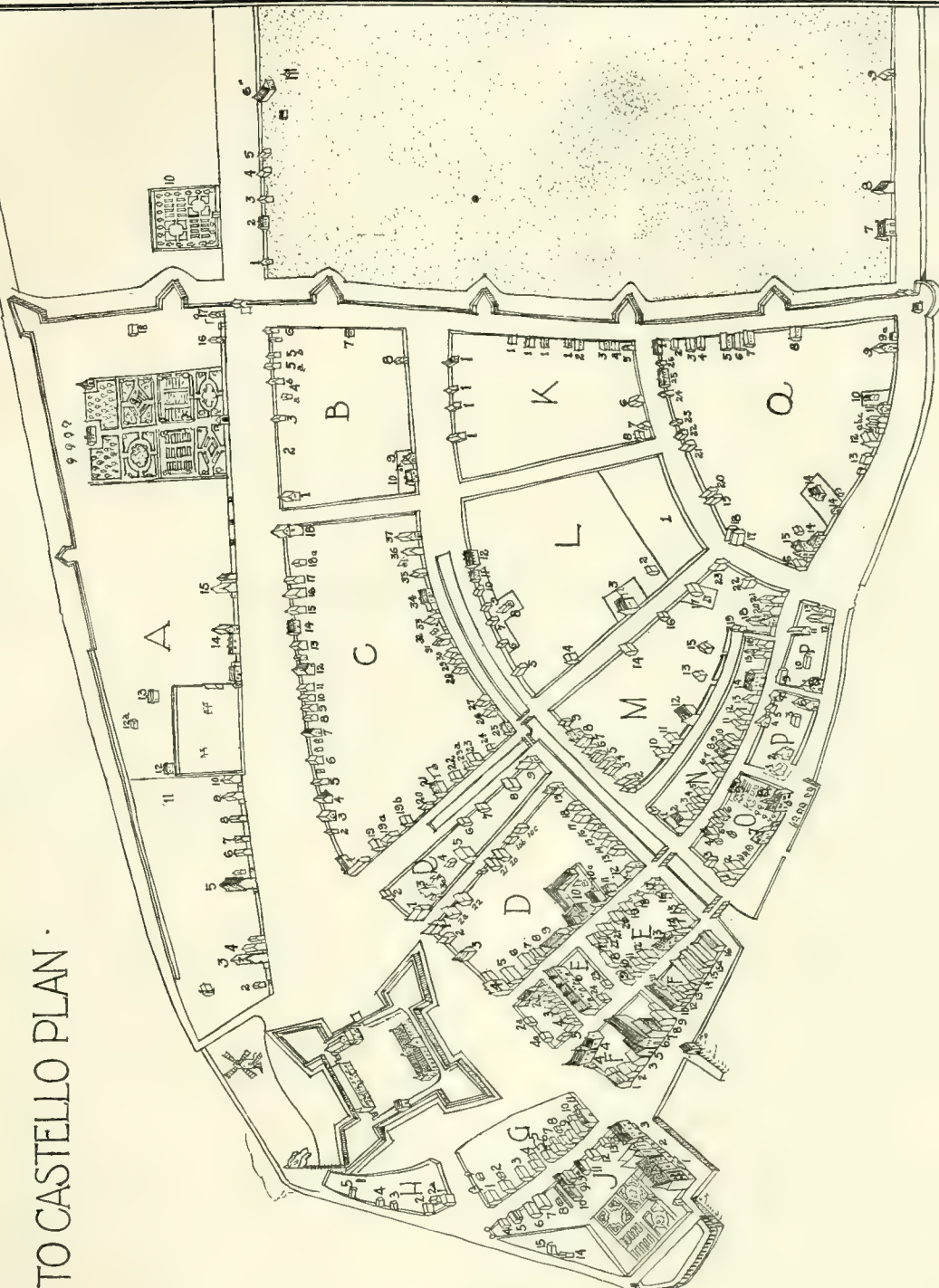








KEY TO CASTELLO PLAN.



DESCRIPTION OF PLATES
82-82-e

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

82-82-e

C. PLATE 82

AFBEELDINGE VAN DE STADT AMSTERDAM IN NIEUW NEEDERLANDT (The Castello Plan)

Manuscript in pen and ink and 25 x 18 $\frac{5}{8}$ Date depicted: Summer of
water-colours on paper, 1660.
mounted on canvas. Date of drawing: Probably
1665-70.

Artist: Copied by an unknown draughtsman from an original drawing by Jacques Cortelyou.

Owner: The Italian Government; preserved in the Villa Castello, near Florence, Italy.

The following French inscription (partly torn away) in the right-hand lower margin of the view is evidently in a later hand. It is the only suggestion of a possible provenance other than that suggested in the Introduction:

Vue d[e Nieu]
Amste[r]dam au]
Canada [aujourd'hui]
Appel [é New]
Yorck

A similar but less complete inscription on the Castello copy of the Manus Map is preceded by the number 74. Similar inscriptions are found on many of the other drawings in this series.

Two water-marks are vaguely discernible: the first, just to the left of the Fort, a crowned shield and fleur-de-lis; the second, outside of the wall near the third bastion, the monogram

I
HS.

Reproduced and described here for the first time.

A careful study of the Castello Plan, in comparison with the Nicasiaus de Sille List [1], which is dated July 10, 1660, has led to the conclusion that most of the data embodied in the Plan were compiled before this List was made, but that the actual draughting was not completed until some time afterward; or, in other words, that the Castello Plan is based upon the Cortelyou Survey ordered on June 7, 1660, and completed just in time to be despatched in the ship which carried Stuyvesant's well-known letter of October 6th of that year, addressed to the directors in Amsterdam, and containing the words: "After

[1] "List of the survey (or census) of Houses on the 10 July 1660: within this town Amsterdam in N: Nederland," by Nicasiaus De Sille. Original manuscript in N. Y. Public Library, reproduced in full in this volume.

closing our letter the Burgomasters have shown us the plan of this city, which we did not think would be ready before the sailing of this ship."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 486. This third survey of Cortelyou's was doubtless but an elaboration of his earlier ones, of 1657 and 1658 (see Cartography, p. 117 and Chronology), which, in turn, were probably based on that made by Captain de Koningh, under an order of November 10, 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 393-4), and confirmed by an ordinance passed February 25, 1656.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 219-20.

By the 1656 survey, which was the earliest plan of the city, the streets, as the ordinance recites, had been "set off and laid out with stakes." There were at that time, according to O'Callaghan, but 120 houses within the city (*Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 540), whereas, on the Castello Plan, of four years later, about 300 are shown; and on the De Sille List of the same year there are 307 within the same area.

Probably, the List was intended to supplement the Plan, and doubtless it constituted a complete and accurate census of the houses in New Amsterdam at the time. A comparison of the Plan and the List is interesting and convincing. For instance, item one of the List enumerates fifty-one houses on the Heere Straet; the Plan shows but forty-seven. Item nine speaks of seventeen houses on the Singel; there are but sixteen on the Plan. Item fourteen lists fourteen houses on the Bevers Gracht; the Plan shows thirteen. Item fifteen enumerates ten houses on the Marcktvelt; there are nine on the Plan. The twenty-eighth item states that there were four houses at "Belle Videre where D^r Drijsij Houses stand"; plainly, there are but three on the Plan.

These are not the only discrepancies noted. In general, however, the List and the Plan agree. In only one instance are fewer buildings listed than are shown on the Plan. The fourth item gives twenty-four houses on the "Prince Gracht where the fiscal's house stands." De Sille must have known the number of houses on his own street, yet the Plan plainly shows twenty-eight structures. It has been suggested that Domine Drisius finished the four small houses on the east side of the Prince Gracht (numbered 1, 1, 1, 1, on Block K) between July and October of 1660, and that the draughtsman then added them to the Plan.

From the facts mentioned above, it is evident that when, on June 7, 1660, Cortelyou was directed by the provincial government to survey and prepare a new plan of the lots within the city of New Amsterdam (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 213), a great part of the preliminary work had already been done. Otherwise, it is entirely improbable that the elaborate birds-eye view could have been finished and forwarded to Holland with the letter of October 6th. It will be remembered that, on December 24th, the directors wrote, in reply to this letter:

We have been pleased to receive the map of the city of *New Amsterdam*: we noticed, that according to our opinion too great spaces are as yet without buildings, as for instance between *Smee Street* and *Princes Gracht* or between *Prince Street* and *Tuyn Street*, also between *Heeren Street* and *Bevers Gracht*, where the houses apparently are surrounded by excessively large lots and gardens; perhaps with the intention of cutting streets through them, when the population increases, although if standing closer together, a defense might be easier. We leave this to your consideration and care.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 489.

These remarks of the directors make it evident that on the original survey the streets were named. On the Castello Plan the names are omitted, perhaps because of a reduction in size and simplification of the drawing from the survey, which was probably much larger, and more careful and detailed in execution.

Numerous small errors on the Castello Plan show either that our drawing was carelessly copied from the original, or possibly that the latter was a rather free rendering of

the survey of 1660, to which it perhaps bore the same relation as Vande Water's drawing did to that of 1661.

If it were not for the close correspondence between the Castello Plan and the De Sille List, and for the further fact that on the latter more buildings appear than on the former, we should be tempted to believe that the Plan was copied rather from Van der Water's elaborate rendering of Cortelyou's final survey, finished in the autumn of 1661 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 124, 129); but, under the existing circumstances, this seems entirely unlikely.

A careful comparison of the Castello Plan with the inset plan on the Nicolls Survey is most interesting, and establishes the fact that the latter is much more accurate in detail than has been generally supposed. For instance, there are about sixty more buildings on the Nicolls Plan than on the Castello, which is about the growth that we should expect in five years. It will also be noticed that the five most important buildings shown on the Castello Plan are drawn in detail on the Nicolls Plan, viz.: The Stadt Huys, Stuyvesant's house, the Cregier house, Nicasius de Sille's house, and Steenwyck's house.

The following extracts, taken from the Chronology, throw some additional light on the architecture, construction, and materials employed in New Amsterdam at the period of the Plan:

1649, Jan. ²³/₂₈, Ordinance: "as the houses here in New Amsterdam are for the most part built of Wood and thatched with Reed, besides which the Chimneys of some of the houses are of wood." This ordinance provided that "henceforward no Chimneys shall be built of wood or [wood and] plaister in any houses between the Fort and the Fresh Water" (i. e., within the town's limits).—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 82-3.

1656, January 18, Ordinance: "from now henceforth no Houses shall be covered with Straw or Reed, nor any more Chimneys be constructed of Clapboards or Wood."—*Ibid.*, 206-8.

1657, December 15, Ordinance: "all Thatched roofs and Wooden chimneys, Hay-ricks and Hay-stacks within this City" are to "be broken up and removed" within four months after the publication of this ordinance, which also states that: "for want of stone, many Wooden Houses are built within this City, the one adjoining the other." This was the time when firebuckets were provided.—*Ibid.*, 322, ff.

An analysis of the Castello Plan would be incomplete without a brief account of Jacques Cortelyou, its author. Fortunately, there has been preserved a clear picture of the man, his character, and acquirements, for which we are indebted to one of the travelling Labadist fathers, Jasper Danckaerts, whose observations are full of shrewdness and penetration. He and his companion met Cortelyou at his home on Long Island, in the autumn of 1679. He records:

Jacques is a man advanced in years. He was born in Utrecht, but of French parents, as we could readily discover from all his actions, looks and language. He had studied philosophy in his youth, and spoke Latin and good French. He was a mathematician and sworn land-surveyor. He has also formerly learned several sciences and had some knowledge of medicine. The worst of it was, he was a good Cartesian and not a good Christian, regulating himself, and all externals, by reason and justice only; nevertheless, he regulated all things better by these principles than most people in these parts do, who bear the name of Christians. . . . Jaques impressed us very much with his sincerity and cordiality in everything we had to do with him. . . . We left with him the little book which we had lent to him, and which he said he had found much pleasure in reading, *Les Pensees de M. Pascal*.—*Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679-80*, in *Memoirs of the L. I. Hist. Society*, I: 127, 336.

Although Danckaerts says that Cortelyou was "advanced in years," he probably was a man in middle life in 1679, judging from the fact that his first child was born in 1657,^[1] and that his death did not occur until 1693.

Cortelyou came to the New World in 1652, in the capacity of tutor to the sons of the Honourable Cornelis van Werckhoven, ex-schepen and councilor of the City of Utrecht, who had received a grant of a colony near New Utrecht, L. I. In a letter dated April 4, 1652, the directors write to Stuyvesant of Van Werckhoven, "who goes there with a goodly number of souls, to take possession."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 33.

Van Werckhoven's settlement did not prosper, and his health was frail. In the summer of 1654, he determined to go back to Holland, and, at his "urgent request," Stuyvesant commissioned Jacques Cortelyou as schout of the lately established municipality of New Amsterdam.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 293. Thereupon, the director-general and council, on July 21, 1654, "in consideration of the good reputation and knowledge of Mr. *Jacobus Corteljou*, late tutor to the son of the Hon^{ble} Mr. *van Werckhoven*, unanimously engaged and appointed him to this office." But, it is stated: "N. B. Whereas *Jacques Corteljou* finds himself aggrieved by the instructions given him, it has become necessary to delay the appointment, until another experienced person can be found."—*Ibid.*, 280.

Van Werckhoven died in Holland in 1655, leaving Cortelyou to manage his estate. His sons, Pieter and Cornelis Jansen van Werckhoven, entered suit against the surveyor, in 1658, to compel him to account upon his stewardship. "He should be first paid, said he, what was due him."—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 187n, citing *Alb. Rec.*, VIII: 191, 192; cf. *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 352, 452.

In January, 1657, Cortelyou was appointed surveyor-general of the province, taking the oath of office on the 23d of the month.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 180. The same day, as agent for the Van Werckhoven heirs, he obtained permission "to plant and establish a village on *Long Island* on the Bay of the North river."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 382.

In memory of the old Dutch city which was his birthplace, as well as his patron's, Cortelyou named the village New Utrecht.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo ed., I: 633.

The first survey by Cortelyou, in New Amsterdam, noted in the records, bears the date December 5, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. It was of Charles Morgan's lot in Block H, No. 5. Van Elslant's last measurement of land was made October 5, 1656.—*Ibid.*, A: 75.

For a quarter of a century, at least, Jacques Cortelyou was a sworn surveyor. In January, 1681, a warrant was issued to him to lay out land at Cow Neck, L. I.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 761. His activities ranged from Schenectady to the Delaware.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 282; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 244. Riker says he was the first to lay out the village of Harlem (p. 251). Some of the Staten Island townships were also first surveyed and plotted by him.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 458.

It is not known that Cortelyou owned any property on Manhattan Island, or ever resided there. He had an office on the Marketfield, in the little building (Block E, No. 4a), which he rented from Pieter Jacobsen Buys, and in which, there is hardly a doubt, the original of the Castello Plan was prepared. The Kemble Building now covers the site.

His home, however, was always on Long Island, at New Utrecht, or at Nyack (near Fort Hamilton), where he seems to have been living when the Labadists met him. Thus, Cortelyou may be considered a pioneer among New York commuters.

[1] Nicasius de Sille wrote the following epitaph in verse on the birth and death of this infant; it is preserved in the town records of New Utrecht, and printed in the *Anthology of New Netherland*:

"Here lies the first of Cortelyou from life withdrawn,—

The first child in the village of our Utrecht born;

Brought forth in innocence, snatched hence without a stain,

God gave it being here, a better life to gain.

[Signed] N. d. S. 1657"

He was captain of militia for Utrecht and Bushwyck, and vendue master on Long Island, in 1673-4.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 646, 683. When he took the oath of allegiance in Kings County, in September, 1687, he said he had been in the county thirty-five years.—*Doc. Hist.*, *N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 660.

Cortelyou was still living on February 28, 1693, according to an entry in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 415, but had died before July 27 of that year, when his widow, Neeltje van Duyn, gave to her sons, Jacques and Peter, a power of attorney to settle the estate of their late father.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *English*, 235.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY

Nicasius de Sille records (see De Sille List) that the "Castle Amsterdam" and the "Windmill" stand on "Stuijvesant's Hoogh [Hoeck]," a name new to history, for this locality. He mentions the Company's garden and the cemetery on the Heere Straet, and "The Stadthuys" and "The Hall" in the Hoogh Straet behind it. In the next item, he says "The Vis marcct [fish market]" was "by the Wael in front of Hendrick Jansen vander Vin" (Block O, No. 1). The Plan shows a good basin at the entrance of the canal and a broad, open place for the fishermen to sell their wares.

"The Waech [balance or scales] at the water side next to the Wijnbruch which is also strongly fixed at the water side" is a quaint entry. If this pier is ever called the Wine Bridge, elsewhere, we have not met with it. The next entry proves that a Gasthuijs (hospital) was actually built, at the square on the Bridge Street.

The buildings in the Fort seem to be those shown on the Prototype View (Vol. I, Frontispiece), *i. e.*: the Church, the Governor's House, the Barracks, the Gevangen Huys, or prison, and a building which may be either a storehouse or officers' quarters. (See remarks on p. 124, Vol. I.) The observer who wrote the *Description of the Towne of Mannadens in New Netherland, as it was in Sept. 1661*, says of the Fort and its buildings: "In this Fort is the Church, the Governors house, and houses for soldiers, ammunition, etc."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 422. He also tells us that there were sixteen guns mounted in the Fort, whereas the Plan shows but twelve.

The *Description* says, further: "they have made a gut almost through the towne, keyed it on both sides with timber and boards as far in as the 3. small bridges; and near the coming into the gut they have built two firme timber bridges with railles on each side."

Except that there are but *two* small bridges on the Castello Plan, this canal is shown as here described, in perfect detail. The third small bridge is shown on "The Duke's Plan" (Vol. I, Pl. 10), which depicts conditions as they existed in September, 1661. It is therefore evident that it was built between October, 1660, and September, 1661. The "firme timber bridges" are, of course, "The Brouwers Brugh at Jacob van Couwenhoven's" and "The nieuwe Bruch at Hendrick Jansen vander Vin's." The new bridge seems to have been in course of construction in August, 1659, when Cornelis Steenwyck rendered a bill "To 151 planks for the New Bridge by Burgomaster Marten Cregier's order."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 38.

For descriptions and history of the Stadt Huys, here shown in its completed state, with the cupola, the reader is referred to many citations in the present work, *i. e.*, Vol. I: 127, 141, 153, *et seq.*; the Chronology, and the Key to Map of the Dutch Grants (Block O).

The short wharf somewhat to the left of the Stadt Huys is shown nowhere else. Presumably, it had been demolished before September, 1661, by which time the stone half-moon had been built in front of the Stadt Huys.—*Description of the Towne of Mannadens*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 421.

"The Duke's Plan" (Pl. 10) and the Nicolls Map (Pl. 10-A) show the half-moon, but do not show this pier.

The Wijnbruch, or weigh-house pier (at the head of the present Moore Street), is shown here of its original length; according to entries in the *Records*, it had been begun by April 18, 1659, and was finished by July of the same year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 219, 225. In November, 1660, it was found advisable to add four rods "to the pier at the Weighscales."—*Ibid.*, VII: 262, 263. This lengthened wharf measures, on the Nicolls Map, about eleven rods, or 137 ft., 6 inches. On the Castello Plan, it measures just seven rods, or 87 ft., 6 inches.

By the autumn of 1660, the old line of palisades had been rebuilt and strengthened by the construction of six masonry bastions, and two substantial gates had been built. The *Description* verifies the Plan: "The land side of the towne is from the Northwest corner unto the North E. gate 520 yards and lyeth neer N. W. and S. E. having six flankers at equal distance, in four of w^{ch} are mounted 8 guns."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 423. No other map shows six flankers.

These new fortifications were decided upon about two years before the date of the Plan. In an entry of July 11, 1658, the "Burgomasters resolved . . . to set off the City with a wall."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 189-90. A few days later, Frans Clasen's (Claessen's) widow was notified by the burgomasters "to remove the house out of the road or they shall have it done."—*Ibid.*, VII: 194. This house stood in the way of the guard-house at the Water Gate. (See Block Q, No. 26.) On August 30th, Geertje Stoffelsen was forbidden "to build a house right against the wall outside the city gate."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200. (On the north side of Pearl Street outside the Water Gate.—*Patents*, II: 85, Albany.)

The "wall," thus begun, seems to have been practically finished when the Plan was drawn, although the guns had not been mounted. Thirty-nine years later, August 18, 1699, an entry in the *Minutes of the Common Council*, II: 82, recites:

That the former line of fortifications that did Range Along the Wall Street from the East to the North River together with the Bastians that were thereon Erected are fallen to decay . . . [we] therefore humbly pray . . . that the same fortifications may be demolished . . . And that the Stones of y^e S^d Bastians with the Consent of the Owners thereof may be Appropriated to the Building the said City Hall.

A full history of the "wall" will be found in the Chronology. It had its beginning, on March 15, 1653, when the committee on fortifying the city announced that they would "receive proposals for a certain piece of work to set off the City with palisades."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 69. The specifications and conditions were announced two days later (*ibid.*, I: 72), and by April 20, 1653, it was resolved "that the citizens without exception" should begin "immediately digging a ditch from the East river to the North river."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 201. On July 28th, it was officially stated in Stuyvesant's letter to the city authorities that "the City has, to the satisfaction and for the security of the inhabitants, been surrounded with palisades on the land side and along the Strand on the East river . . . that the work has been done now already three weeks."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 90. Within a short time, the palisade so hastily erected became dilapidated. In 1655, several citizens were fined for cutting part of it down for firewood.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 145. At the same time, a petition "for enlarging the city gate at the East river, New Amsterdam, so as to permit the passage of a cart" was referred to the city authorities (*ibid.*, 149), strong evidence of the temporary character of the first "wall."

Finally, the burgomasters, in an address to Stuyvesant and the council, on January 22, 1658, set forth at length "the many necessary repairs to the City's works," and asked

for the proceeds of the weigh-scales to defray part of the expenses. In reply, the director and council admitted "that some public works are necessary to be made and others to be repaired," and grudgingly allowed the burgomasters "a just fourth part of the Weighscales to be paid to the City Treasurer and Receiver."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 167, 169, 171.

A number of improvements were then begun by the city, which, as the Plan shows, were practically completed by the summer of 1660. Some of the orders of the burgomasters during 1658-9, notably those relating to the new and wider Gracht, are recorded in the *Administrative Minutes* printed in Vol. VII of the *Records of New Amsterdam*. Unfortunately, the *Court Minutes*, in which many proceedings are set forth, are missing for the period between September 27, 1658, and August 19, 1659.

In April, 1658, "The Schout was further ordered, to notify all who lie along the North River to level their bank and lay it off according to the Generals [Stuyvesant's] plan."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 183. Presumably, this plan authorised the erection of the fortification on the North River called in later years the Oyster Pasty Mount, which is shown completed on the Castello Plan, although "The Duke's Plan" and the Nicolls Map have no indication of it. The Miller Plan, of 1695 (Vol. I, Pl. 23-a), shows this little redoubt very much as Cortelyou drew it.

The demolition of the houses to the west of the Fort, alluded to more fully in the description by blocks, was also part of the "General's Plan."

There are many entries in Volume VII of the *Records* concerning the sheet-piling on the East River, which seems to have been perfected by this time. At the Water Gate, the piling appears to have been built out to encircle the guard-house. Clearly, this is not a redoubt or gun-mount. "The Duke's Plan" shows no half-moon here. In fact, as late as September, 1661, the *Description*, after mentioning the stone half-moon in front of the Stadt Huys, continues, hopefully, "they then said they would build 2 halfe moons more between yt and the Northeast gate."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 421.

A month later, on October 13, 1661, the burgomasters petitioned: "that sloops owned in the province be obliged to bring two or three cargoes of stone yearly to the city for the redoubts proposed to be constructed."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 230.

TOPOGRAPHICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL DATA

BLOCK A

No. 1

Lodowyck Pos, cabinet-maker, and captain of the Rattle Watch, bought this house and lot from Jan Martyn, May 21, 1655, for 600 florins (\$240.), to be paid in equal instalments of 200 florins each, the first, however, to consist of two cows. When the second payment became due, Martyn sued for it, May, 1656, alleging that the cows had not been delivered—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 99. This statement was disproved, and the court ordered that a bill of sale and a receipt be given to Pos. Evidently, the final payment was deferred, for the deed was not delivered until March 27, 1662.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 257.

Just prior to the purchase of this house, Pos had settled some part of his debt to Isaac de Forest, whose tenant he had been, though he was still handicapped with back rent to the extent of 339 guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 139-41, in City Clerk's Library. In February, 1656, he was granted the tavern-keeper's right; so it seems probable that he abandoned cabinet-making for the more profitable occupation of a tapster. The situation was a good one for a public house, as the roadstead on the

North River "in front of and near the *Beavers'* path" was the only one on the west side of the city where, by ordinance of August 11, 1656, ships were permitted to anchor (*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 237), and the Fort also was close by. Sailors and soldiers were, doubtless, then, as they are now, profitable customers.

In 1662, Pos sold the south-westerly corner of his land to Claes Jansen Ruyter, who, shortly before July 10, 1663, built there a house valued at 1,000 florins in beaver (Van der Veen's *Records*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 55-6), which, on June 16, 1663, was sold by the city under an execution. This deed contains the earliest covenant found in New York real estate records: "in the said house, on the east side, there is a permanent privilege for a three light window."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 113; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 73-8, in City Clerk's Library.

No. 2

Site of No. 1 Broadway. The house on this lot, built by Thomas Broen, before July, 1644, when it was mortgaged to Isaac Allerton (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 29), was purchased by Pieter Laurenzen Cock, a Dane, in 1648. Broen later established himself among the Swedes on the South (Delaware) River.—Brodhead's *Hist. State of N. Y.*, I: 511; cf. *New Sweden*, by Rev. Israel Acrelius, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 411; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 372.

As early as September, 1634, Cock was a partner of Cornelis van Vorst, of Pavonia, in the ownership of a trading sloop (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 8), and, undoubtedly, shared with him the very lucrative fur-trade with the Indians which Van Vorst is known to have carried on. This close association led to Cock's betrothal to Annetje, Van Vorst's daughter. After the death of her father, however, the young lady declined to fulfil her engagement of marriage, whereupon her lover sued her for breach of promise. The suit dragged on through the court for more than a year, although David Provoost, as advocate for the defendant, often urged a decision. Finally, the burgomasters and schepens decided, May 18, 1654, that, "the promise of marriage having been made and given before the Eyes of God," it should remain in force; that all the presents should remain in the possession of the lady; that neither party should marry any other person until the magistrates were apprised that they had released each other formally, and, finally, that each should pay half the expenses of the suit.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 54-200.

Evidently, Anna Cornelissen van Vorst did not change her mind, for, on November 11, 1656, notice of her marriage to Claes Janszen, from Purmesendt, is given (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21),^[1] and, on June 13, 1657, banns were published between Pieter Laurenszen Cock, of Denmark, and Anneken Dircks, of Amsterdam.—*Idem*.

Cock was still living in January, 1660 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 105), but was dead before November of that year.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 160.

On April 25, 1661, Anna Dircks, widow, petitioned the provincial council for permission to build a house on the south corner of her lot, which was refused because it was too near the Fort.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 223. A century later, Captain Archibald Kennedy built on the south corner of this lot the house so long known as No. 1 Broadway.

[1] All references to dates of marriage in the Reformed Dutch Church, prior to 1674, apply to the first publication of the banns, the marriage usually taking place immediately after the third publication, or within a month. This practice was not, however, always adhered to, some postponing the marriage "from time to time, not only weeks but some months." To do away with this irregularity, an ordinance was passed, on January 15, 1658, directing that "all published persons, after three Proclamations have been made and no lawful impediment occurs, shall cause their Marriages to be solemnized within one month at furthest, after the last Proclamation, or within that time, appear and show cause where they ought, for refusing; and that on pain of forfeiting Ten guilders for the first week after the expiration of the aforesaid month, and for the succeeding weeks 20 guilders for each week, until they have made known the reasons for refusing."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 328.

No. 3

Martin Cregier's house, on the site of No. 3 Broadway, was erected between February 25, 1656, when he petitioned for leave to build on the lot (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 161), and September 15, 1659, when "the newly built house and lot of the Worsh^l Burgomaster Marten Cregier" are referred to by his neighbour, Jacobus Backer.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 177. On January 3, 1664, his negro servant, Lysbet Antonis, or Antonisse, set fire to the house.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 258-9. How badly it was burned, the records do not reveal, but, from the fact that on the 26th of the same month he surrendered his grant of 1643 and accepted a modified "new patent for a house and garden," it is to be inferred that he had to rebuild.—*Liber HH* (2): 135 (Albany).

At one time or another, Martin Cregier served New Amsterdam in almost every civic capacity. A tavern-keeper here as early as 1647 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 39), he was appointed one of the first fire-wardens of the town in January, 1648.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 5. He was one of the first burgomasters when the city acquired a municipal government, in 1653 (*ibid.*, 49), orphan-master in 1658 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 56) and in 1662 (*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 115), treasurer of the city in 1661 (*ibid.*, III: 394), and burgomaster in 1663.—*Ibid.*, IV: 195.

In 1663, he was appointed captain-lieutenant of the West India Company, and was commander in the expedition against the Esopus Indians.—*Ibid.*, IV: 268.

Cregier had obtained the great burgherright in 1657.—*Ibid.*, VII: 150. He was still living in New York in 1685, when he sold this property to Peter Bayard, acknowledging the deed as Martin Cregier, Senior.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 183.

No. 4

Jacob de Lang, merchant, of Bemster, in Holland, bought this house and lot, afterward No. 5 Broadway, March 17, 1655, through his attorney in New Amsterdam, Jacob Hendricksen Backer.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 75; *Liber Deeds*, A: 10. The deed recites that a certified copy was made, confirmed with the city seal—evidently with the purpose of transmission to the purchaser, who appears never to have visited New Netherland. Backer delivered the deed to his patron, September 15, 1659.—*Ibid.*, A: 177.

The house was built by Jan Hendricksen Steelman, alias Coopall, or *Buy All*, whose various activities had landed him deeply in debt to Jacob Jansen de Lang.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 65-7. De Lang's widow, Maria Verveelen, sold the property in 1664 to Francis Boon (*Liber Deeds*, B: 47), who, in turn, conveyed it to Gerrit van Tright in 1665.—*Ibid.*, B: 86.

No. 5

Domine Johannes Megapolensis owned this large plot, covering the site of Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Broadway.

Megapolensis was a native of Koedyck, a village four miles north-north-east of Alkmaar, in North Holland; he arrived in New Amsterdam in the ship "den Houttuyn," August 4, 1642, accompanied by his wife, Machtelt Willems, daughter of Willem Steenge, and four children, "Hillegont, dirrick, Jan and Samuel."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 609, 623. He was under contract to Kilien van Rensselaer to preach the gospel at Rensselaerswyck for a term of six years.

His real name seems to have been Grootstadt, or van Grootstede.—*Ibid.*, 828; Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 165. Corwin says the original form of the name was van Mekelenburg, which was Hellenised when the elder Megapolensis moved to Holland.—Corwin's *Manual of the Ref. Ch. in America*, 4th ed., 614; cf. *Eccles. Rec.*, I: 228.

He was the first Protestant missionary to the Indians, and, in 1644, published *A short account of the Mohawk Indians*, which is printed in Jameson's *Narratives of New Netherland*, 168-80. In 1648, he wrote to the Classis at Amsterdam: "I think that I have remained at my station here in this wild country (long enough)," and insisted upon returning to Holland.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 239. Finally, he was persuaded, "for the honor of God . . . and the interest of men," to remain in New Amsterdam, where, in August, 1649, he was installed minister, with a salary of 1,200 guilders (\$480) a year.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 97. This handsome income having been augmented by legacies from Holland, he bought the southerly part of his Broadway plot, in 1655.^[1]—*Liber Deeds*, A: 26. There was a small house on the land, which may have been the house of Jan Stevensen, before his sudden departure for Holland. This parcel the domine sold, in 1663, to his son-in-law, Cornelis van Ruyven, secretary and receiver of the West India Company, who built here a "large stone dwelling," which he sold on June 22, 1674, to Gabriel Minvielle.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 5; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 296-7; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 27-8.

Megapolensis built his own residence, the large house shown on the Plan, on the upper part of the Stevensen land, which he acquired from Abram Verplanck, in January, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 27. From 1653 to 1656 he sent his younger son, Samuel, to Harvard College.—Corwin's *Manual of the Ref. Ch. in America*, 615. In 1657, he secured a further stated sum of 300 guilders a year "for house rent and firewood."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 182. Megapolensis resided here until his death, in the latter part of 1669.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 601, 604. His last days were made unhappy by accusations of treachery, brought against him by the West India Company because he had counselled the surrender of 1664. Although he vigorously defended himself in a letter of April 17-27, 1669, to the Classis, he seemed keenly affected by the charges. His letter concludes with a pathetic note of anxiety for his congregation, soon to be deprived of his services. His widow remained here until June, 1674, when, at the age of seventy-four years, and being on the eve of returning to Patria, she sold the house to Balthazar Bayard.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 32-3; see Block L, No. 9.

More than fifty years later, Mr. Augustus Jay bought the property from the Bayard family.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 245. Intending "to Erect several Houses thereon which when finished will be A Beauty and Ornament to the said Street," he petitioned the corporation to straighten Broadway (*M. C. C.*, IV: 13), which being done, he built the fine houses at Nos. 9 and 11 Broadway—later the Atlantic Gardens. The original grant to Jan Stevensen and the deed from Verplanck to Megapolensis are in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society. The latter, to which is affixed a fine impression of the earliest seal of the city (1654), is reproduced in Wilde's *The Civic Ancestry of New York-City and State*, Pls. V and VI, and also in the Chronology.

No. 6

Lucas Andries, skipper and part owner of the yacht "Flower of Gelder," trading to Fort Orange, owned and occupied this small house, now known as No. 13 Broadway.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 405; IV: 191, 203. Sworn in as one of the small burghers, in 1657 (*ibid.*, VII: 153), his name heads the list of inhabitants on the Heere Straet, in 1665.—*Ibid.*, V: 221.

In 1686, "Lucas Andriesen, en zyn h. v. Aeftje Laurens," whom he married by license

[1] The estate of Willem Steentgens, of Koedyck, Megapolensis's father-in-law, was settled this year. In 1649, the elder Megapolensis had died, leaving a considerable estate. Hillegonde (Hillegont) had been specially remembered by a bequest of 500 guilders.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 57, 58.

of November 20, 1665 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20), appear on the list of members of the Reformed Dutch Church compiled by Domine Henricus Selyns.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 392.[¹] The original deed from Aefie Anderisse to Jacob van Saamen (*sic*), dated August 26, 1693, was owned by the late General James Grant Wilson.—*Bulletin N. Y. Pub. Library*, 1901, V: 96.

No. 7

No. 15 Broadway. The house of Barent Cruytdop; built prior to June 15, 1660, when Denys Isaackzen, the carpenter, was compelled to sue for wages incurred in building it. Cruytdop claimed: "all is not yet finished."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 177. A busy man was Cruytdop during this month of June. On the 8th, he was fined for trying to board the ships on their first arrival, contrary to the ordinance of April 15, 1638.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 11. Schout de Sille testifies that he endeavoured, "with a naked sword in his hand," to prevent Cruytdop and others from "boarding the vessels, but could not do it; . . ."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 171. On June 11th, he procured his license to marry Margaret Grootgens, a widow, being himself a widower.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 26. On June 15 and June 22, he sued three of his fellow townsmen, and recovered judgment in each case.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 176, 180. Two years later, his wife was sued, in turn, by Joannes Vervelen for 900 guilders, money loaned on the house, plus a year's interest. She said she could do nothing before her husband returned, or until she had letters from him, adding, hopefully, that "she expected his arrival with Samuel Edsall."—*Ibid.*, V: 129, 135.

On April 25, 1663, Cruytdop's house was sold under an execution to Gerrit Hendricksen, the transport reciting that Cruytdop had bought the lot on April 5, 1659, from Hendrick Jansen de Ruyter, "which lot the aforesaid Cruytdop built a house upon, and afterwards mortgaged the said lot and superstructure to divers persons . . ."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 85; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 17-22.

No. 8

Land afterwards covered by the present Nos. 17-19 Broadway. The original grant for this plot, to one Jan Huygen, dated June 6, 1649, is in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq. Huygen was dead before July, 1657, when his widow, Lysbeth Pieters, married Dirck Wiggerts, "late in the Company's service," as he deposed when he took the burgher oath.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 200.

"Uncle Dirck," as he was commonly known, was a waterside character. He was a ship carpenter, and also owned and operated small boats. He was in New York as late as 1674.—*Ibid.*, IV: 209; VI: 98, 99, 110; VII: 129.

Nos. 9 AND 11

Lucas Dircksen procured a bill of sale for this plot (now No. 21 Broadway) in June, 1656 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 28), and here he kept an inn of questionable character, frequently coming into collision with the city authorities.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 334. Some two years earlier, he had received permission to retail beer and wine.—*Ibid.*, I: 163. At this time he was a "Sergeant in the service of the Hon^{ble} Company," but, on February 15, 1656, he asked for and obtained his discharge from the Company, in order to "transport himself with his family to the Southriver of New-Netherland, to settle there, where he has bought

[¹] Selyns's list is also reprinted in Valentine's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 331, and in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.* I: 446. See also Hol. Soc. *Year Book*, 1916, and Chronology.

a house."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 119. His stay at the South River must have been very brief, though the records show that he continued for some time to own property at New Castle, Delaware.

Before April 13, 1670, Dircksen was dead, and his widow, Annetie Cornelis, was married to Jacobus Fabritius, a German Lutheran minister who came from Albany to take charge of the Lutheran Church in New York—much to the discomfiture of Domine Megapolensis (the younger).—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 95, 606; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 473.

Fabritius seems to have been a man of despicable character; the records teem with references to his quarrels with his wife, who implored the court to order him to vacate her house. He answered with a lampoon in Latin, which the court sharply commanded him to turn into "good Low dutch within thrice 24 hours."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 52. In 1675, he was sent a prisoner from Delaware to New York, for disturbing the peace.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 23. A good sketch of Fabritius will be found in *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 94; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 44, *et seq.*

Lucas Dircksen's heirs sold this property in 1715 to May Bickley, former attorney-general of the province (1706-1712).—*Liber Deeds*, XXVIII: 167-9.

No. 10

This is the present No. 23 Broadway. Reindert Jansen Hoorn, who bought this house and lot in 1657, seems to have been, at that time, an energetic person, with good connections in Holland. His many business ventures brought him to bankruptcy a few years later. Finally, "being a quarrelsome man," he viciously assaulted Jan Gillis, the younger, on December 13, 1660, fled the colony, and is not heard of again.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 247, 256, 317, *et seq.*

Before his departure, he had sold this property to Director-General Stuyvesant, who installed here one Pieter Sinkam (Sinkampf, Simkam, Simkans), a tailor, from Nimevegen. The director had paid Sinkam's passage in the "Spotted Cow," on her voyage of April 15, 1660.—List from Account Books of W. I. Co., copied by J. Riker, Jr. After Stuyvesant's death, his widow, in 1672, sold the little house to Sinkam.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 188; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 207.

When, in 1663, Sinkam married Debora Jans, of Batavia, he styled himself "of Oye."—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

Nos. 12 AND 12-A

"At the Belle Videre where Do Drijsij houses stand, there are 4 [houses]."—De Sille List of 1660.

Early in 1652, the directors of the West India Company decided that it would be well to have a second minister in New Netherland, preferably one who could preach also in English. Fortunately, such a one was found sojourning at Leyden—whither he had come to escape the turbulent times in England—who was able to preach in the English tongue, as well as in the Dutch, "and if necessary even in French," although we are told that he had been educated by German parents, and in the German tongue. This was the Reverend Samuel Driesch (Drisius), who had recently been preaching in England. At the time of his coming to New Amsterdam he was "a bachelor of about forty years . . . a very pious man and possessed of great gifts; . . . of a very peaceful disposition and agreeable conversation." No wonder the directors at Amsterdam said of him that "he made his appearance" as if "sent by the Lord"!—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 302, 303, 307.

Domine Drisius was sent to New Amsterdam August 12, 1652.—*Ibid.*, I: 311. His

sponsors gravely wrote: "as he is unmarried, we have thought it might not be inconvenient, if he boarded with Johan de la Montagnie; but we do not wish to press such an arrangement upon either, and propose it only from pure affection."—*Ibid.*, I: 307. Evidently, this suggestion was not carried into effect, for, on October 15, 1652, Hendrick van Dyck was ordered to vacate the Company's house, which he was occupying, by November 1st, as it was required for the Rev. Samuel Drisius, who had recently arrived.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 129.

Late in 1653, Stuyvesant sent Drisius to Virginia to renew his former proposals to Governor Bennett, and to conclude a commercial treaty. This mission was completely successful.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 241, 242; O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 235. Upon his return, he secured the grant of land behind the churchyard, and built the two houses shown on the Plan.

Having remained unmarried until he reached the mature age of forty-seven, Drisius appropriately secured a license on St. Valentine's Day, 1659 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23) to wed Lysbeth Grevenraedt, widow of Elbert Elbertsen, who, "in trying to board the ship *Bontekoe* [Spotted Cow], was drowned in the North River," in 1655.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 2.

Jointly with Domine Megapolensis, Drisius administered the affairs of the Reformed Dutch Church faithfully and acceptably. He was illiberal, even bigoted, in his attitude towards members of any other sect, having a special antipathy to Lutherans and Quakers. After the death of his colleague, he failed rapidly in health and mental strength (*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 607), and toward the end of his days received very material assistance from the Rev. Ægidius Luyck.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 292. His death occurred on April 18, 1673.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 653.

No. 13

This house (on the site of No. 37 Broadway) was undoubtedly one of the four houses "At the Belle Videre," referred to on the De Sille List, of 1660. Only three of these had been completed when the Castello Plan was drawn; this one stood on land belonging to the churchwardens. Evidently, the domine and wardens had coöperated in their erection. On October 13, 1660, Nicasius de Sille and Hendrick Jansen van der Vin, in their official capacity as churchwardens, sold their house to Laurens Andriessen, the lot running through to the Highway, 43 Dutch feet wide by 15 rods long.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 217. This reduced the churchyard to a frontage of 12 rods, in a line with the Drisius grant of 1654.

Laurens (Louwerens) Andriessen, Drayer (Turner), from Holsteyn, on December 12, 1658, married Jannetje Jans, widow of Christian Barentsen (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23), who died at the South River, June 26, 1658.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 44. By January 30, 1660, he had realised 574 florins by the sale of Barentsen's estate.—*Ibid.*, I: 129. Subsequently, as shown, he purchased this property. There remained still 200 guilders unpaid in May, 1661, "according to the tenor of the Church book."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 290. If, as the above record states, Andriessen built upon the lot, it must have been on its Broadway front.

"Lawrence Andries" took the oath of allegiance at Bergen, November 22, 1665. He was still living there in June, 1674.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49, 146.

THE CEMETERY ON THE HEERE STRAET

There is nothing in the records to indicate when this plot of ground was set apart for a burial-place. None of the early chroniclers mentions it, nor is it identified on the Manus

Map, of 1639. The exactness with which it was laid out—fifteen rods square and at right angles to the main highway—suggests the work of a surveyor. Possibly, Master Kryn Fredericksz. measured it off when he staked out the Fort, although, from the fact that it was under the administration of the churchwardens, who were responsible for its fencing and general maintenance, it may date from a later period—after “the form of a church,” to quote Domine Michaëlius, had been established.—Jameson’s *Nar. N. Neth.*, 124. The earliest mention of it in the records is under date of April 15, 1649, when it is referred to as the “old Church yard.”—See Map and Key of the Dutch Grants.

The Castello Plan shows it of its original width of fifteen rods (187 feet, 6 inches) on the Highway, but diminished in depth to 9 rods, more or less, by the Drisius grant of 1654 (No. 12).^[1] The old “churchyard” extended along Broadway from a point 20 feet south of Morris Street to the south corner of No. 39 Broadway.

The trestles shown on the Plan in the “churchyard” are perhaps referred to in the following order:

The Burgomasters of this City of Amsterdam in N. N., having taken into consideration the request of the Churchmasters of said City, herewith authorize and qualify Jan Jelisen Koeck to take care, that the bell be tolled for the dead at the proper time, also to preserve the pall, collect the hire thereof for the church as well as the fee for ringing the bell, the rent for the straps, benches and boards; to keep a record of all, who have died and are buried, without concerning himself with anything else in this regard. Done at Amsterdam in N. N., February 25, 1661.—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters, in Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 77-8.

There follows in the records the subjoined quaint entry, under date of March 3, 1661:

Claas van Elslandt senior appearing, he is told, that complaints are made against him, because he does not behave well as gravedigger and when inviting people to a burial, and because of his age and long residence here he is warned to behave better henceforth and the following order is given him:

The Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam in N. N. have taken into consideration the request of the Churchmasters, and hereby charge and direct Claas van Elslandt the elder to take care only of the graves of the dead, dug in the church and in the churchyard; to look after the bier being fetched and brought back to the proper place; to invite, according to old custom, everybody to the funeral, walk decently before the corpse and to demand and receive pay only for his services, without asking for more.—*Ibid.*, II: 80.

For details of the subsequent history of the “churchyard,” see Chronology.

No. 14

Although there are several larger and more imposing residences shown on the Plan, the house on “The Heere Straet where Burgo master Poulus Leender Grift lives,” seems to have had an identity all its own. Referring to it in the *Representation*, written in July, 1649, the remonstrants observe, sarcastically: “though Paulus Lenaertssen has small wages, he has built a better dwelling-house here than anybody else. How this has happened is mysterious to us; . . .”—Jameson’s *Nar. N. Neth.*, 339. A quarter of a century later, François Rombouts bought the house “wth y^e garden & orchard,” demolished it, and built a residence suited to his wealth and prominence in the community; leaving it upon his death, in 1691, to his daughter, Katharine, wife of Roger Brett, Gentleman.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 184; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 198-9; *Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 308; XXVIII: 113; *Wills*, IV: 99.^[2] After the Revolution, Alexander Macomb erected on this site, later known as No. 39 Broadway, the mansion which Washington occupied during the second session of Congress.—See notes on Pl. 56.

[1] In October, 1660, the “churchyard” was reduced to a width of 12 rods; see No. 13, *ante*.

[2] On Tuesday, January 31, 1680, at 8 o’clock in the morning, the Labadist preachers, Danckaerts and Sluyter, called on Mayor Rombouts at this house, on summons from Gov. Andros, to give an account of themselves, their purpose in visiting this country, and their future intentions. An extremely interesting account of this spirited interview is given in the *Journal* (ed. by James and Jameson), pp. 167-171.

Paulus Leendertsen van der Grift was a captain in the West India Company's service as early as 1644. Stuyvesant made him naval officer early in 1647 (*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 68), and also "Equipage Master."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 4. He was made a schepen in the first city government, in 1653, and a burgomaster in 1657-1665.—*Ibid.*, I: 49; II: 285; IV: 277. During his long residence in New Amsterdam, he filled many minor offices. On October 10, 1670, he was nominated for alderman of the City of New York, but seems to have suddenly decided to return to Holland, for, by the 8th of November, 1670, he had departed.—*Ibid.*, VI: 261, 267.

A year later, his children, Gerrit, Margaratie, and Maritje, followed him, in the ship "Good Fame of New York."—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 173. He left his interests here in the care of Jacob Hendricksen Varravanger. He was still living abroad in 1674.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 55, 56.

No. 15

The house, garden and orchard of Hendrick van Dyck. Van Dyck sailed from Holland in "den Waterhondt" early in June, 1640, bearing a commission as military commander for the West India Company, and bringing a company of soldiers with him. He had formerly held the office of fiscal of the military court of the province of Utrecht, which he only resigned on his departure for New Netherland. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, in a letter of introduction to Director Kieft, speaks of him as a man of rank, courageous, intelligent, and able.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 472, 473, 487.[¹]

Van Dyck's activities in the early Indian wars, 1642-44, are recited at length in the *Journal of New Netherland 1647*.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 275, 283. On June 28, 1645, he received his commission as fiscal (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 494), returning to New Netherland with Stuyvesant in May, 1647, to take up his new duties. In March, 1652, he was removed from office by the director and council.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 126.

During these five years, Stuyvesant had excluded him from the council chamber twenty-nine months, according to the *Remonstrance* (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 308), "for the reason, among others . . . that he cannot keep a secret." Jacob van Couwenhoven and Jan Evertsen Bout said of him that he was "utterly intolerable in words and deeds; an addle pate."—*Ibid.*, I: 335.

There is no doubt that most of Van Dyck's shortcomings were caused by his intemperance. He acknowledges this fault in his defense to the States General protesting against his removal from office.—*Ibid.*, I: 491-513. After his retirement as fiscal, Van Dyck continued to reside on his property on Broadway. He was still taxed here in 1677 (*M. C. C.*, I: 54, 55), in which year also a well was ordered to be made "in the broad way against Mr Vandickes."—*Ibid.*, I: 47. The small fruit orchard shown on the Castello Plan, at the river end of Van Dyck's land, is famous in the history of the city as the place where the Indian massacre of September, 1655, had its origin. The incident is thus tersely related in a letter from the directors to Stuyvesant, in response to his letter of October 31, 1655, asking for assistance against the savages:

As far as we can learn from the transmitted papers and verbal reports of other private parties, the former Fiscal Van Dyck has laid the first foundation for this dreadful massacre and given the most offence, by killing one of the squaws for taking some peaches or other fruits from his garden. If this is true, then we wonder . . . that he has not been brought to justice as a murderer.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 49, 70.

[¹] In the *Breeden Raedt*, it is stated that the fiscal, Hendrick van Dyck, "had committed a well-known murder at Utrecht, and had been compelled to go from thence on account of it."—*Verloogh van Nicu Nederland*, and *Breeden Raedt*, trans. by H. C. Murphy, 173.

Van Dyck says, in 1652, that he is "burdened with a wife and four children."—*Ibid.*, I: 491. In 1655, Nicolaes de Meyer, afterwards mayor of New York, married Lydia van Dyck, of Utrecht. Ten years later, Jannetje van Dyck, of North Holland, married Johannes Coly (John Cooley), of London.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19, 31. These were Hendrick van Dyck's daughters.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 389; IV: 174; VI: 302.

THE COMPANY'S GARDEN ON THE HEERE STRAET

All the land between Hendrick van Dyck's and Cornelis Groesens's formed, as early as 1638, the garden and orchard of the West India Company. Director-General Stuyvesant, in 1649, carved out two grants from the south end, for his infant sons, Balthazar and Nicholas William.—See Map and Key of Dutch Grants. This act of nepotism was not well received, and seven years later the governor conveyed the land back to the burgo-masters, who divided it up into five grants, which they partitioned among themselves and their favoured friend, Captain Fredrick de Koningh, of the man-of-war "De Waagh." At the time that the Castello Plan was drawn, none of the grants in the orchard had been built upon, or even surveyed off. The formal Dutch flower-beds had not been disturbed, and the fruit trees still stood like lines of soldiers drawn up in regular formation. An ornamental gateway opened onto a broad path [1] leading down to a summer-house near the river; at the extreme north-western point of the enclosure was a quaint little pagoda.

Some years later, a narrow street was cut through from Broadway to the fortification called the Oyster Pasty Mount. Naturally, it was known as Oyster Pasty Lane; modern New York calls it Exchange Alley. This narrow passage was dedicated to public use, April 8, 1697, by an instrument recorded in *Liber Deeds*, XXI, page 212:

All that Certaine Piece or Parcell of Ground Scituate lying and being in the West Ward of y^e Citty in the Street Commonly Called the broad-way leading to a Certaine Old Fortification Called Oyster Pasty Containing in breadth in Front and in the Rear twelve foot, and in Length two hundred and fourty foot, more or less, etc.

It was, however, "open on the ground" as early as 1683.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 10.

No. 16

Jacobus Vis bought this house and garden August 22, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 97. On March 10, 1661, he leased it to Wessel Gerrits, a soldier in the service of the West India Company.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 45. On May 24, 1664, he brought suit against Tymotheus Gabry for the deed of the house, which the latter held as security, he having gone on Vis's bond for 264 guilders, 6 stivers, of which there still remained unpaid the trifling sum of 4 guilders, 1 stiver (about \$1.60). Gabry was ordered by the court to restore the deed to Vis, on payment of this sum, who, thereupon, on June 18, 1664, sold the house to Jan Meindersen van Iveren.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 40; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), trans. by O'Callaghan, 304-5; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 62, 76.

On February 1, 1673, this house became vested in Willem Isaacqse van Vredenburg, by a deed which describes it as "haveing to the north the house and ground heretofore belonging unto Cornelis Pluvier w^{ch} is now the Lutheran Church."—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 8-9.

No. 17

Cornelis Jansen Pluyvier (Pluvier) bought this house and lot, "fenced improved and

[1] This pathway occupied the bed of the later Rector Street.

bounded," from "Crysteyan barensen," master carpenter and burgher, November 17, 1657, for 2850 guilders, or about \$1,140, paying 1616 guilders, 13 stivers in cash. Barentsen took a purchase-money mortgage for 1233 guilders, 7 stivers. This seems to be the earliest conveyance of record in which the consideration is mentioned.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 113; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 69. The land was in the form of an L, and is exactly shown on the Plan. It is particularly interesting as having been the site of the first Lutheran Church.

Cornelis Jansen Pluvier, son of Jan Jansen Pluvier, was living at Haarlem in Holland on September 5, 1656, when he and his wife, Geertruyd Andruessen, from Koesvelt (Koesfeld, in Westphalia, Germany), made their joint wills; she was very ill at the time. See recitals on the occasion of his filing an inventory of her estate, on December 15, 1661 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 199-202), preliminary to his marriage, on January 6, 1662, to Neeltje Couwenhoven.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27.

Pluvier must have immigrated to New Amsterdam upon his first wife's death—having no children, he was not tied to Patria. In 1661, he is found as an innkeeper here (*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 109); in this year, he imported a negro woman, for whom he paid "150 pieces of eight."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 229.

Some time prior to June 29, 1671, Pluvier sold his holdings here to one Christian Peters "for ye use & Benefitt of y^e Congrega^on in Geⁿl". (Deed not of record.) Asser Levy held a mortgage on it for 1625 guilders (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 129), which was still open. Pieters complained to Governor Lovelace, who ordered "that Collection be forthwth made of y^e Money agreed to be paid for the House, . . . see that Christiaen Peters be saved harmless from his Engagem^t."—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, II: 587. On January 16, 1672, the Lutheran Congregation petitioned Lovelace for a "Lycence to build & Erect a House for their Church to meet in" and for permission for Martin Hoffman to go to the South River in Delaware to solicit contributions for this purpose.—*Ibid.*, II: 589.

On October 17, 1673, Governor Colve ordered the congregation to remove their building (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 13; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 633-6), and gave them instead one of the lots in the Company's Garden, May 22, 1674.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-6; Map and Key of Dutch Grants.

More than thirty years later, May 17, 1703, "Mayor de Bruyn promises to obtain a transport of a certain lot belonging to our Church from the Widow Plevier."—Graebner's *Hist. of the Luth. Church*, 1892.

Cornelius Pluvier was alderman of the North Ward 1689-90.—*M. C. C.*, I: 204; VIII: 143. He was one of Leisler's adherents, and was brought before Governor Sloughter and council as a prisoner, March 20, 1691, and committed to the guards.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., II: 359. As above noted, he died before 1703.

(For fuller notes on the Lutheran Church, see Chronology.)

No. 18

This house was built by Jacob Hellekers, generally referred to as Jacob Swart, or "black Jacob." He was also called "the Black Carpenter of Gravesend." The Labadists refer to Swart as having welcomed them with open arms, when they visited him on the first day of their arrival in the province.—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 43.

Swart sold the house to one Jan Gerritsen, smith, who having been arrested for theft, broke jail and fled. Van Tienhoven, as schout, demanded that the house and lot should be sold at public vendue, to indemnify the smith's victims for their lost goods.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 134. David Provoost, as attorney for Swart's son-in-law, represented to the court

that the smith had never paid for the house.—*Ibid.*, I: 163. Swart promised to pay Van Tienhoven what might be found due on account of the fugitive "who inhabited the house," and on this condition was allowed to sell it to Domine Drisius, November 5, 1654.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 9.

For an interesting account of Swart and his family, see the *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, 189, *et seq.*

BLOCK B

No. 1

Evert Pels, of Rensselaerswyck, erected this house in 1656, shortly after the Heere Dwars Straet (now Exchange Place) was cut through. It stood on the north-east corner of Exchange Place and Broadway. Augustine Herrman bought the house and garden in October of this year.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 76. When he conveyed it to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, the younger, in 1662, he extended his fence through to the Graft, a mistake not rectified until 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 147; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 272-3.

Augustine Herrman (Augustyn Heermans, Hermans, Heermansz) was a native of Prague, in Bohemia, and was born about 1608. He served in the army of Wallenstein in the Thirty Years War, and is said to have taken part in the battle of Lutzen, in 1632, when Wallenstein was defeated by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus. Herrman's voyage to America was undertaken as agent or factor for the large commercial house of Peter Gabry & Sons, of Amsterdam; he sailed on the "Maecht van Enkhuysen" (Maid of Enkhuizen), and arrived in 1633. He had become the largest and most prosperous merchant of the town by 1650, when he had erected his great warehouse on the Strand. He dealt extensively in furs, tobacco, wines, groceries, dry-goods, and negro slaves. He was also a banker and a lawyer. That he was a linguist, and spoke French, Dutch, German, and English, is well known; he was also a land surveyor, and was not without merit as an artist. A man of vivid imagination, strong personality, and many parts, he easily towers a head and shoulders above the community of petty burghers in which he found himself after coming to New Amsterdam.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 289, 375; Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 281, *et seq.*; Wilson's *A Maryland Manor* (in *Fund Publication*, No. 30, Maryland Historical Society; also published separately), and *Augustine Herrman* (in *Proceedings N. J. Hist. Society*, 1890-1, pp. 23-34); Bartlett B. James's *The Labadist Colony in Maryland* (in Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, Series XVII, No. 6).

He was one of the Nine Men instituted as a council by Stuyvesant, in 1647, and a signer of the *Representation of New Netherland*, complaining of the acts of government, in 1649.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 354.

That he was a great Virginia trader and ship-owner is instanced by many entries in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (II: 70, 73, 74, 77, 380, etc.). He married, December 10, 1651, Janneken Verlet, or Verleth, the daughter of Caspar and Judith Verleth, of Utrecht.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16. He was the father of two sons and three daughters, who with him were naturalised by an act of the Maryland Assembly, in 1666. This was the "first act of naturalization passed by any of the colonies."—*Jour. of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, xix.

Herrman is often mentioned as the artist of the sketch of New Amsterdam now known as the Visscher View (Pl. 8-a), afterwards used on Van der Donck's Map, of 1656 (Pl. 9); this assumption, however, is, on the whole, unlikely.

He was sent, with Resolved Waldron, in 1659, to Maryland, on a mission to settle with

Governor Fendall, of Maryland, a dispute concerning the eastern boundary of Lord Baltimore's patent.—James's *The Labadist Colony* (*supra*). He was soon engaged in making a survey of the colonies of Maryland and Virginia,^[1] and was rewarded by the grant from Lord Baltimore of an immense tract—variously estimated at from 24,000 to 40,000 acres, in Cecil County, Maryland, and New Castle County, Delaware. Here he established "Bohemia Manor," "St. Augustine Manor," "Little Bohemia," and "The Three Bohemian Sisters."—*Idem*.

His first patent from Lord Baltimore was dated June 19, 1662, and it was early in that year that he moved with his family from New Amsterdam. He built a fine residence on Bohemia River, near the head of Chesapeake Bay, and here continued to reside until his death, although his name continues to appear, usually as a suitor, but sometimes as a seller of real estate, in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (V: 225; VI: 33, 42, 211, 386). He was ordered by Colve, in 1673, to demolish his house and orchard outside the wall.—*Ibid.*, VII: 13. He died in 1686. "His monumental stone," says General Wilson, "is still to be seen on his manor . . . It contains the following inscription: 'Augustine Herman, Bohemian, The First Founder & Seater of Bohemia Manor Anno 1661.'"

For description of Herrman's large holdings of real estate in New Amsterdam, see Map and Key of Dutch Grants, *infra*; see also Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 285, *et seq.*

No. 2

Petrus Stuyvesant, director-general, owned this orchard at the time the Plan was drawn. Late in September, 1660, after harvest time, he sold 50 feet from the north side to Captain Jan Jacobsen de Vries.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 216.

No. 3

The house of Pieter Schaeftbanck, court messenger. Pieter had a long and useful career under both Dutch and English rule. In 1658, he combined the offices of jailor and court messenger; in the former capacity he begged permission to "lay in beer for the prisoners, also, wine and liquors, free of excise"—which was granted under restrictions.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 355, 376. This privilege, as might have been expected, led to some laxities of management. In May, 1661, his deputy, Hans Vos, who was drunk at the time, allowed Richard Bullock, a prisoner for debt, to escape. Schaeftbanck was ordered to confine his deputy and put him on a fare of bread and water. Next court day after a week in prison, Vos was pardoned, but Schaeftbanck was told that he was "bound to make good the loss" of the prisoner.—*Ibid.*, III: 306, 313.

In 1665, the English continued him as "Towne Serjeant" (*ibid.*, V: 252) which was only another name for the same office, for in July, 1671, it was "Ordered . . . that the Goall Keep^r Pieter Schaeftbank's Sallarie . . . be advanced from 150 to 200 gilders [\$80] p^r Annum . . . y^e Secretarie . . . to pay him soo much uppon his account as will make him a new Coate."—*Ibid.*, VI: 340. In 1673, he still held the office of jailor.—*Ibid.*, VII: 9. As an old retainer of the city, he seems to have long been treated with the kindliness due to his years; the last mention of Schaeftbanck in the city records is under date of September 17, 1691; "Ordered that the Treasurer Lett Scarrbanck haue a new Suite and assist him in whats wanting."—*M. C. C.*, I: 234.

The north fence line of Pieter's lot "on the Breede Wegh," which he sold June 28, 1674

[1] This splendid map, one of the finest early cartographical monuments of the new world, was engraved by Faithorne. The only copy which is known to have survived is preserved in the British Museum, and is reproduced in full size, and described in detail, by P. Lee Phillips, in *The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland by Augustine Herrman*, 1673. Washington, 1911.

(*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 35-6), was between the Manhattan Life Insurance Building and No. 74 Broadway.

Nos. 4-A AND 4-B

Joseph and Resolved Waldron, brothers, and sons of Resolved Waldron, of Amsterdam, book printers, bought here in 1655.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 130 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 373.

Resolved (Resolveert or Geresolveert, as the Dutch wrote it) was of English ancestry. He was under schout, assisting Schouts De Sille and Tonneman, during the years 1658-1663.—*Ibid.*, II: 400, etc.; III: 86, 110, etc. As schout's officer, we find him accusing several who "tapped during the sermon" and at other unlawful hours; who sold fish on Sunday (*ibid.*, III: 192-3, 218); and who boarded ships "contrary to the Ordinance and Placard" (*ibid.*, III: 241-2); he hales them into court for fighting and disturbing the peace (*ibid.*, IV: 191); and fines them for repairing their carts of a Sunday.—*Ibid.*, IV: 342. He seems to have been a ubiquitous personage about the city, and to have made an excellent record as constable, though he is charged by Quakers, whom he often arrested, with being hard-hearted.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 555. In 1657, he gained the burgher-right.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 158. Resolved sold the more northerly of the two houses shown on the Plan to the deacons of the city, May 8, 1662 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 263); went to Haarlem in 1664 (*Riker*, 235), and was one of the freeholders named in the Nicolls patent to the town of New Haarlem, October 11, 1667.—*Ibid.*, 271-2. He became constable there in 1665 (*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 254); was an overseer from 1668 to 1671 (*ibid.*, VI: 150, 207, 282), and also served as under schout.—*Ibid.*, VI: 400. Resolved married, in Holland, first, Rebecca Hendricks, daughter of Hendrick Koch, of Amsterdam; and second, Tanneke Nagel (May 10, 1654).—*Riker*, 104.

In the *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, edited by James and Jameson, pp. 65-6, there is a brief picture of him:

we remained over night at the house of one *Geresolveert* schout (sheriff or constable) of the place [New Harlem], who had formerly lived in Brazil,^[1] and whose heart was still full of it. This house was constantly filled with people, all the time drinking, for the most part, that execrable rum.

He died at Harlem in 1690, leaving a good estate in "lands, slaves, farm-stock, etc."—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 557.

Joseph Waldron had preceded Resolved to this country, arriving in 1652. He had married the sister of his brother's wife, Aeltie Hendricks. He is found as one of the nine labourers at the warehouse and scales of the Company in 1657.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 146. On the death of his first wife, he married Annetje Daniel, and died in 1663 (*Riker*, 555*n*), leaving her a widow with six minor children. From an entry in the *Minutes of the Orphan Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 347, we know that she intended to return to Holland. If she went, she as certainly came back, for she married Harman Smeeman, December 1, 1668, and Coenraet Ten Eyck (her fourth husband), April 15, 1682.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 33, 51. As the widow of the last-named, she sold the house here shown to John Delamontagne, May 10, 1688.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 57.

Nos. 5-A AND 5-B

The land on which these two small houses stood had first belonged to Aert Teunissen, from Putten, who was murdered at Pavonia by the Indians, in 1643.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 328-9. Ten years later, the vacant land was purchased at public auction by Jacob

[¹] The Labadists may have mistaken the identity of their host. See Block O, No. 1.

Steendam, New Amsterdam's earliest poet, who also speculated extensively, for his time, in real estate.

Steendam sold the southerly lot to Harman Smeeman, May 8, 1657 (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 59), and Smeeman built the house here shown, and lived in it until February 19, 1659, when he sold it to Dirck Siecken.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 70. This deed was not recorded until October 23, 1671.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 187; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 204-5.

The smaller house, to the north, was built by Leandert Aerden, the Boor, who purchased the lot from Steendam, May 27, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 45. As the owner of a bouwery on the East River, granted to him October 19, 1645 (*Liber GG*: 120, Albany), Aerden had many disputes with Director-General Stuyvesant, his neighbour there, about their roads and meadows. The farm finally became Stuyvesant's; but it still bears its earliest owner's name, three maps of the "Leandert Farm" being filed in the New York County Register's Office—numbers 80, 112, and 134.

No. 6

"Johannes Nevius's house and lot by the Land Gate," as it was described in the deed to Hendrick Hendricksen, who owned it in 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 130. It had been left as the corner (of the present Wall Street) by the general survey of 1656.—*Laws & Ord.*, N. Neth., 219. Nevius demanded 400 or 500 guilders for the land taken; his garden having been bounded by the wall. The city thereupon bought the entire plot, and regranted the diminished house-lot to Christian Barentsen (see Key to Map of Dutch Grants), a proceeding frequently followed during the next two centuries when the corporation opened and widened streets. The deed from Hendricksen to Martin Hoffman, in November, 1664, has a diagram annexed to it, the earliest one noted in the records. This house was the subject of acrimonious litigation after it was sold to the noted Capt. John Manning, in 1668.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 190; VII: 18, 131, 132.

Johannes Nevius, of Solen or Zoelen, came to New Netherland about 1651. He married Ariaentje Bleijck, of Batavia, November 18, 1653.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18. He was schepen for the year 1655 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 271; II: 1); secretary to the city, succeeding Jacobus Kip, from January, 1658, until June 27, 1665 (*ibid.*, VII: 160, 167; V: 265); and ferry-master at Brooklyn from 1670 to 1672.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 131; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 252; *Eccles. Rec.*, I: 573.

No. 7

Jan Pietersen received a grant for the land on which this house stands, September 6, 1661, confirmed May 15, 1668.—*Patents*, III: 34 (Albany). Pietersen's name never appears here afterward. Domine Drisius owned the property at the time of his death, and subsequent conveyances from his heirs all recite that the confirmation of above date was to Drisius. Possibly, Jan Pietersen acted as a dummy in the transaction.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 114, 118; XXIII: 57-9. The house belonged to Drisius.—Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

No. 8

Another house belonging to Domine Drisius.—*Idem*.

No. 9

The house and brew-house of Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven (*Liber Deeds*, B: 57; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 28-30), which he sold to Reynier van der Coele.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 57, 89. Van der Coele did not

succeed here as a brewer. He became indebted to Balthazar de Haert for "Still Kittels" and molasses, both very necessary in his trade, in the large sum of 2664 guilders; he left some of his clothing in pawn with his creditor, and sold two mares which he had at Bergen in "New Garsie" (Jersey) to repay part of his debt; but finally failed completely, confessed judgment to de Haert, and went to Esopus. These proceedings are all gravely set forth in *The Records of New Amsterdam*, VI: 6, 11, 19, 74, 120, 121, 336. The brew-house reverted to Van Couwenhoven, who sold it on December 13, 1670, to Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, Johannes van Brugh, Cornelis van Borsum, and Hendrick vande Water.—*Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 185.

No. 10

"The Heere dwars straet is next to the Latin School. o [zero] house."—De Sille List of 1660. This simple statement is not only accurate but important; it proves the fact of the erection of a building for the first Latin school, and establishes its location on the west side of Broad Street, about twenty-five feet north of Exchange Place. The building of the Commercial Cable Company now covers the site.

In May, 1658, the directors wrote to Stuyvesant:

Domine *Drissius* has repeatedly expressed to us his opinion, that he thought it advisable to establish there a Latin school . . . we have no objection to this project . . . but you must not fail to inform us, how such an institution can be managed to the best advantage of the community and kept up with the least expense to the Company.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 419.

Encouraged by the cordiality and liberality of this letter, the burgomasters and schepens, after setting forth the growing need of such a seat of learning, "humbly request that your Hon^{ors} would be pleased to send us a suitable person for Master of a Latin School . . .," adding "On your Hon^{rs} sending us a Schoolmaster, we shall endeavour to have constructed a suitable place or school."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 15-6.

Acting upon this request, the Amsterdam Chamber passed a resolution, April 10, 1659, appointing Alexander Carolus Curtius Latin schoolmaster in New Netherland, "whom we have engaged as such at a yearly salary of 500 fl. board money included; we give him also a present of 100 fl. . . .—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 435-7. Curtius left Holland April 25, 1659, in the "Bever," which sailed in company with the "Moesman." The books required could not be provided in time to go in the same ship, but were to be sent on the next opportunity.—*Idem*. He had begun to teach before July 4th of that year, when the burgomasters informed him that the city would allow him 200 florins yearly, and presented him with 50 florins over and above, "which he thankfully accepts; but requests as he has but few scholars as yet, that his salary may be somewhat increased."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 223, 224. Curtius, however, proved unacceptable to the city authorities and to the parents of the children, and, early in 1662, he was succeeded by Domine Ægidius Luyck, who left Holland on February 20th.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 362.

The burgomasters had already petitioned, on February 2, 1662, for a grant of a lot in the Brewers Street, opposite the lot of Johannes de Peyster, for a schoolhouse.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 233. The building occupied by Curtius seems to have been demolished prior to September 17, 1662, when Herrman sold all the block front on the north side of the Heere Dwars Straet.—See No. 1.

BLOCK C

NOTE: The length of this block, on the Highway, between the Bevers Gracht and the Heere Dwars Straet, measures about 715 feet on the Castello Plan. The modern block length between Beaver Street and Exchange Place is 655 feet, more or less. Allowing five feet, approximately,

for the widening of Beaver Street at Broadway, there still remains a discrepancy of about fifty-five feet. Therefore, in identifying the houses, it became necessary to tie-up to some established line. The north line of the grant to Andries Hudde was a little north of the north fence of the churchyard, if extended across Broadway. Hudde's north line must, then, have been the well-defined fence-line between houses Nos. 11 and 12. This being assumed, the number of houses north and south of this line agrees perfectly with the records. The house lots to the north of it take up most of the surplus, and are too wide; notably Schuyler's lot on the corner, which measures eighty-five feet, instead of about sixty-five, its proper width; whilst Hudde's own plot, which was five rods—sixty-two feet, six inches wide, is shown very much narrower.

Inevitably, the houses on the Prince Gracht are not exactly in the rear of their true neighbours on Broadway. The number of the houses, however, and their ascertained ownerships, tally exactly.

No. 1

The lot at the north-east corner of Broadway and Beaver Street, on which now stands the Produce Exchange Bank, with the adjoining lot to the east, No. 1 Beaver Street, covers exactly the grant of September 14, 1645, to Thomas Sandersen, the "mad smith." Except for the widening of Beaver Street, which cut off about five feet of its frontage on the old ditch, the lot has not changed in two hundred and seventy years; and a glance at the modern tax map will show the same "projecting point" which is noted in the description of 1645.

In 1660, Jan Jansen, from Bresteede (Bredstedt, in Schleswig), owned the grant, on which there were substantial buildings fronting both streets—presumably the cooperage and the homestead. As early as 1658, and as late as 1672, the cooper was brand-master.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 176; VI: 393. He ordered a stamp from Holland in 1655. The burgo-masters calmly requisitioned it, as it was required "for the common use of the City," and the "public cannot therefore be incommoded for individuals."—*Ibid.*, II: 23.

On August 31, 1660, shortly after the original of the Castello Plan was drawn, Jan Jansen sued his tenant, Christiaen Pieters, for forty-four florins, overdue rent. Pieters demurred—said "he hired the house with the trees standing in the garden, and that one tree was taken out the garden, from which he could have made three beavers."—*Ibid.*, III: 196. The tree must have been valuable for its wood, probably a fine black walnut, which the *Records* mention more than once as a favourite material with the cabinet-makers.

John Johnson Brestede, as he was called in English days, still lived on this corner in 1677; his widow lived here in 1683, when the house was used as a monument point, in running the line of the West Ward.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53, 113; cf. Ratzen Map, Pl. 42, Vol. 1.

NOS. 2 AND 3

The property of Abraham Pietersen, the miller. Sergeant Martin Ael, in the Company's service, had an early grant of this land, and built the smaller house (No. 2). He died, between November 29, 1644, and March 10, 1645, leaving his house to his friend, Martin Cregier.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 31, 32.

Shortly afterward, Abraham Pietersen, the Company's miller, came into possession, either by a conveyance from Cregier or under a new grant, and built the larger house (No. 3), for a tavern. Here, in July, 1648, occurred a serious brawl, in the course of which young Joannes Rodenburgh, a brother of Lucas Rodenburgh, vice-director of Curaçao, killed Gerrit Jansen Clomp. The youth confessed the murder, which was witnessed by Johannes de la Montagne, Jr. and several other respectable burghers. He was arrested, but released on bail, August 19, when notice was given to the public "by sound of the bell, to bring in any further evidence against him within three court days."—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 119, 120, 121. There is a statement in the records that he was acquitted by court martial, but Hendrick van Dyck, in his *Defense*, states: "God be praised, no criminal cases

occurred in my time deserving of corporeal punishment, except one prisoner who broke jail, and Johannes Rodenburch, who was pardoned by the Director."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 505. From this, it may be inferred that he was sentenced to death, and then pardoned by Stuyvesant, either because the circumstances showed justification, or because of the influence of his eminent brother. Pietersen was the one on whom the punishment fell—his tavern was closed, summarily, July 23, 1648; and he resumed his employment as the Company's miller, August 27, 1648.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 119, 120. His houses were taken over by the equipage master, Paulus Leendertsen vander Grift, but reconveyed to Pietersen in October, 1653, by another officer of the Company, Adriaen Keyser, the vendue master, for the director-general.—*Liber HH*: 54 (Albany).

Pietersen resumed his tavern-keeping. His son, Isaac, lived in the old house in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53. The premises were sold by another son, calling himself Peter Abrahamsen van Duersen, in 1686.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 242. The houses stood on the site of Nos. 14-16 Broadway, now a part of the Welles Building.

No. 4

Gerrit, the miller (Gerrit Fullewever), bought this house from Jan Jansen Schepmoes, the deed passing February 10, 1650. No doubt, he was in possession in July, 1647, the date of a deposition which mentions his tavern.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 38. The house was built before March, 1645, when Gerrit Douman leased it.—*Ibid.*, 32. Its garden stretched along the Great Highway more than one hundred feet. The house lots Nos. 6 and 7 were a part of it.

Fullewever was still living here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53. The date of his death has not been ascertained. On August 22, 1683, his widow, Barentje Hendricks, married the well-known Domine Gideon Schaats, who had lately moved to New Amsterdam from Albany.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 53. She left the house to him by will dated October 27, 1688. He sold it, in 1692, to Sieur William Teller.—*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 320.

Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 formed the site of the Standard Oil Building, No. 26 Broadway.

No. 5

Jacob Eldertsen, "the Brewer's Man," bought a lot from Gerrit Fullewever, in February, 1656, and built this house before April 14, 1657, when he sold it to Pieter Ebel, of Gravesend.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 35, 89.

Eldertsen then went to Breuckelen. Later in the year, before the 1st of December, he became involved in a quarrel with Bruyn Barendsen, a cooper, and struck him with a sledge-hammer. Barendsen lingered until the 12th of February, 1658, when he died at Michiel Jansen's house. When Eldertsen was first arrested, he was released on bail, in 400 florins, which Jacobus Vis furnished; but, as the record says, "the longer it was with the wounded, the worse," so he was again arrested. He broke jail on the 22d of January, but was recaptured. The sentence of the court, set forth at length, seems a travesty of justice. Although he could not prove "that he acted on the defensive; moreover, the breaking jail perpetrated by him was a sign, that he was convinced in his mind of his guilt," yet he was fined only 300 guilders for having inflicted the wound from which the man died, and 100 guilders for breaking jail; upon which he departed for the South River, April 26, 1658. He returned, later, to New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 298, 301, 352; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 85-6; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 43.

Pieter Ebel, owner in 1660, was a soldier in the Company's service. He was in the colony as early as February 28, 1646, when he was made provost-martial.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 107. In May, 1655, he was settled at Gravesend.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 320. When

Fort Casimir was taken, in September, 1655, Lieut. Pieter Ebel commanded Nicasius de Sille's company, fifty-five strong.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 383.

When he asked for the burgherright, April 11, 1657, on the ground that he had "been long in the country, and performed many services for it," it was refused "until he comes to reside here."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156. Three days later, he recorded the deed of the house here, to establish his burgherright. Sergeant Pieter Ebel accompanied Captain Martin Cregier to the Esopus in 1663. Cregier often mentions him, in his "Journal of the Second Esopus War."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., IV: 37. Claertje, or Clara, Ebel still owned the property in 1671, when she mortgaged it for her daughter, Elsie Trotter. By 1686, as Selyns's List avers, Clara Ebel, huis vrouw van Pieter Ebel, lived in the Poor House on Broad Street. By 1680, the property was in possession of Mr. Abraham Corbett, clerk of the court and the city, who kept the Royal Oak Tavern here until 1687, at least.—*M. C. C.*, I: 75, 80; *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 161; *ibid.*, XXVI: 377.

No. 6

Andries Hoppen, the ancestor of the well-known Hopper family of New York and New Jersey, bought this house between October 15, 1653, and January 21, 1656.—*Liber HH*: 58 (Albany); *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 25. He died in December, 1658, leaving a widow and five children.^[1]—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 79, 138. On January 25, 1673, Geertie Hoppen and the trustees for her children conveyed their house to Siourt Olphertsen, a mason.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 5-6. In the *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, Mr. Hopper Striker Mott has prepared an exhaustive list of the descendants of this settler. For a short sketch of the family and an explanation of Mrs. Hoppen's temporary ownership of Bronck's land, see Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 431, 432.

No. 7

At some date prior to January 20, 1659, this house, which occupied the most northerly 25 feet of the site of the Standard Oil Company's building, at No. 26 Broadway, was conveyed by Gysbert van Imbroeck to Ensign Dirck Smit.—Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 222. A soldier of the West India Company, Dirck Smit commanded the second company under Stuyvesant, which captured Fort Casimir. On the landing of the troops, September 10, 1655, he was despatched with a white flag to demand the surrender of the fort, which took place the following day. The Dutch account of this exploit, told in a letter dated October 31, 1655, from Johannes Bogaert to Hans Bontemantel, schepen at Amsterdam and director of the West India Company, is printed in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, pp. 381-386.

In July of the following year, Smit was charged with selling arms to the Indians, and sentenced to dismissal from the service and banishment. He was pardoned, however, and restored to his position as ensign.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 171, 173, 176. He died in his home in New Amsterdam, Monday, October 25, 1660, leaving his wife (born Anneken Meijsderts), whom he married November 28, 1654, as appears in *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19, and one child, who was born while Anneken was on a visit home. She brought over a "sucking child" with her, on the "Brown Fish," in the summer of 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 235; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 186; Riker's MS. copy of the Acct. Books of the W. I. Co., at Albany, in possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

After her husband's death, Anneken made arrangements to take her little daughter

[1] Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 432) says that when the widow of Hopper married again, in 1660, there were four children, and names the fourth "Matthew Adolphus," "Adolph" being the fifth child listed in the *Minutes of the Orphanmasters Court*. The records of *Baptisms* in the Ref. Dutch Church (p. 48) give the date of birth of "Mattheus Abbertus" as March 3, 1658. No record exists of the baptism of a fifth child.

back to Patria. She sailed on "De Trouw," in July, 1661. Having attended to some interests of her own, in Holland, and having collected the back pay due from the Company to her late husband, she returned to New Amsterdam, and married Abel Hardenbroeck, before December, 1662.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 225. The orphan-masters required her and her new husband to hypothecate their properties in New Amsterdam as security for the girl's inheritance of 1,700 guilders.—*Ibid.*, I: 231. Abel Hardenbrooke sold the house to Geurt Gerritz, July 3, 1675.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913, p. 55.

No. 8

The lot and house of Jan Hendricksen van Gunst. On Monday, the 12th day of February, 1652, Domine Megapolensis presented himself before Director Stuyvesant and Councilors La Montagne and Brian Newton, to demand that an Anabaptist named Anna Smits "should be restrained from using slanderous and calumniating expressions against God's word and his servants."

The Director General and Council direct, that *Anna Smits* shall appear on the following Wednesday at the school of *David Provoost*, where the Nine Men usually meet, and that the Director and Council together with the complainant and the consistory shall assemble there also, to hear what the said *Anna Smits* has to say against the teachings of the complainant.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 156.

It must have been an interesting meeting. The little house which Govert Loockermans had sold to David Provoost (deed delivered October 15, 1653, *Liber HH*: 52, Albany) had been the scene of important conferences, no doubt, among the Nine Men, but on that Wednesday morning, both the provincial and ecclesiastical authorities were there, to debate questions of religious practice with a fanatical woman. Unfortunately, it will never be known which side won. Provoost went to Breuckelen, where he was clerk of the Dutch towns, 1654-5, and where he died in 1656.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 148, 172; *Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 160. His house on the Heere Straet was sold to Jan Hendricksen van Gunst, a glazier, January, 1659. He retained it until April, 1681.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 222; *Ibid.*, XII: 56.

Van Gunst, evidently, was an educated man. Letters of his preserved in the Van Rensselaer collection and printed in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier Manuscripts* (pp. 792-3) seem to prove him a good business man as well, and anything but "silly," as he was pronounced to be by the worshipful court on one occasion.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 138. Quarrelsome, he may have been; yet he was not always the aggressor.

His home life did not run smoothly. His wife, Geertje Jans, was banished from the town, in December, 1657, for inciting a young girl to commit theft, from which she profited. The minutes are missing, so that the term of banishment is not known, but, early in 1658, Jan Hendricksen begged that she might return to his home—a petition which was referred directly to Stuyvesant. The sentence was remitted, on her promise of amendment.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 299-301.

Some ten years later, an Englishwoman, one Elizabeth Stedwell, sued Van Gunst for breach of promise. The case was settled out of court.—*Ibid.*, VI: 203.

Van Gunst's house lot, and that of his neighbour to the north, Thomas Fransen, covered the site of the Hudson Building, No. 32 Broadway.

No. 9

Thomas Fransen, a public carman, purchased this house from Samuel Edsal, September 4, 1658. In October, 1661, he bought Claes Jansen de Ruyter's house, on Pearl Street (Block J, No. 7). He then removed there.

In May, 1656, Fransen married Elsie Jans, a widow, who, having had two former husbands, brought him four step-children. He himself was a widower. By 1664, when Elsie died, there were five children to be provided for, although his oldest step-daughter, Hermje, was married to "Jeuriaen Janszen, Van Aurick."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 377-379; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23.

Without any delay, Fransen secured a license to marry Neeltje Urbanus, a girl of nineteen.—*Ibid.*, 30. She was the daughter of Urbane Leursen, and, as a child, had been captured by the Indians, who murdered her stepfather, Tobias Teunissen, of Harlem (see Block K, No. 7).

Neeltje's mother was living in Breuckelen, with her third husband, Thomas Verdon. Probably, this was an inducement to Fransen to settle there. By 1667, he was living on a farm on Long Island, and was still working hard to pay their maternal inheritance to his three stepsons.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 398-9.

The house on the Heere Straet was sold to John Damrill, March 19, 1667.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 119; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 83-4. Three years later, a dispute arose between them as to the dimensions of the lot; a distinguished committee, composed of Captain Dudley Lovelace, Secretary Nicholas Bayard, and Adolph Pieters, arbitrated the matter.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 254, 288.

No. 10

When Samuel Edsal bought Govert Loockermans's lot, in 1657, there was a house upon the north end of it. Edsal himself built the house on the south end, which he sold to Thomas Fransen (No. 9).

Edsal lived in his house at the Strand (Block F, No. 13). This house on Broadway was rented to Jan Fries, who still lived here in 1665, although it had been sold to Mr. John Blacklets, Junior, an English trader, of Hartford, Conn., in September, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 24; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 332-3; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 57, 221.

No. 11

This house, which was almost in the center of the lot on which stands the building now known as No. 42 Broadway, should be of peculiar interest in connection with the Map of the Dutch Grants, for the earliest surveyor-general of the province, Andries Hudde, built it, and lived there at intervals for a dozen years. As Hudde was in New Amsterdam as early as 1629 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 81), there can be little doubt that, with the single exception of Kryn Fredericksz., he was the first surveyor in the colony. As such, he, doubtless, laid out the house plots for the citizens, and measured off the early bouweries on Manhattan and on Long Island for the farmers.

Not until July 20, 1638, was a grant given to a settler by the West India Company. This was of Hudde's own farm, originally Hendrick de Forest's, on the flats of Muscoota.—*Liber GG*: 21 (Albany); description of Manatus Maps, No. 18. The first ground-brief inside the walled city was for a lot at Nos. 82 to 86 Broad Street (see Block E, No. 15), and bore the date November 20, 1642.—*Liber GG*: 56 (Albany). It was to Jan Pietersen and Abraham Rycken.

Obviously, the town was laid out, its principal streets in existence, and many of its house plots built upon, before the ordinance of June 24, 1638, which provided that patents should be given to the freemen, on payment of a quit-rent of a couple of capons for each house and lot.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 16.

To promote regularity, the Company determined that the ground-briefs should be registered. Andries Hudde was accordingly commissioned surveyor, on June 26th, 1642, "at a salary of two hundred guilders, or \$80, per annum, with an additional fee of ten shillings per diem, and two stivers per morgen of two acres, besides the payment of his travelling expenses and ferriage."—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, I: 259; *Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 81.

Under this commission, Hudde prepared, from his notes, proper bills of survey, from which the ground-briefs or patents were drawn, and registered with the secretary. The accuracy of this work is attested by the Map of the Dutch Grants. The city was measured out to inches and grains. The lines laid down in 1642 were found and measured again after the great fire of 1835, by another skilful surveyor, Joseph F. Bridges. Upon the later map, the grants of two hundred years earlier were reconstructed, the lines always agreeing. Many of these early grants were not registered until succeeding years, but, in general, the surveys of this period were, unquestionably, the work of one man.

Andries Hudde was councilor under Van Twiller, in 1633, and acted also as provincial secretary.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 12, 27.

In January, 1639, while on a visit to his native city, Amsterdam, he married Geertruyt Bornstra, the widow of Hendrick de Forest.—Mrs. R. W. de Forest's *A Walloon Family in America*, II: 357. Mr. and Mrs. Hudde returned to New Amsterdam in July, 1639, only to find that their farm at Harlem had been sold at a vendue in the Fort, for 1,700 guilders, to satisfy a claim of Johannes de la Montagne. This was virtually a foreclosure, which they could have averted had they been in the country. It was a bitter disappointment to Hudde, who had sent out labourers for his tobacco plantation, and had expected to carry out De Forest's plans. For a detailed account of this transaction, see *A Walloon Family in America*, and Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, chapters VII, VIII, IX.

The surveyor-generalship offered a living. Hudde and his wife resided in this house on the Highway until the latter part of 1644, when he was ordered to the South River to take charge of the Company's interests.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, I: 371. Before he left, he drew up for the Eight Men their complaint to the Amsterdam Chamber, October, 1644, and "subscribed it with his own hand."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 208.

Hudde spent the next ten years at the South River, filling various positions of trust, but his heart was in the north, and, in September, 1645, he bought a farm on Long Island.—*Liber GG*: 118 (Albany).

In 1648, he was back at Manhattan for a short time. During 1652, 1653 and 1654, he seems to have lived in New Amsterdam. On the 3rd of December, 1654, he asked permission to keep a school here, which was referred to the ministers and consistory of the church.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 144. As this petition is coincident with David Provoost's departure for Breuckelen, Hudde may have expected to take over his scholars. But, like so many of his ventures, the school, if ever started, evidently proved a failure. In December, 1655, he started again for the South River, mortgaging his land on Long Island for expenses, and his house at the South River to secure a debt to Govert Loockermans.—*Schepen Register*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 159.

Hudde's spirit seems to have been broken by his failures. Vice-Director Alrichs spoke slightly of his attainments, both as a clerk and as a surveyor, in August, 1657, when he hired him at the meagre salary of 30 guilders a month, with rations.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 18.

In June, 1660, he asked "some appointment at the South river," and the clerkship of Altona was given him.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 212. A letter from Willem Beeckman to Director Stuyvesant, dated November 15, 1663, gives a pathetic picture of the sad ending of

the life of a man of education and probity, who had served the Company for thirty-four years with little profit to himself:

I have been obliged to discharge Mr. Andries Hudde on the last of October on his continued solicitations and lamentations to go to Maryland. He went with his family to Apoquenamingh on the first of November and died there of a violent fever on the 4th.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 446.

Appoquinimy was in the present state of Delaware, so Hudde never reached his destination in Maryland.—*Ibid.*, I: 81*n*.

On his last departure from New Amsterdam, in December, 1655, Hudde sold his house to Aert Willemsen, who had been foreman on Van Twiller's bouwery, in 1640-41 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 490, 513), but was then a brewer.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374. The deed was not recorded until April 19, 1667, when Isaac de Foreest, representing Hudde's estate, delivered it to Weyntje Elbers, Willemsen's widow.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 127. The brewer was in possession, however, by 1656.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 50. He was dead by December, 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 83. His widow was confirmed here in June, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 46 (Albany).

No. 12

Isaac Grevenraet,^[1] of Amsterdam, bought the house of Hendrick Hendricksen, the tailor, July 9, 1659; he sold it to Robert White, March, 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 164; *ibid.*, XXIII: 68.

The house was not Grevenraet's residence. He lived on Pearl Street (Block J, No. 3).

From May 1, 1663, to May 12, 1664, the house was rented to Jan Jelizen Kock, for 225 guilders in seawant. As a guilder seawant was worth about 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents, this was about \$29.99 per annum.^[2] It is to be noted that Kock paid the taxes, in addition.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 221. When Grevenraet sued him for rent, Kock alleged that his landlord "has not performed what he promised, to wit that he could make fire on two fireplaces, also to have the windows glazed." Grevenraet said, "such was not agreed on." Arbitrators were appointed to estimate the damage "found to have been suffered in consequence of the glass not being inserted and [the house] not having two hearths."—*Ibid.*, V: 81.

At the surrender, the English government commandeered the house as barracks for its soldiers. In April, 1665, the owner "requests, that his house, where the soldiers are quartered may be again placed at his disposal on the first of May, when the lease is expired."—*Ibid.*, V: 219.

Evidently, the lease was renewed, for, in February, 1666, Grevenraet deposes:

that he hired to the late Burgomasters of this City his house standing in the Broadway for fl. 220 a year, commencing first of May last and whereas the soldiers have now left the same, demands payment of the rent, and further as the house has been so improperly used, that the window glass, hinges and all are most broken and ruined, requests that some persons may be authorized to estimate the damage.

The court appointed the Worshipful Paulus Leendertsen van de Grift and two others to estimate the damages, and ordered the first half-year's rent to be paid.—*Ibid.*, V: 337-40.

This was the first barrack for English soldiers in New York, outside of the Fort. As the Plan shows, it was one of the most commodious houses on the block. It stood on the site of 46 Broadway, now part of the Standard Arcade.

[1] Grevenraet, Grevenraedt, Greveraet, Graveraet, Greveratt, Greeveraet.

[2] In giving the money equivalents of wampum, a regular scale has been followed, of one-third beaver value,—a guilder, in beaver, being worth forty cents. No attempt has been made to follow the various fluctuations in the value of wampum. See various entries in *Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*; Beauchamp's *Wampum and Shell Articles*; Simon W. Rosendale's *Wampum Currency*.

Isaac Grevenraet was schepen in 1657 and 1662, and was also a member of the last city government under the Dutch. His term of office as schepen expired in February, 1665. He was one of the "sorrowful and desolate subjects" who signed the letter of September 16, 1664, to the West India Company, which related in a few words the story of the capitulation of New Netherland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 114-116; reprinted in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 451-3.

Grevenraet remained in New York until March, 1671, when he removed to Kingston, where he succeeded Willem Beeckman as schout.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 479. He married, March 24, 1652, Lysbeth Jeuriaens; secondly, Marritje Jans, June 2, 1663.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16, 29.

Nos. 13 AND 14

Mathys Capito came to New Netherland as supercargo of the "Swol," the ship which brought Stuyvesant, in May, 1647.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 40. He was an excellent accountant and scribe; and many of his neighbours employed him to make up their books, copy invoices, etc. He did much work of this character for the government, notably when he assisted Carel van Brugge to investigate the accounts of Van Tienhoven, after the secretary's disappearance, in 1657 (*ibid.*, 181), and when he was sent to audit the books of the late Jacob Alrichs, at the South River, in September 1660.—*Ibid.*, 217. He purchased Cosyn Gerritsen's ground-brief, in November, 1651 (deed recorded May 3, 1657), with one house standing. The most northerly house, his own residence, he probably built. Unlike the other houses in the block, it presented its broad side to the highway. It looks like a comfortable home, but Capito was unable to keep it. He was obliged to sell it May 8, 1660, to Gabriel de Haas (*Liber Deeds*, A: 193), in "order to satisfy everyone." Out of the first instalment, he "paid the oldest debts first," which he thought "reasonable and just."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 382. He had already parted with the southerly house, at public vendue, to Pieter Rudolphus.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, A: 193. Capito then secured the position of clerk or secretary to the village of Wildwyck, in the Esopus (now Kingston). The great trouble of his life overtook him there. In a letter to Stuyvesant, dated June 29, 1663, he describes it feelingly:

I, your Hon^{ble} Worships' humble petitioner, have also been brought to ruin during these late troubles in the village of *Wiltwyck*, caused by the savages, not having lost only my dear wife, who was killed by the barbarians and then burned with the house, to which they set fire, but in the same fire also all my movable effects, that nothing else is left to me, but my honest name.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 267.

Captain Martin Cregier gives an account of the murder of Vrouw Capito,[1] in his *Journal of the Second Esopus War*.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., IV: 37.

Capito bravely continued his duties at Wildwyck. In December, Stuyvesant appointed him successor to Schout Swartwout. Cregier said, "the commissaries congratulated him, and were well-pleased with him."—*Idem*.

Gabriel de Haas, who bought Capito's home (No. 14), died before December 22, 1661.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 273.

The southerly house belonged to Pieter Rudolphus, in 1660. His residence, however, was on the Prince Gracht (see No. 34 in this block).

The northerly 50 feet of the Standard Arcade, Nos. 48-50 Broadway, cover the site of these houses.

[1] She was Elsje Pieters, of Hamburg. Capito was from Bützow, in Mecklenburg. They were married August 7, 1650.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16.

Nos. 15 AND 16

In the year of Our Lord 1636, the 25th of September, the boat called *Rinselaers Wijck* sailed in God's name from *amsterdam* to *tessel*, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. God preserve *Rinselaers Wick*!

Skipper "ijan tiepks Schellinger," or Jan Tiepkesz Schellinger, who opened his log-book so devoutly, had, among his passengers, Cornelis Thomassen, from Rotterdam, a smith, and his wife, Anna, also Arent Steffeniersz., a hog-dealer, both under contract to Kiliaen van Rensselaer.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 332, 355. The ship stopped at Ilfracombe, on the Bristol Channel. On Monday evening, December 8, 1636, some of the passengers "had gone on land to sit and drink in the tavern," where the smith's helper, Hans van Sevenhuysen, quarrelled with his master, and killed him.[1] His widow finished her journey to the New World, and, on the arrival of the ship at Manhattans, married Arent Steffeniersz., Sunday, March 22, 1637.—*Ibid.*, 365, 375, 814.

Arent and his bride went to Rensselaerswyck, where they remained until 1644. In October of that year, they bought the house and garden of Rutger Arentsen, from Seyl—58 feet wide on the Highway, and about 225 feet deep. The southerly fence line was exactly coincident with the south wall of the Exchange Court Building, No. 52 Broadway. Steffeniersen (who is called Arent Reyniersen in the deed to him in *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 130, Albany) built a second house on the plot. He was dead by October, 1653, when his widow, Anna Thomassen, of Gravesend, sold the southerly house, through an intermediary, to Jacob Steendam, the poet.—*Liber HH*: 47-8 (Albany).

Steendam sold it to Cornelis Janssen Cloppenborgh, who had lately come from Brazil, and who kept a tavern here.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 375. In an inventory of his estate, made in 1659, the house was valued at 900 florins.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 89-91. His widow, and her second husband, Claes Ganglofs Visscher, whom she married September 24, 1659 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24), kept a boarding-house here at the time of the Plan, and until the latter part of 1664, when they departed for Curaçao.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 155, 236; V: 87, 151.

Geurt Courten bought the northerly house, August 18, 1654.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 35; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 356-9. In a part of this house, Harmanus van Hoboocken kept his school, before his own house on the Prince Gracht was built (Block L, No. 10). It will be remembered that he was denied the use of the side room of the City Hall for a school, but was allowed 100 guilders a year toward the rent of Geurt Courten's house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 219-20. Jacob Kip owned the house in 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 103. The Rev. Francis Doughty, of Newtown, bought it from Kip in 1664.—*Ibid.*, B: 36; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 358-9.

No. 17

The house of Jacobus Vis, of Amsterdam, who bought it of Jan Gerritsen, the mason, March, 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 151), and sold it to Cornelis Gerloffsen, in September, 1664.—*Ibid.*, B: 51.

Jacobus Vis, or Visch, came to this country as an agent for Evert Tesselaer, a merchant of Amsterdam. Johannes Withart, in the same employ, either came with him or joined him very shortly afterward. Vis was dismissed by his Dutch employers, in the later part of 1654.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 87, 245. He and Withart then became partners in a general trading business. In 1658, they bought an interest in Pieter Wolphertsen van

[1] Burger Jorissen took the smith's position at Rensselaerswyck.

Couwenhoven's brewery. This was not a successful venture. Until November, 1665, the brewer vainly tried to get an accounting from his partners.—*Ibid.*, II: 305; IV: 102, 124-5; V: 130, 321.

Vis seems to have been a resourceful man, but not reliable. His partners were always litigating with him, but they invariably rejoined him. However, the latter part of his career was pitiable. He tried to live by the collection of trivial sums due him for beer, etc. He probably returned to Holland—he often threatened to do so. The last mention of him in New York is in August, 1668.—*Ibid.*, VI: 142.

Site: Part of the Exchange Court Building.

NOS. 18 AND 18-A

Col. Philip Pietersen Schuyler, ancestor of the distinguished Schuyler family of Albany and vicinity, bought the residue of Cornelis Volckersen's grant in March, 1656. There was at that time "one large new and one small decayed old house" upon the lot.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 38-9. Both are faithfully shown on the Plan. The old house had been Volckersen's: the new one was built shortly before April, 1655, by Jan Peeck.—Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 18. He had married Maria de Treux, Volckersen's widow, February 20, 1650.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15. When the Heere Dwars Straet was cut through to the Highway by the survey of 1657, the new house was left upon the corner.

Schuyler's interests were all at Albany, where he had married, on December 22d, 1650, Margareta, daughter of Brant Aertsen van Slichtenhorst, first director of the colony of Rensselaerswyck. His children were all born there, and there he died, March 9, 1684.—Pearson's *First Settlers of Albany*.

There is no evidence that he lived in this house. The Exchange Court Building now covers the site of Nos. 14 to 18.

NOS. 19, 19-A, AND 19-B

The De Sille List, of 1660, mentions "The Bevers Gracht where Echbert Wouterse lives."

Egbert Woutersen, of Yselstein, bought Jan Snediger's grant before December, 1654.—Recitals in *Liber HH* (2): 28 (Albany). The deed was not recorded until April 26, 1667, when Gerrit Snedecker, as attorney for his father, delivered it to the purchaser.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 130; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 104-5. This settler was one of Michiel Pauw's tenants at Pavonia. As early as 1640, he was established at Jan de Lacher's Hook (Manatus Maps, No. 30). In June of that year, he was allotted, as his share of the domestic animals imported by the Company, three milch cows and three mares.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 13.

On May 10, 1647, Woutersen secured a patent for land at Jan Evertsen's Kill (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 22), which he sold to Dirck Claasen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 93. He then hired Wouter van Twiller's plantation at Sapokanican (Manatus Maps, No. 10) from Jeremias van Rensselaer, cousin of the late director-general. His lease seems to have expired about 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 230.

Evidently, he lived in the town a good part of the time, for the magistrates continually enlisted his services as referee and adviser. The Bever's Gracht was within pleasant riding distance of his bouwerie at our present Greenwich Village. The westerly part of his property, "wth an old tennement thereuppon," Mr. Woutersen sold to Jacob Abramse (van Santvoord), May 24, 1673.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 13. He was still residing in his own home here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 61.

Site: Nos. 3 and 5 Beaver Street and the north-west corner of New Street.

No. 20

Willem Bredenbent, from Ceulen, was deputy-schout of New Amsterdam in July, 1638, an office he still held in October, 1641.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 2, 77. On September 4, 1644, he married Aeltje Braconie, widow of Cornelis Lambertsen, from Doorn.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13. He was one of the patentees of Gravesend (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 138), and a magistrate of Breuckelen in 1654.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 160.

Bredenbent was a far-seeing, cautious, man. In 1659, he rented his house on the Bever's Gracht to Juriaen Jansen, under certain conditions, which Bredenbent alleged were not fulfilled by Jansen. Accordingly, on September 23, 1659, Bredenbent took the matter to court.

William Bredenbent, pltf. v/s Jurrian Jansen, deft. Pltf. demands, that deft. shall enter bail for every quarter's rent, and says he let him the house on condition, if any war occurred, he may move in to dwell there, and that he, the deft. has taken in another. Deft. says he hired the house for a year; denies, that it was conditioned that the pltf. could move in therein in case of war; saying further he has taken in another on profit.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 54-5.

Harmen Wessels sued him, in June, 1660, for medical attention to his wife, alleging that Bredenbent would pay him only six guilders in seawant (about 80 cents). Bredenbent said: "it is enough, as he can hire him for a whole year for twelve guilders." The court referred the matter to Mr. Hans Kierstede and Mr. Jacob Varrevanger, to examine the account.—*Ibid.*, III: 181.

No. 21

Paulus van der Beeck was in New Amsterdam as early as 1644. From an entry dated September 13, of that year, it appears that he came out in the employ of the West India Company.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 29. In 1645, he was living at Gowanus.—*Ibid.*, 31, 93. Indeed, he always had a home on Long Island, although his business kept him much in New Amsterdam.

He was the first burgher to farm the excise in the city, pursuant to the ordinance of November 29, 1655. The subsequent ordinance, of April 27, 1656, announces that the farmer, Poulus van der Beecq, or his collector, will "attend in the Weighing-house of this City from 7 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon from the 15 April to the 15 of October, and from 8 to 11 o'clock in the forenoon and from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon from the 15 October to the 15 April, . . ."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 202, 221.

Van der Beeck had no intention of devoting so much time to the business. On November 20, 1656, he requested that certain hours be fixed for the issuance of licenses. The request was granted by the court, which decided that Van der Beeck, "or his collector," should "sit each morning from 8 to 11 o'Clock, and in the afternoon from 1 to 4 o'Clock, at a certain place, which he [van der Beeck] says will be the office of Isaack d'Foreest."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 228.

The comfortable office of the Red Lion Brewery was, no doubt, preferable to the weighing-house on the water-front, especially in winter. There is every indication in the records that Mr. Paulus, as he was usually called, conducted all of his affairs in life in an arbitrary fashion. Even as early as 1645, when he quarrelled with Catalyna Trico, Joris Rapelye's wife, he calmly said in court that "he knows nothing of the plaintiff but what is virtuous and good, and, as he struck her, will pay her 2½ guilders."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 93. In February, 1663, while he was ferry-master, he was given notice that "complaints have been made against him for neglect of his duty, and warning him to conduct himself more satisfactorily."—*Ibid.*, 244.

Van der Beeck farmed the excise until November, 1661.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 69, 302, 397. He also farmed the cattle excise, 1661-2.—*Ibid.*, III: 377. He married, October 9, 1644, Maria Thomas, or Marritje Tomas, widow of Jacob Verdon, and also widow of Willem Ariensen Bennet.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13. Twenty years later, her two families of children quarrelled with their mother and stepfather about their respective fathers' estates.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 245, 246; *Register of Walewyn van der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 48-9; cf. *Min. Orph. Court*, II: 33.

Site: No. 19 and part of No. 21 Beaver Street.

No. 22

The Deaconry of New Amsterdam (the Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church) bought the lot from Paulus van der Beeck, March 22, 1653, and on it they built this house.—*Liber HH: 24* (Albany). The records have been carefully searched, but nothing has been found to tell just what use they put it to. Most probably, it was the first poorhouse. By 1700, the building on Broad Street (No. 37), the second poorhouse, had been in use for some time as an almshouse, and was about to be superseded.

Site: Part of Nos. 21 and 23 Beaver Street.

Nos. 23 AND 23-A

Thomas Wandel, of Mespat Kill, acquired these houses by his marriage to the widow of Willem Harck, or Herrick, some time prior to January, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 117. Harck bought them from Nicolaes Langevelthuysen, late corporal of the Company, in 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 126. Jacob Leunissen bought them from Wandel, in 1663 and 1665, respectively.—*Ibid.*, B: 14, 72; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 314-5; *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, pp. 51-2.

One of these houses was owned or occupied by Philippe du Trieux, at some period. Probably, he was the first settler, and built the house. Mrs. Robert W. de Forest says: "At the time of his daughter's marriage he was, however, living in a house which he had built on 'Bever Graft' (Beaver Street)."—*A Walloon Family in America*, I: 111.

Du Trieux's daughter, Sara, married Isaac de Forest, June 9, 1641.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10. Du Trieux had land in the Smith's Valley patented to him in 1640.—*Liber GG: 34* (Albany). When he removed there, this property was granted to Roelof Jansen de Haes, July 6, 1643.—*Ibid.*, 75. The legend of Du Trieux's occupancy survived in Briel's grant of 1651 (recited in *Patents*, II: 16, Albany) and in Paulus van der Beeck's deed to the Deaconry, on the west side, March 22, 1653 (*Liber HH: 24*, Albany), when he is mentioned as Philip de Truyn, deceased. It seems probable that Du Trieux was killed by the Indians, from a statement made in court, by Isaac de Forest, September 8, 1653. He acknowledged a debt, on behalf of the estate, "but says, in the name of Philip d'Truy's widow that her son Philip (who was also murdered) had earned fl. 100 monthly wages of Pieter Cornelisen, dec'd, which are still due him."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 115.

Site: No. 25 and part of No. 27 Beaver Street.

No. 24

Toussaint Briel, a French Huguenot, and his wife, Maria Coutaine, lived in this little house for twenty years. He died in the summer of 1671.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 320. She survived him but a year, leaving the cottage by will to Lidia Mintern, wife of Itlene Guyon. The deacons of the Dutch Church administered her estate.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 189; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 208-9.

For many years, Toussaint Briel worked as a warehouse porter. His oath bound him

"to repair at six o'clock in the morning at the City Scales and there or in that neighbourhood remain until twelve o'clock at noon, to return at One o'clock and then to continue further to the going down of the sun."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 256. Many and varied were his duties, as set forth in the *Records*; that he faithfully performed them is attested by the fact that he died in office. His gentle character is shown by his statement on the witness-stand, in the suit that Adrian Vincent brought against Marcus de Sousoy, for slander, in 1659. De Sousoy and his wife had accused Vincent of having "another wife with four children." The court asked Briel if the fact was known to him. He answered, simply, "that he being for four and twenty years at Amsterdam has heard it so stated."—*Ibid.*, III: 70. Until February, 1660, Briel owned the vacant land shown east of his house, on the Plan. He sold it, at that time, to Dirck Jansen, from Oldenburgh.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 189. There were Briels among the early members of the French Church, no doubt descendants of this settler.—List of Names in *An Historical Sketch of the Eglise Française à la Nouvelle York*, by Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer.

Site: No. 29 Beaver Street, and the western part of the Morris Building.

No. 25

In June, 1656, Thomas Fredericksen bought the long, narrow, grant that had been Surgeon Pieter van Linden's. Of an average width of 35 feet, it was about 200 feet in length, stretching along the Prince Gracht as far as the fence line between houses 31 and 32—on our modern street, as far as No. 52 Broad Street.

It was an excellent investment. Fredericksen was able to sell front lots to all the owners of the interior grants. The house at the corner of the Bever's Gracht was his home. By September, 1659, he had acquired sufficient means to resign his position as overseer of the weigh-house labourers, which position he had held for about three years; the magistrates of the city, in accepting the resignation, thanked him for his services, and he thanked them for their favour.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 43.

Fredericksen and his wife were settled at Bergen by the fall of 1661, according to an entry in the *Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 180-1. He took the oath of allegiance there, November 22, 1665.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49.

His house was purchased by Cornelis Barentsen vander Kuyl, February 12, 1664 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 31; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances*, etc., 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 346-7), who was assessed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 59.

The Morris Building includes Nos. 25, 26, and 27. It is now the north-west corner of Broad and Beaver Streets.

No. 26

Boele Roeloffsen, a tailor, bought the front part of this lot from Thomas Fredericksen, and the rear part from Dirck Jansen, from Oldenburgh, who had purchased the easterly half of Toussaint Briel's grant. He was obliged to sue Jansen, before he could get his rightful "third part" of the lot, which he and Abraham Lubbersen and Jansen had contracted for, but which the latter took in his own name.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 183; *Liber Deeds*, A: 189. However, he recorded his deed from both parties, July 10, 1660, his house being already finished.—*Ibid.*, A: 227. Roeloffsen was one of the deacons of the city in 1665. The tax-list for 1677 shows that he was still living here then.—*M. C. C.*, I: 59. In 1683, he was assessor of the North Ward.—*Ibid.*, 115.

No. 27

Dirck Jansen, from Oldenburgh, skipper of the "Hope," bought this lot and house from

Abraham Lubbersen in July, 1659, merely as a speculation. He sold it, April 16, 1661, to Tomas Jansen Mingael.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 168, 203.

The skipper was adventurous and litigious. On one of his voyages from Curaçao, he brought a negro woman for Cornelis Pluvier. Payment not forthcoming promptly, he sued Pluvier, and recovered judgment for "150 pieces of eight."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 229, 333.

In November, 1662, he gave Deliverance Lamberton a bill of sale for the "Hope,"—then sued him for 2,000 guilders. Lamberton declared that the deed was merely a contract, made *pro formâ*, so that the bark should be in his name, and therefore not liable to seizure, or "to be made a prize of." Dirck Jansen insisted that Lamberton had guaranteed the bark from seizure, which the Englishman did not positively deny, but he said that Jansen had "informed several in the Virginias, that the bark and goods belonged to him," therefore that he (Lamberton) could not have prevented the seizure. This tale of piracy—the nations were not at war—is told in a few dry words in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (IV: 270, 278, 279, 282, 283). The outcome is not entirely clear. The Virginia court was, naturally, pro-English. It seems probable that the skipper's boastful loquacity lost him the "Hope."—*Ibid.*, 323, 328.

The records prove that Abraham Lubbersen's lot, next north, was still unbuilt upon in 1660, as the Plan shows.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 32.

Nos. 28, 29, 30, AND 31

Coenraet Ten Eyck, tanner and master shoemaker, built these four houses. His tan pits and the tannery sheds in the rear are not pictured, although they are mentioned in the real estate records as early as March, 1658, and as late as April, 1665.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 126-7; *Patents*, II: 43 (Albany). The northerly house (No. 31) and the lot between Nos. 30 and 31 were sold to Daniel Tourneur, May 31, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 219. Therefore, Nos. 28 to 30 were owned by Ten Eyck, and No. 31 by Tourneur, at the time of the Plan. Coenraet Ten Eyck retained his lots until 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 21, 60.

At the time of his death, Ten Eyck lived in the large house on the north-east corner of Coenties Slip and Pearl Street, shown on the Burgis View of 1716-18 (Plate 25). His will, dated November 5, 1688, was made when he was "sickly abed." He died "soon after the making of the will." This instrument is not of record in New York County, but is in the possession of Mr. Ten Eyck's descendants.

Daniel Tourneur was closely identified with the settlement and development of the village of Harlem, of which he was one of the original patentees. His career there is fully and interestingly set forth in Riker's *History of Harlem*.

He was confirmed in his house here in November, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 137 (Albany). Tourneur built a small house on his vacant lot, south of No. 31, which he sold to Cornelis Barendsen van der Kuyl (Cornelis the lime-measurer) in April, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 10; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 306-7.

Site: Nos. 54 to 60 Broad Street.

No. 32

The modest cottage of Jacob Mensen, from Emden, a tailor, stood somewhat back from the street, between the houses of Daniel Tourneur and Jan Cornelissen, from Vlensburgh. Now the site of No. 52 Broad Street.

Mensen had served the Company in Brazil, rising to the rank of corporal. He was in New Amsterdam as early as 1657, for he acquired the burgherright that year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 151. In 1662, when Reynert Reynoutsen went to Holland, Mensen con-

ferred upon him power of attorney to collect his arrears of salary from the directors at Amsterdam.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 360-3.

He bought the property in March, 1659; was taxed here in 1665; and confirmed in possession of "his house in the Sheep's Path, west of the Prince's Graft," in 1668. He still paid taxes here in 1677, but in 1686, his widow, Elizabeth Jacobs, lived in the "Diaconies Huys"—the poorhouse—in Broad Street.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 153; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224; *Patents*, III: 22 (Albany); *M. C. C.*, I: 59; Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

Before 1663, Thomas Verdon built on a narrow lot between Jacob Mens and Jan Cornelissen. The Plan confirms the records. The lot had not been built upon in 1660.

No. 33

Jan Cornelissen, from Vlensburgh, built this house. On July 15, 1661, he appeared before the magistrates, and requested that, "as he is to sail for the Fatherland, his places as porter of the Weighhouse and in the Rattlewatch may be kept vacant until his return. The Burgomasters promise, that the place of porter shall be kept vacant, provided he returns by the first ship ready to sail."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 96. The same day, he deeded this house to Willem Jansen van Borckelo, who, having had an option on it, had already found a purchaser in Annetje Dircks, widow of Ensign Dirck Smit. Notary Pelgrum Clock drew the contract, May 24, 1661; the price agreed upon was 640 guilders—about \$256.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 154, 233, 234. The deed was recorded on the 18th of July. Three days later, for non-payment of the purchase price, Van Borckelo brought suit against Annetje Dircks, who requested "an annulment of the sale, inasmuch as it [the house] was not arranged or divided into four parts when the sale occurred." The "Burgomasters and Schepens having heard parties decree and adjudge, that the sale of the house and lot in question shall stand." However, they sharply rebuked Pelgrum Clock, because the bill of sale contained many irregularities. After reciting the circumstances in the case, they continued:

whereas further many mistakes have often occurred in other papers, drawn up by you, which may lead to great mischief, . . . you are hereby ordered and charged . . . not to draw up during six weeks from date, any instruments appertaining to the Subaltern Court of this City.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 348-9.

Annetje and her second husband, Abel Hardenbrook, lived here for many years. In 1707, Nathaniel Marston and Margaret, his wife, David Jamison, and Elizabeth his daughter, and "Bernardus Hardenbroock," all heirs of Abel Hardenbrook, sold the property to Isaac Kip.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 240.

Site: No. 48 Broad Street.

No. 34

The low, wide, house, with a wing, shown on this lot, was built by Pieter Rudolphus (de Vries), on his grant of 1656. It covered the entire frontage on the street, about 30 feet. The garden fences diverged widely, owing to the peculiar shape of the grant.

Rudolphus, then a widower, lived on the Winckel Straet in September, 1659 (Block F, No. 2). His marriage to Margaret Hardenbrook took place shortly after October 10, 1659.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24. Very probably, this house was built about that time. Their little daughter was born here, July 6, 1660. She was christened Maria, October 3, 1660.—*Baptisms in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 58. Her father died between May 17 and June 18, 1661, as is evidenced by court records of these dates.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 304, 319.

Pieter Rudolphus, a merchant trader, seems to have been a man of substance. He is not found in New Amsterdam very early, and was not one of that group of representative

citizens who gathered to advise with the magistrates about the city defenses and the city finances in 1653.

The first mention of him occurs in December, 1654, when a suit was brought against him by Jacob Jansen Huys, for payment of freight charges on goods shipped on the "Pear-tree." Rudolphus refused payment until a proper deduction was made for damage to his goods in transit.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 274. Huys, through Allard Anthony, was still trying to collect freight dues in April, 1655.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 147. In January, 1658, Rudolphus was elected schepen, but was not re-elected when he stood for the office in 1661.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 320; III: 260.

On October 28, 1662, banns were published between Margaret Hardenbrook and Frederick Philipse. On December 18, 1662, before their marriage, Philipse signified his intention to adopt Margaret's little daughter, which the orphan-masters sanctioned.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 227. She was renamed Eva, and married Jacobus van Cortlandt, May 31, 1691, as Eva Philipse.

Frederick Philipse was confirmed here by Nicolls, April 10, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 6 (Albany). Site: No. 46 and part of No. 44 Broad Street.

NOS. 35 AND 36

These two houses belonged to Jacobus Kip, and the vacant lot between them to his brother, Isaac Kip.—*Liber HH* (2): 56, 57, 127 (Albany). Jacob Kip lived in one of the houses, probably the larger one (No. 36), in the rear of which the well appears.

Isaac and Jacob Kip came to New Amsterdam with their father, Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, prior to 1643.—*Purple's Contributions to the History of the Kip Family of New York and New Jersey*.

Jacobus Kip was the first clerk of the City of New Amsterdam. He was appointed January 27, 1653.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 130. The following year, January 12, 1654, the burgomasters appointed him receiver and book-keeper of the revenues of the city, which position carried with it an additional salary of 200 guilders.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 150. In June, 1657, he resigned his secretaryship, but was ordered to continue in office until he had "finished transcribing the records thereof."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 187.

He married Maria, daughter of Johannes de la Montagne, February 14, 1654.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18.

Kip was schepen of New Amsterdam in 1659, 1663, and 1665, and again in 1673 and 1674, while the city, as New Orange, was again under Dutch rule.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 43; IV: 197; V: 185; VI: 397; VII: 113.

Part of this property remained in Jacob Kip's heirs until 1794.—*Liber Deeds*, LVI: 287. He had acquired Isaac Kip's lot before 1667.—*Patents*, II: 100 (Albany).

Site: Nos. 36, 38, 40 and 42 Broad Street.

The Johnson Building includes about twenty feet of this plot; No. 36 Broad Street stood in its south-eastern corner.

No. 37

Diaconies Huys—the Deacons House for the Poor—mentioned in Domine Selyns's List, of 1686 (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841), when eight of his parishioners lived there. Just when it was first used as a poorhouse does not appear from the records. It was built prior to March 13, 1659, for the deed to Jacobus Vis of his house (No. 17) mentions it.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 151. It, no doubt, replaced the small house on the Bever's Graft (No. 22), and was itself superseded by a house built on the south side of Wall Street, in the rear of the church (No. 37 Wall Street).

Under date of Friday, February 21, 1700-1, the Consistory of the Dutch Church met.[¹]

After prayer, it was stated by the Church Masters that the ground of . . . with its buildings, was for sale, and that it would be very useful to our church, to the point for enlarging the churchyard, and the rest for a site for an alms-house. Although this was approved by the members present, it was

Resolved, That the advice of the former Elders and Deacons should be asked, since, in order to make the payment, the present alms-house must be sold; and that was a matter requiring consideration.

Hereupon there was . . . —Lib. B. 27.

Action of Great Consistory on New Poor House.

The following Monday, Feb. 24, 1700-1 (1701), a meeting of Ministers, Elders, Deacons, Church Masters, and the former Elders and Deacons, was held.

The foregoing statement was repeated and maturely considered, and the advice of the former Elders and Deacons, who were present, taken thereon. As they agreed with the acting Consistory, it was concluded and determined by those present, viz., that the building and ground of the said . . . should be bought, if it could be had for a reasonable price; and also that the present alms-house and its grounds should be sold to pay for the other. . . —Lib. B. 27.

Purchase of Ground for New Poor House.

Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1700-1. (1701).

1. The committee made report of what they had done with Jan Pieterze Meet (alias Jan Tawbour); namely, that they had bought his house and ground, according to his deed, with the lease, which he, Jan Pieterze Meet had made to the man who now dwells there, with full power to give possession; and that the price was one hundred and forty pounds, New York money; the whole sum to be paid in five years, with the yearly interest of twelve pounds, to begin on the first of May, 1701; or the entire amount may be paid at once, with deduction of the interest.

N. B. The lot lies bordering on the Wall, to the east of the house of Jacoby de Draaier; to the west of that of Jan Otto van Tuil, and to the north of the ground of the church.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1460-1.

Jan. 7, 1703.

Whereas it was Resolved by the Ruling Elders and Deacons on March 17, 1701; that the so-called Poor house and Ground in "Schape Wytye" [Sheep Pasture], between Jesse Kip and Adrian ver Plank, should be sold by the Deacons to the highest bidder; and the same was sold by them to Franz van Dyk; therefore . . . Resolved, That the Deacons should make out a deed in proper form, and that the Elders and Deacons and their successors, all qualitate qua, agree to free the purchaser from any subsequent claims, for all time.

Thus done on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1703.—*Ibid.*, III: 1514.

[September, 1709?] In Consistory: The Poor House, in the Schape Wytye, which was sold to Isaac Kip, was deeded to him.—Lib. B. 41.—*Ibid.*, III: 1802.

BLOCK D

No. 1

In 1660, and until 1880, the Markvelt Steegh began at the Market Field, as it naturally would.[²] The corner house was built by Frederick Arentsen, a turner, from Swartensluys, who came to New Amsterdam in 1654, under contract for three years to Lourens Andriessen, from Boskerk, a master turner. A year before his term expired, on "Sunday Morning," July 23, 1656, he ran away, "without either words or reason," and married Grietje Pieters, of Breda.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20. His master sued to recover his services, but to no purpose.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 144, 148. Having bought his lot from Teunis Tomassen, the mason (*Liber Deeds*, A: 148), who agreed to take part of the price in chairs, he insisted on having it "deliver^d to him at thirteen inches to the foot," which Tomassen and his wife,

[¹] The following quotations are from *Eccles. Rec.*; the liber references are to books of church records.

[²] Marketfield St., between Whitehall and New Sts., was sold to the New York Produce Exchange by the City of New York, under authority of Chap. 159, Laws of 1880.

Beletje Jacobs, disputed.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 327, 331; III: 3, 12. He hired Christian Barenson to build his house; then sued him, in April, 1658, because it was not finished. Barenson answered that no time had been specified, and that he could get no money; finally, that he had turned the contract over to Jacob Leunissen (*ibid.*, VII: 183-5), who finished it by September, 1658.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 100.

Before the grading and fencing were finished, Arentsen quarreled with his neighbour on the south, Gerrit Hendricksen, attacking him so fiercely with a broom-stick that he broke his own windows in his rage, as all the neighbours testified.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 395-6. In 1670, he tore down the south fence again, in a dispute with Warmaer Wessels, and was fined 20 guilders and costs. Surveyor Cortelyou was then called in to make a survey in the presence of the mayor, which was to be absolute.—*Ibid.*, VI: 234.

Arentsen was an expert cabinet-maker. Both he and his wife appear to have been extremely contentious. He prospered, however. In 1677, "M^r ffredrick Arients" was taxed here on a high valuation.—*M. C. C.*, I: 53. Riker says (*Hist. of Harlem*, 143) that this settler was Frederick Arents Bloem, ancestor of the Bloom family of New York.

NOS. 2 AND 2-A

Two houses of Gerrit Hendricksen, from Harderwyck, who was *paghter* (farmer) of the excise on cattle during 1657-8 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 395; III: 21), and of the liquor excise in 1660.—*Ibid.*, III: 59, 189; IV: 47. The Marketfield lot, sold at public auction January 1658, was conveyed to Hendricks by a deed which stipulated thirteen inches to the foot.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 129. His neighbour, Arentsen, claimed the same generous measurement. Their differences on this question are most amusingly set forth in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, II: 395-6. When Gerrit secured a license to marry his second wife, Lysbeth Cornelis, October 2, 1659 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24), the orphan-masters required that he should hypothecate his house, to secure to his children the legacy which their mother, Ytji Jans, had left them. Otto, thirteen years old, and Lysbeth, six, were each to receive 200 guilders, at their majority; little Jan, nine years of age, was to have 250 guilders, "because of his infirmities" (*gebreecklickheit*).—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 165-6.

Between May and October, 1663, Gerrit Hendricksen died. His "last widow" renounced every claim to his estate, "except a few clothes appertaining to her body, so that no obstacle may remain whereby her good intention to solemnize her approaching marriage may be superceded."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 150, 155. Her next husband, to whom she was married October 19, 1664, was Geurt Gerritszen, from Zutphen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 30.

Gerrit Hendricksen, from Harderwyck, is not to be confounded with Gerrit Hendricks, "de blauw boer" (mentioned *Liber Deeds*, A: 279), or with Gerrit Hendricks, the butcher (Block H, No. 2; Block Q, No. 22).

No. 3

"Where Teunis Quick lives," is the entry in the De Sille List, of 1660. Teunis Tomassen, a mason, from Naerden, Province of North Holland, is often referred to in early records as Teunis Quick—a surname held by his descendants at the present time.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 428, *et. seq.*

Teunis Tomassen, from Naerden, was in New Amsterdam as early as 1640 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 14), and was established on this site by 1645.—*Liber GG*: 107 (Albany). By February, 1659, he had built his "new" house (so called in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 123-4), and seems to have torn down his first home, of which the Plan shows no trace. His new house really stood on the lot next south, just behind Frederick Philipse's, which is vacant on the Plan. The artist, in this instance, the only

one noted, evidently sacrificed truth to the balance of his picture. There were really two lots between Teunis Quick and Gerrit Hendricksen (No. 2), which, in 1660, belonged to Jan Jansen de Jongh, and were still unbuilt upon (see Key to Map of Dutch Grants). In August, 1663, Teunis sold his house to his brother-in-law, Jacob Teunissen Kay, the baker.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 21; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 328-9. The property remained in the De Key family until 1771.—*Liber Deeds*, LVI: 495.

No. 4

The house and outbuilding erected on the piece of ground gained from the old Marckvelt by the survey of 1657, and granted to Frederick Philipse, carpenter, by director and council, January 29, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 190. The patent issued February 9, 1658.—*Liber HH* (2): 94 (Albany). The lot was about 27 feet wide at the Brouwers Straet, narrowing to 12 feet, 6 inches, in the rear, with an average depth of 85 feet. The Plan shows that the rear building, which may have been used for a shop, was narrow; the house, squarely and compactly built, had its main entrance on the Marckvelt. It was completed by February 10, 1659 (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 123-4), but stood less than twenty years. Philipse acquired Varrevanger's property to the east (*Liber Deeds*, B: 109, 110, 157; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 151-2), and built another residence on this corner, before 1677, in which year he was assessed for his "new house," the "old house of Van cliff," and the house "next Jacob Dekeys."—*M. C. C.*, I: 53.

The property remained in the Philipse family until the Revolution. It was sold under the Act of Attainder (Chap. XXV, Laws of 1779) to Isaac Hubble, June 14, 1785.—*Liber Deeds*, XLIV: 145.^[1]

No. 5

Philip Geraerdy's old tavern, "where the wooden horse hangs out, being a cake house (*koekhuys*)."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 110-1, 129. Philip Gerard, of Paris, a soldier in the West India Company's service, was in New Amsterdam as early as January, 1640.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 12. He contracted with Juriaen Hendricksen, a carpenter from Osnabrugh, to build a house for him, in June, 1640, which was not completed to his satisfaction in June, 1641, but was finished and in use by January, 1642, when the vigilant fiscal proceeded against him for selling beer at a higher rate than the ordinance allowed.—*Ibid.*, 76, 78.

His soldierly duties conflicting with his activities as an inn-keeper, he permitted the former to go by default. The fiscal promptly brought him up, March 27, 1642, on charges of "having been absent from the guard without leave," and he was sentenced "to ride the Wooden horse during parade, with a pitcher in one hand and a drawn sword in the other."—*Ibid.*, 79. The merriment of his fellow-townsmen may be imagined. In sheer defiance, he named his inn *The Wooden Horse*.

For a dozen years, Geraerdy kept tavern here, and prospered. His ambition to spend his old age on his Long Island farm was not realised, however. On November 2, 1654, being "sick in bed," he made his will, and died shortly afterward. By December 19, 1654, his neighbours on Long Island mention him as Philip Geraerdy, deceased.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 93, 99.

The Wooden Horse descended to Jan Geraerdy, his only child. Jan sold it to Joost Teunissen, the baker, January 11, 1655 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 110), who conveyed it to surgeon

[1] See notes on No. 5.

Varrevanger, as a corner house.—*Ibid.*, A: 129. Then came the survey of 1657, which, by prolonging the Marckvelt (Whitehall Street) until it intersected the Brouwers Straet (Stone Street), squared up the block, but left the Wooden Horse some distance from the corner. Now ensued a triangular quarrel between the baker, the doctor, and the burgomasters. Varrevanger claimed that Stuyvesant had granted him the gore lot; that he could prove by Secretary Van Ruyven that he had asked a deed of it two or three times, and had had it measured. Joost Teunissen said the burgomasters had granted it to him; the burgomasters said they gave it to Teunissen, so that he could give Varrevanger a full lot, but agreed to give the latter a deed of it for 40 florins, etc.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 163-4: II: 326-7. Meanwhile, Frederick Philipse, who, anticipating Sir Lucius O'Trigger, might have said to Stuyvesant: "The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it," secured a grant from Stuyvesant, and built upon the lot (see No. 4, *ante*).

No. 6

The house of Maria Polet, widow of Philip Geraerdy, who had married Mattheus de Vos, the notary, November 5, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21. She, evidently, still kept a tavern, for she is rated among the inn-keepers in 1657.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263. There is evidence that she retained the old sign-board. In June, 1661, Annetje Minnes, accused of having received some money from Neeltje Pieters—the result of a robbery—"says it is not true, but that she borrowed a crown from her [Neeltje] as before, and paid her Marys dollar, coming to the Wooden Horse and there earned it by work."—*Ibid.*, III: 327. Mrs. de Vos asked to have curators appointed for the estate of her second husband, August 4, 1668. She herself died before October 2d of the same year.—*Ibid.*, VI: 142, 150.

Jan Geraerdy, her son, sold the house, January 28, 1672, to Capt. Thomas De Lavall.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 187; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 205-6. Frederick Philipse added it to his holdings, in 1680.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 129; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 51; *Liber Deeds*, XII: 39.

No. 7

Jeronimus Ebbingh, of Hamburg, one of New Amsterdam's wealthiest merchants, bought this house from Dirckie van Galen, widow of Skipper Willem Tomassen, April 26, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 93. She was in Holland at the time, where her husband had died prior to June, 1656.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 120, 121, 126.

In May, 1655, "Willem Tomassen, Skipper, next to God, of the Ship *Great Christopher*," was busy preparing that vessel for her homeward voyage.—*Ibid.*, I: 313. On March 15, 1655, before his departure, he signed a petition, as one of the residents of the Straet van de Graft (Stone Street), to have it paved with round stones.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 300. In January, 1658, the "Court having examined the petition dated 15th March 1655," a warrant was issued to have the street paved with stone.—*Ibid.*, VII: 166.

On February 22, 1659, Ebbingh married Johanna de Laet (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23), daughter of Johannes de Laet, of Leyden, a director of the Dutch West India Company, and author of the *Nieuwe Wereldt* (New World), which is reprinted in part in Jameson's *Narratives of New Netherland*. After the death of her distinguished father, this lady came out to Rensselaerswyck with her first husband, Johan de Hulter, in May, 1653. Upon his death, she sold the farm there, November 7, 1655 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 845), and came to New Amsterdam with her children, Johannes, Johanna, Samuel, and Paul.—*Register of Walewyn Van der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 57-8.

Ebbingh obtained the great burgherright in 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315. In 1673, he was rated among the richest men in New Orange—he was worth 30,000 florins (about \$12,000).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 699.

Nos. 8 AND 9

This building is shown on the Plan as a double house, which it was recited to be in 1687, when Isaac de Forest, who then owned it all, mortgaged “the westerly one-half part of a Double House, as now divided by partition walls.”—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 19.

The easterly house was built before September, 1652; the westerly house after March, 1655; yet there is evidence in the deeds that the buildings were under one roof, which the Plan confirms.

The ground-brief was issued to Surgeon Harmen Myndertsen van der Bogaert, March 16, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 190, Albany), while he was commissary at Fort Orange.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 38. He had not improved it at the time of his death, in the early winter of 1647–8, and in February, 1648, “the Director and Council offered for sale to the highest bidder, the lot heretofore the property of Harman Myndersen van de Bogaert.”

Adriaen Keyser purchased the property, was confirmed in it, July 8, 1649, and turned it over the same day to Evert Pels, of Fort Orange (Albany), who, apparently, represented Myndertsen’s widow.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 39. She married Jean Labatie, a Frenchman, of Rensselaerswyck.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 813.

They built the house on the easterly half of the lot, which they conveyed to Jan Gillissen Verbrugge, September 22, 1652.—*Liber HH*: 2 (Albany). Verbrugge sold it to Isaac de Forest, October 15, 1653.—*Ibid.*, 50. In January, 1655, De Forest complains that there is next to his house “a waste and unoccupied lot, whence his cellar is filled with water,” and asks that the owner “be ordered to build thereon.” The court so ordered.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 278.

Poulus Schrick, acting for Jan Labatie (*ibid.*, I: 119), sold the westerly half of the original lot to Gillis Verbrugge and Company, March 10, 1655.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 29. The deed was curiously worded. The property, as therein described, “begins from the eaves of Isaac de Foreest’s house, where he can conveniently break off his eaves.” Evidently, the “brick house” which the Ver Brugges built here, and which was “newly built” in April, 1657, conformed in architecture to the house which they had already sold to De Forest, and which, undoubtedly, also was built of brick.

The firm of Gillis Verbrugge and Company, of Amsterdam, was one of the oldest and wealthiest trading with New Netherland. However, business reverses overtook them; they became bankrupt in 1662 (*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 215; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 242), and their property was confiscated at the surrender. The house here shown was granted by James, Duke of York, to former Governor Richard Nicolls, July 5, 1669. Nicolls conveyed it to Captain Thomas Delavall the following day; Delavall conveyed it to his son, John, November 24, 1680. These original deeds, with their rare autographs and seals, are owned by the N. Y. Historical Society. The Delavall deeds are recorded in Albany, *Liber Deeds*, V: 315, 316.

John Delavall conveyed the westerly house to Isaac de Forest, Junior, June 25, 1683, just fifty years after his father’s purchase of the easterly house.—Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 19.

Nos. 10, 10-A, 10-B, AND 10-C

Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt’s extensive properties included his brewery (10), his residence (10-A), and the land through to the Marckvelt Steegh. The most westerly house

on the Lane (10-B) had belonged to Jan Cornelissen, from Hoorn, the easterly one (10-C) to Claes Paulussen.^[1]

The brewery is first mentioned in 1656, when Paulus vander Beeck, farmer of excise, wanted to inspect it, which, however, he declares, "the Hon^{ble} Van Cortlandt would not permit me nor other brewers to do; being Burgomaster, he forbade me the same, which causes me much damage, because I should have caught all the other brewers."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 234. The "Hon^{ble} Oloff" was fined 125 florins (\$50), and 8 florins additional for this evasion; Vander Beeck declaring positively that Van Cortlandt had smuggled.—*Ibid.*, 244-5, 253.

The Plan shows that the brewery buildings were extensive, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and there can be no doubt that the picture is a faithful one. For example, the act of partition between Van Cortlandt's heirs, June 27, 1684, contains this clause:

And whereas the well having belonged to the brewery has now happened to fall in the lot of said Jacobus, therefore the same shall be bound to allow and permit to the Brewery a free access and unmolested use of the said well till the month of September of the next year, 1685, and no longer.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Society Collections*, 1913, p. 84.

The well is shown directly in the rear of the dwelling-house which Jacobus van Cortlandt sold, in 1693, to Anthony Lepinar, or Lisenard.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 5. This was the site of the present building No. 15 Stone Street. The passage-way between this house and the brewery, shown on the Plan, still exists, of its original width of 8 feet. The brewery covered the present numbers 11-13 Stone Street.

Oloff Stevensen was from Wyk-by-Dùerstede, a village some thirteen miles south-east of Utrecht. He came to New Amsterdam as a soldier of the Company in "den Harinck," the ship which brought Director Kieft, arriving March 28, 1638. He was a correspondent of Kiliaen van Rensselaer's; the latter wrote to the director: "I should consider it a favor if he were advanced a little."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 433, 655-6; Van Tienhoven's *Answer*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 375; Mrs. Pierre E. Van Cortlandt, in Scharf's *Hist. Westchester Co.*, II: 423-36.

Kieft appointed him keeper of the public stores (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 24) and commissary (*ibid.*, 43, 77), an office he held for a number of years.

Stevensen was one of the Eight Men in 1645, one of the Nine Men 1649-52 (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 430); was appointed schepen January 28, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 157); elected burgomaster, February 1, 1655 (*ibid.*, I: 281), an office which he held almost continuously until 1665 (*ibid.*, II: 325; III: 23, 155; IV: 197; V: 29, 185; VII: 111); city treasurer, 1657 (*ibid.*, VII: 141), and again in 1664 (*ibid.*, V: 108, 139); alderman, 1665-6, and again in 1670 (*ibid.*, V: 250; [2] VI: 261); and deputy mayor in 1667.—*Ibid.*, VI: 66, 67.

He married Anneken Loockermans, a sister of Govert Loockermans, February 26, 1642.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, II. He died in 1683, and his wife in May, 1684. Domine Selyns wrote her epitaph, which is to be found in Murphy's *Anthology of New Netherland*.

NO. 11

Pieter Hartgers, whose interests were all at Albany, where he had married a daughter of Annetje Jans (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 834), "being about to depart for Holland," on September 1, 1659, sold this house to Abraham de la Noy, the inn-keeper.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 175. He took back a purchase-money mortgage of 313 whole beavers.—*Mortgages*,

[1] Jan Cornelissen seems to have lived in this house, the only one mentioned in his grant of June 23, 1645, and the last parcel which he sold (July 6, 1658).—*Liber Deeds*, A: 134. His certificate of burgherright, signed by Martin Cregier, is owned by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Reproduced in *The Civic Ancestry of New York—City and State*, by Edward Seymour Wilde, A. M.

[2] This is written in the *Records* "Oloffte Stuyvesant"—undoubtedly an error in translation.

1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 140. Just a year later, he was obliged to repurchase it from Marryeke Lubbers, de la Noy's widow.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 247. The property was confiscated by Nicolls, and granted to Captain Sylvester Salisbury, later commander-in-chief of the garrison at Albany.—*Patents*, III: 9 (Albany). He sold it to John Sharpe, May 17, 1677 (*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 129-32), who is assessed here in 1677. For Salisbury, see *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 51, 386.

The site of this house is the rear of the building No. 88 Broad Street; the garden ran back to No. 80.

No. 12

Frederick Lubbertsen, of Breuckelen, maintained a residence in New Amsterdam "at the Hoeck of the Heere Straat, near the bridge of the Graft." The Plan shows it as a large house with ornamental dormers, which evidently replaced the earlier building owned by Jan van Hardenbergh, of Amsterdam, which Lubbertsen bought in October, 1655.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 157. He was living in the new house in September, 1657, when he pledged it to his daughter, Rebecca, as security for her share in her mother's estate.—*Ibid.*, A: 104.

Frederick Lubbertsen was in New Amsterdam as early as October, 1633, according to an entry in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 140. He was one of the Twelve Men in 1641.—*Ibid.*, I: 415. As a representative of Amersfoort, he signed the Remonstrance and Petition, of December 11, 1653.^[1]

He received the great burgherright in 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315.

Although Lubbertsen preferred to live across the East River, he still kept his house here in 1667 (*Patents*, II: 93, Albany), but later sold it to Dr. Hans Kierstede, the younger, his family physician. In a suit between them as to the payment for the house, June, 1674, it appeared that the elder Kierstede had also doctored the Lubbertsen family for a long period, at a certain fixed yearly salary.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 92. Frederick Lubbertsen died in 1680. His will, dated November 22, 1679, is in *Liber Deeds*, I: 130, in Kings County.

Mr. Augustus Jay bought the property from the Kierstede heirs, in 1712.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 115, in N. Y. County.

Now No. 88 Broad Street and part of No. 15 Stone Street.

Nos. 13, 14, AND 15

Frederick Lubbertsen employed Surveyor Cortelyou to map his land on the Heere Gragt, north of his own house plot. The survey was completed by August 25, 1658. Three small lots, 22 x 50, more or less, were laid out, and three cottages built, which were sold at vendue on the last day of April, 1659. Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt bought the most southerly one—No. 13 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 181), and was confirmed in its possession in August, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 93 (Albany).

Hendrick Jansen Spiers of Gemoenepa (Communipaw), purchased No. 14, through his agent "Pieter Pietersen Menist."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 188, 190. Evidently, Spiers bought as an investment. On May 9, 1662, he found a customer in Christoffel Gerritzen van Laer, a shoemaker, who had married two years earlier Catharina Jans, a maiden from The Hague.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 25. The young couple set up their home in the cottage, for which Van Laer paid 1,500 guilders (about \$600). The deed was not recorded until October, 1681.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 65; *Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 295-6.

Gerrit Jansen Roos, a carpenter, bought No. 15.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 159. He soon trans-

[1] An interesting account of Lubbertsen's useful and active life on Long Island is given in Stiles's *Hist. of Brooklyn*, Vol. I.

ferred it to Claes Paulusen (*ibid.*, B: 7; *cf. Deeds & Conveyances*, etc., 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 300-1), who, in the meantime, had sold his own house on the Marckvelt Steegh to Oloff Stevensen (No. 10-c). Late in 1666, Pieter Abrahamsen van Deusen, a cooper, son of Abraham Pietersen (see Block C, No. 3), purchased the house; he was still living there with his *huisvrouw*, Hester Webbers, when Domine Selyns listed his congregation, in 1686. These cottages were on the site of Nos. 86, 84, and part of 82 Broad Street.

No. 16

Reynout Reynoutsen, master shoemaker, bought the extreme north end of Lubbertsen's garden, an irregular piece adjoining his own property, and built this little house.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 202.

No. 17

This house stood on a wider lot, and was, as the Plan shows, a larger house than those on either side. It was built by Albert Pietersen, the trumpeter. He seems to have failed at keeping tavern here, and sold the property to "Rynhout Rynhoutsen," who owned it until 1664, when he, in turn, sold to Pieter Winster, a master hatter.—*Ibid.*, A: 34; *Mortgages*, 1665-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1-2. (For Pietersen, see Block L, No. 4.)

Captain William Merritt, a prominent politician of his day, who became mayor of New York, serving in 1695-8 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 150), bought the site in April, 1671. He built here the large dwelling which was known for over a hundred years as Merritt's Great House.^[1] One of the city wells stood before its door, "off which Derick Teneyck is to take the Care," by decree of the common council.—*M. C. C.*, I: 181. The Popham Building, 78, 80 Broad Street, now covers this ground.

No. 18

Coenraet Ten Eyck, the tanner, bought the land from Burger Jorissen, before 1651,^[2] on which he built this house. In 1686, Derick Ten Eyck, also a tanner, lived in it.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 395. To him was entrusted the care of the well mentioned in No. 17 (*ante*). In 1791, Abraham Ten Eyck's heirs sold the property to Benjamin Seixas.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 529-34. In this deed, the dimensions in English feet and inches agreed perfectly with the Dutch measurements made one hundred and forty years earlier. Site: 76 Broad Street.

For Coenraet Ten Eyck, see Block C, Nos. 28 and 31.

No. 19

Two of New Amsterdam's humble citizens, Pieter, from Naarden, a carman, and Claes Tijssen, a cooper, bought home plots here in October, 1653, from Willem Beeckman, who had succeeded to Douman's grant.—*Liber HH*: 60, 61 (Albany). They were small lots, less than twenty feet wide on the Gracht, by 46 feet deep, with a four foot alley-way between. Van Naarden built a substantial home on the corner of the Marckvelt Steegh, as the Plan shows: his widow, Aschee Jans, was confirmed there by Governor Nicolls in 1668 (*Patents*, II: 170, Albany), and still lived there in 1686, according to Selyns's List. Claes Tijssen

[1] When Nicholas Cruger bought the lot, in 1790, the name still clung to the spot; "formerly known by the name of Merrits Great house (before the same was destroyed by fire)," runs the description.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 316.

[2] Burger Jorissen had a deed from Jan Cornelissen (not of record). When Ten Eyck bought the property, he took the precaution to secure a grant of it from Stuyvesant. The original of this grant, signed by Stuyvesant, and dated January 4, 1651, is in the author's collection. Reproduced in Chronology.

also built on his lot on the south, but when David Wessels bought the property, in March, 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 125), to add to a plot he already owned in the rear (*ibid.*, A: 44), he demolished the cooper's little house, and built a wall along the Gracht.

No. 20

Joannes Vervelen bought this house from Joannes de la Montagne, Jr., June, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 162. Isaac de Forest had sold it to Montagne four years earlier.—*Ibid.*, A: 30. The man who built it, however, was Hendrick Gerritsen, tailor, in 1652; though he was obliged to borrow 37 florins, 11 stivers (about \$15.25), to finance its erection. This amount he did not object to paying, when he was sued for it, but he demurred at the additional item of "an anker of beer" after the house was roofed. Nevertheless, he was condemned to pay it all, with costs, April, 1653, upon which he sold the house to De Forest, and went to Midwout.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 62, 74, 77, 80, 180. Vervelen and Montagne, undoubtedly, found it a convenient abode, not far from their Red Lion Brewery. Lambert Hendricksen, from Campen, seems to have been its owner, or tenant, in 1665, after Vervelen went to Harlem.—*Ibid.*, V: 224.

No. 21

The lot of Jan Evertsen Bout. The history of this site is of more than ordinary significance. In the house shown on the Plan, the *Vertoogh van Nieu-Neder-Land* was written; and here was erected the first French Church. The site is now covered by the court of the New York Produce Exchange.

The *Representation* recites:

At the beginning of the year 1649 . . . we deemed it necessary to make regular memoranda . . . This duty was committed to one Adriaen vander Donck, who by a resolution adopted at the same time was lodged in a chamber at the house of one Michael Jansz. The General on a certain occasion when Vander Donck was out of the chamber, seized this rough draft with his own hands, put Vander Donck the day after in jail, called together the great Council, accused him of having committed *crimen laesae majestatis*. . . —Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 351.

The earliest history of the house and its owners is confusing. Willem Beeckman, Harman Smeeman, and Michael Jansen signed the deed to Bout, the original of which is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Society.—Recorded in *Liber Deeds*, A: 31.

They seem to have been a syndicate, for each severally declared, "so far as his right and claim of ownership are concerned, to cede and transport" the premises. The contract and bill of sale are very definite, however. On June 9, 1655, Jan Evertsen Bout, then living at Breuckelen, sold to Michael Jansen, at Gemoenepaen, certain land there, on the following conditions: "Michiel Jans shall deliver unto . . . Jan Evertsen Bout the house and lot thereunto depending which belong to him Michiel Jansen, situate within this city between Nicholaes Boot and Isack de Foreest at present leased by Jan Jansen the younger." Jan Evertsen Bout and Michael Jansen were to exchange deeds of the lands at Gemoenepaen and the house of Michael Jansen in the city; and Jan Evertsen Bout was to pay Michael Jansen the additional sum of 200 Carolus guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 153-4.

Bout did not himself occupy the house; a family named Barentzen, in whom he took an interest, lived in it.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 43. He was, however, confirmed here by Governor Lovelace, in 1669. (Original of patent in possession of N. Y. Hist. Society.) On September 25, 1674, his heirs, Andries Juriaensz and Nicolas Jansen Backer, sold the property to the widow and heirs of Isaac de Forest.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 43-5.

On the easterly part of the lot, the French Church (Église du St. Esprit) was built,

circa 1688. No deed to the trustees is of record, and the source of their title has been frequently discussed. The author believes that Jasper Neseapat^[1] donated or sold the site to the church. It is incontestably true that he owned all the land behind the church plot through to the Brouwers Straet. He purchased the Stone Street front from John Delaval, November 18, 1687 (*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 112, Albany), and the land in the rear from the heirs of De Forest, by an unrecorded deed. If this deed covered property fronting on the Marckvelt Steegh (which it undoubtedly did, as he naturally would have secured frontage on both streets) then Neseapat owned the land on which the church was built. He was of Huguenot descent. The French Church secured an enabling act, June 19, 1703, Chapter 128, *Colonial Laws* (reprinted in *Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1528), to authorise them to sell. They recite that the elders of the church

are peaceably seized and possessed of a certain Lott of Ground and Church built thereon . . . in the street Comonly Known by the name of Petticoate Lane butting northerly to the said Street Southerly to the ground of Jaspar Nissepat Deced Westerly to the Ground of Isaac De fforest Deced and Easterly to the Ground of Henry Van ffeurden being in Length fforty Eight ffoot Nine Inches & in Breadth in the ffront Twenty Seaven foot Seven Inches and in the rear Twenty Eight foot Six Inches of which breadth on the West side from the ffront to the rear is taken off and reserved three foot & three Inches for a Comon Alley.

Jan Evertsen Bout was born about 1603.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 194. He came to New Netherland by "de Eendracht," in the spring of 1634. Kiliaen van Rensselaer, in a letter to Van Twiller, dated April 23, 1634, says: "*Jan Evertsz* Bout is going thither also [i. e. to the Mannhattans] he has offered me his services, but the shirt is nearer to me than the coat."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 282.

Michiel Paauw evidently felt no such distrust, for Bout entered his service, and, like Cornelis van Vorst, remained at Pavonia after the Company had taken over Paauw's holdings there. Van Twiller built him a house there, in 1634.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 432; XIV: 16. He had been an officer of the West India Company in Holland, and was a man of determined character. He was one of the Eight Men, in 1643 (*ibid.*, I: 140), and one of the Nine Men, in 1647.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 76.

Bout was one of the signers of the "Petition of the Commonalty of New Netherland to the States General," dated July 26, 1649; the "Additional Observations," of the same date, and the "Remonstrance," dated July 28, 1649; and, with Vander Donck and Van Couwenhoven, was chosen to carry these papers to the States General.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 331. While in Holland, he contracted with the Amsterdam Chamber to send 200 emigrants to New Netherland.—*Ibid.*, I: 379. He had, meantime, secured the first grant of land in Breuckelen, and was appointed one of the two first schepens of that village, June 12, 1646.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 58.

He died there before 1674, when his widow, Annetje Para, married Andries Janse Juriaence.—*Stiles's Hist. of Brooklyn*, I: 99.

His first wife was Trijntje Symons de Witt.—*Cal. Hist.*, *MSS.*, *Dutch*, 49.

Van Tienhoven, speaking of Bout, in his *Answer to the Representation* (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 376), implies that this settler had been in North America at an earlier period.

No. 22

"A House and Double Lot belonging to Nicolaes Boot."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 124.

Skipper Boot's house, and the wide garden to the east of it, had a frontage of nearly eighty feet. His garden fence, shown on the Plan, nearly coincides with the west side of New Street, as it was extended south of Marketfield Street.

[1] Jasper Neseapat, Neseapat, Nessipot, Nessipate, etc., the miller.

In 1659, he mortgaged this property to Pieter Jacobsen Buys for 1055 guilders, a large sum in the real estate transactions of the day, and lost it under foreclosure in 1663.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 133; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 203; IV: 300; *Liber Deeds*, B: 124, 126.

Boot spent much of his time in Virginia, where, from an early date, he traded heavily in tobacco.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 394. In the fall of 1662, when Boot was "about to depart for Virginia," he left his affairs in New Amsterdam in charge of his son-in-law, Cristoffel van Laer.—*La Chair's Register*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 152. Evidently, they did not prosper.

His domestic affairs, too, were embarrassing. His wife, Merritje Joris, unfortunately, was addicted to drinking, and often disgraced herself and her family. Boot tried to restrain her, on occasion even locking her up in the house and nailing up the doors and windows. Finally, they separated; he shook the dust of New Amsterdam from his soles, and removed to Virginia, after making an arrangement to pay to his unfortunate wife 1200 pounds of good Virginia tobacco, yearly, for her maintenance.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 335, 338; IV: 328.

BLOCK E

West of the Winckel Straet, there were in this block but five lots, each about 25 ft. wide. The garden plots are not faithfully shown on the Plan, as the two southerly parcels were not thrown together. The entire five lots form, with the bed of the ancient Winckel Straet, the site of the Kemble Building, Nos. 15-25 Whitehall Street.

When the five houses of the Company were demolished, in 1680 (*infra*), the Winckel Straet was closed.

No. 1

Hendrick Willems, or Willemsen, the most successful and important baker of New Amsterdam and early New York, occupied this plot. Appointed an inspector of bread in 1661 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 390-1), he became, under English rule, in 1688, overseer of bakers (*M. C. C.*, I: 195), and, in 1670, overseer for laying out and paving the streets.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 228.

Willems died possessed of a good deal of real property in New Amsterdam, inherited by his grandchildren. His will is dated April 5, 1692.—Recited in *Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 107.

Col. Francis Lovelace, while governor of the province, occupied the Willems house, as a tenant. Dr. O'Callaghan, in his manuscript notes in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society, says: "It is stated in a Dutch instrument dated 1668, Dec. 30, that 'd H^r Gouvern^r' lived in the Winckel Straet on the West side." The instrument referred to was a mortgage of that date on Frederick Gijsbertsen vanden Bergh's house, adjoining No. 1 on the south.—*Liber Mortgages*, A: 50.

Hendrick Williams (Willems) sold this corner in 1680, to Fredrick Phillips.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 41. It was the site of the town residence of Col. Roger Morris, who had married Mary, daughter of the second Frederick Phillips. Under the Act of 1779, this land was confiscated with the rest of Col. Morris's estate.

Nos. 2 AND 2-A

Frederick Gijsbertsen van den Bergh was a dealer in wine, tobacco, and general merchandise, on the Winckel Straet, and was in a large way of business.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 89, 106, 120, 210. He married, March 18, 1663, Marritje Lubberts, the widow of Abraham de la Noye.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

No. 3

Warnaer Wessels bought this house and lot from Abraham Clocq, giving a purchase-money mortgage for 95 beavers, on February 7, 1658.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 80-2. The house had been the residence of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, who had lived there with his wife, Annetje Jans, up to the time of his ill-fated voyage to Holland with Kieft, on the "Princess Amelia."

Wessels was a brewer, distiller, and wholesale wine-merchant, dealing in sack by the pipe, and a tobacco-merchant as well, who, as was common in early days, handled the leaf by the hogshead.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 266; II: 114, 404. He afterward came down considerably in the world. In 1656, he became farmer of the excise on beer and spirits (*ibid.*, II: 12, 47), Paulus vander Beeck outbidding him in the following year.—*Ibid.*, II: 210, 211. Wessels, however, in 1657, was elected gauger and assizer, and, in 1658, marker (*ibid.*, II: 262, 266, 336); he bid for and secured the farmership again in that year.—*Ibid.*, II: 305, 374.

He rented the premises on the Winckel Straet to Ariaen Juriaensen Lansman (*ibid.*, III: 146), who is here taxed, apparently as tenant, in 1665.—*Ibid.*, V: 223. In this year, Wessels appears in court with other tavern-keepers, who are warned to observe good order and notify the watch of rioting.—*Ibid.*, V: 263. He was, evidently, now retailing strong drink where he had formerly sold it in quantity, and his public house seems to have been on the High Street, between the houses of Johannes van Brugh and Dirck Jansen, from Deventer.

In 1669 and the following year, he was appointed a constable.—*Ibid.*, VI: 203, 208. He was living with his wife, Elizabeth Cornelis, on Pearl Street in 1686 (Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393), and was a voter in the South Ward in 1701.—*M. C. C.*, II: 164, 166.

In 1693, with Antie (or Annetie) Christians, he was allowed by Governor Fletcher to collect money by public subscription for the redemption of their relatives from Moroccan slavery; and the curious proclamation to this effect was one of the earliest documents to issue from Bradford's new printing-press.—See its reproduction, in Dutch (fac-simile) and English, in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. City N. Y.*, I: 503, 578, 587, 593.

The money thus collected was afterwards applied towards the building of Trinity Church, the wardens and vestry alleging, in 1697, "that it so happens ye said Captives are escaped, dead, or otherwise not to be relieved," and that the money may as well be used to finish the church edifice.—*Trinity Min.*, 1697, September 6; 1703, February 19, August 4; *Eccles. Rec.*, II: 1216, 1217; Berrian's *Trinity Church*, 19-20.

No. 4-A

Gijsbertsen's next neighbour on the west side of Winckel Straet was Pieter Jacobsen Buys, who acquired the small burgher-right in 1657 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150), and seems to have done business principally as attorney and agent for various persons who empowered him to act for them. He fell into serious financial difficulties (*ibid.*, III: 344), and, in 1663, Simon Jansen Romeyn, acting as attorney for his numerous creditors, sold the house in Mighiel Muyden.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 27; *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 338-9. Pieter Buys was one of the patentees of New Utrecht, in 1657.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 634.

This house seems to have been rather pretentious—the Plan shows a double gable to the street. On the Marketfield, Buys had built a small structure, which was rented in February, 1660, to Jacques Cortelyou, the surveyor, probably as an office (for he lived at

New Utrecht), and here, undoubtedly, the survey of 1660, the original of the Castello Plan, was drawn.—See recitals in *Mortgages* (etc.), 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 147, 148. Ten years later, Robert Ryder, an English surveyor, whose work on Manhattan, on Long Island, and in Westchester, is well known, rented the same premises (recitals in *Liber Mortgages*, A: 73, 97), evidently, by that time, a well-established stand.

"Buys' house in Winckel-straat" was allotted by Governor Colve to Pieter De Reimer, in lieu of his demolished house in Block H, No. 4.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 637.

No. 5

Here lived the heirs of George Holmes (known to the Dutch as Joris Home, Hooms, Hom, etc.), one of the two first Englishmen to settle in what is now the State of New York. Sent out by West, the provisional governor of Virginia, in 1635, Holmes and a small force, including his own indentured servant, Thomas Hall, had taken possession of Fort Nassau, on the South River, without firing a shot—for the Dutch work was deserted for the time being. Van Twiller, however, promptly equipped an expedition against the venturesome Virginians, and they were all captured and brought to New Amsterdam. Here the director's policy caused him to release and send them home, Captain de Vries receiving them on board his ship and carrying them to (Old) Point Comfort, where he put them ashore.—De Vries's *Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 195. Holmes and Hall, however, returned among the Dutch, and are found in New Amsterdam as early as July 17, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 10. They contracted together to start a tobacco plantation and build a house at Deutel (Turtle) Bay, September 7, 1639 (*idem.*), and were given their ground-brief for this tract, November 15, 1639. These were the earliest tobacco-planters in the Dutch colony. Holmes received his patent from Kieft for the lot in the Winckel Straet, April 23, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 143 (Albany). He died in 1658, leaving a widow, Jane, and four children.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 60; *Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 107-8; V: 55. By February 11, 1661, Jane Holmes had also died, and the children were orphans, the court giving them Jan Lauwerens (John Lawrence) and Joris (George) Wolsy to be their guardians (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 172-3), although one of the girls, Priscilla, had just married, February 5, 1661, Jonas Willemszen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 26. The heirs disposed of the Winckel Straet premises in 1681.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 50.

No. 6

"The 5 houses of the Company stand in the Winkelstraet [Shop Street]," says the De Sille List, of 1660. As shown upon the Plan, the houses are all under one roof, and occupy the entire eastern side of the little street.

When the five houses were built, has not been exactly ascertained, but they were, probably, in existence before 1633, as they are not among the buildings listed in the deposition of Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, master housecarpenter, as having been erected during Van Twiller's administration (1633-1638).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16. The deposition shows, however, that Van Twiller built a goat-house behind the "Five Houses," which is evidence of their existence. Jacob Stoffelsen, Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, and Tijmen Jansen depose, April 16, 1639, that, on the arrival of Director Kieft, March 28, 1638, he found the "five brick houses" in need of "considerable repair."—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 279.

They appear to have been used not merely to receive, store, and merchandise, the Company's goods, but also to house its servants. In 1652, the fiscal, Van Dyck (see Block A), was ordered to vacate the Company's house, which he was occupying, as it was "required for the rev. Samuel Drisius," who had "recently arrived."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 129.

Jacob Hendricks, "the barber" (i. e. Varrevanger), is stated to have been living in the Company's house.—*Ibid.*, 160, 375. Schout Tonneman petitions, and is allowed, to occupy one of the Company's houses as a residence.—*Ibid.*, 262.

The five houses were condemned as enemy property by the English, under the Act of October 10, 1665. After the demolition of the Gasthuys, shortly before 1674 (see Nos. 23 and 24), the five houses were converted into a hospital, but before 1680 they had become so dilapidated that Andros had had them pulled down:

The ffive houses or Old hospitall in the towne, in w^{ch} offic^{rs} also used to be lodged for want roome in the fort being yearly chargeable & of little use, and upon a Survey found too old & rotten to be repaired I caused it and the ground to be appraised & then pulled downe, and brought the materials into the ffort for the rebuilding of a like old house designed to be built by all my predecesso^{rs} w^{ch} is rebuilt accordingly and therein made very convenient Lodgings for the Officers & Secretary &^c which was before very much wanted.

The ground of the hospitall and a little part of the streete by consent of the Towne was appraised at 200^{li} & sold in 4 lotts.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 308-313.

The "4 lotts" were sold to Captain Anthony Brockholst, John Darvall, Stephanus van Cortlandt, and Phillip Welles.—*Patents*, V: 5, 8, 9 (Albany); *Land Papers*, I: 179, 213 (Albany).

No. 7

This lot, the site of No. 10 Stone Street, was sold by Hendrick Hendricksen Kip to Caspar Steymensen (Stymets, Steymets, Steynmets), July 27, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 60.

Caspar Steynwits, or Steymets, married Janneken Gerrits, of Zutphen, March 31, 1652 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 16), at New Amsterdam, but later became one of the earlier settlers of Bergen (Jersey City), and was largely identified with Jersey interests. He was one of the first schepens at Bergen, in 1661, magistrate in 1665, and a captain of militia in 1674 (*Bergen Records*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, pp. 30, 41, 45), and here also he married his second wife, Treijntje Jacobs, March 15, 1671, the ceremony occurring before the court.—*Ibid.*, 58. He was, however, living in the Stone Street house in 1701, when, as Casper Stymetz, he is listed as a voter in the South Ward of New York.—*M. C. C.*, II: 164, 166.

The house in Stone Street he rented to the city for many years. It was "the City School," conducted by Evert Pietersen (Keteltas) from 1661 to 1686, when Rector Pietersen retired on account of his advanced age and growing infirmity.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 503; II: 932. The schoolmaster was taxed here as a tenant in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223. Steymets sometimes found the city a slow payer. In 1666, and again in 1670, he was obliged to remind the officials that his rent was in arrears—the city paying him 260 florins a year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 4, 221.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, AND 11

These lots and houses all belonged to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, the founder of the Kip family of New York and New Jersey. Kip came from Amsterdam, arriving prior to 1643, and bringing with him his wife and five children who were born in the old country.—*Purple's Hist. of the Kip Family*, 6. He was a tailor by trade (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 276), and became one of the most prosperous and substantial burghers in New Netherland. He received his ground-brief April 28, 1643.—*Liber GG*: 57 (Albany). He lived in the house, now No. 27 Bridge Street, then described as "over against" (opposite) the Old Church on the Strand.

Fire-warden in 1655 and 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 22, 304), he was elected schepen in the latter year (*ibid.*, II: 28), and achieved the great burgherright in 1657.—*Ibid.*, VII: 150. By many entries in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, it appears that Hendrick Kip was a favourite choice of the court as arbiter of the many petty disputes that occurred among his neighbours, and under English rule he frequently served in the jury-box.—*Ibid.*, VI: 73, 100, 178. His name is found appended to the *Vertoogh*, of 1649, and he was one of Stuyvesant's Nine Men.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 290, 354, 376.

NOS. 12 AND 13

The property in Stone Street belonging to Anthony Jansen van Salee. He is also designated Van Fees, Van Vaes, and Van Vees, the city of Fez, in Morocco, evidently being referred to. A Hollander, whose father, possibly in the course of commercial ventures to the Barbary states, is said to have embraced the tenets of Islam, he was also frequently alluded to as Anthony the Turk.

This strange character came to New Amsterdam prior to April 28, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 1. Before acquiring the premises here considered, he had received other grants on Manhattan (for which consult notes on Manatus Maps, No. 22), and on August 3, 1639, a grant was made to him of 100 morgen "on the Bay of the North River"—at Gravesend, which he leased to an English settler, one Edmund Adley.—*Ibid.*, 10, 33; *Liber GG*: 61 (Albany).

His wife, Grietje Reyniers, was not only a woman of bad character, but had a foul and slanderous tongue, which rendered her very obnoxious to her neighbours in New Amsterdam; it was probably mainly because of her unpopularity there that Anthony betook himself with her to Long Island, where he continued to reside for the better part of his life.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 5, 64, 65, 67.

Besides farming his land at Gravesend, he was at New Utrecht quite early, as it is stated in 1659 that he had "dwelt many years in the place."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 635-6, 640-1. In 1674, he was accused of harbouring a Quaker at his house and was fined a beaver for this offense.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 82, 84, 90.

His widow was living with his two sons, Jeremias and Abraham, in New Amsterdam, on the "Brug Straat," as late as 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 395.

NOS. 14 AND 15

These two houses belonged to Hendrick Willems, or Willemsen, the baker. In 1705, Williamson's three daughters, "Margarett Robinson, Kneertie Lock, and Getje Vander Clyff," still owned the property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 107, 327, 329.

No. 16

The lot No. 92 Broad Street was at the date of the Plan the property of Symon Jansen Romeyn, whose name is also spelled Romein and Romaine.

In his shop, facing the canal, near the corner of the Brewers Street, he dealt as a mercer, selling silks, linens, galloon, lace, stockings, and buttons.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 316. In 1661, two young women committed a serious offence upon the mercer—shoplifting—whereby five or six pairs of stockings and some galloon were taken and sold to Jurrien, the goldsmith, Cornelis Langevelt, and other neighbours, who returned them, and the girls were brought before the magistrates. Being confined in the jail at the Stadt Huys, they were at first sentenced to be whipped and banished; they were threatened also with the pillory;

but more moderate counsels prevailing, Neeltje, the greater culprit, was banished for eight years, and Annetje excused.—*Ibid.*, III: 316, 326-8.

Romaine was sworn as a constable in 1680.—*M. C. C.*, I: 75. His house on Broad Street was a corner boundary of the South Ward in 1683.—*Ibid.*, I: 112.

No. 17

This house, on the corner of the Brouwers Straet and the Gracht, seems to have been one of the most substantial dwellings on the block. At the period of the Plan, it belonged to Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt. On January 12, 1660, he bought it from Teunis Cray, who had probably built it.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 180.

The confirmation to Van Cortlandt is dated August 12, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 93 (Albany). For Van Cortlandt, see Block D, No. 10.

Nos. 18 AND 19

Premises in possession of Isaac, one of the sons of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip. He came to New Amsterdam with his father (see Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, *ante*), and, on February 8, 1653, married "Catalyntje Hendricks Snyers," probably the daughter of Hendrick Jansen Snyder, or Hendrick Jansen, the tailor.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18; Purple, in *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Records*, April, 1877.

Isaac Kip was a Hudson River trader and a rather commonplace burgher, whose life seems to have been a quietly prosperous one. He was appointed city stamper, in 1674, a position of trust and some emolument.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 58, 65, 68. He was elected assessor of the North Ward in 1697 (*M. C. C.*, II: 14), and is found living and duly accounting as an executor of one Gerritt Hollar, deceased, in 1711.—*Ibid.*, II: 433; see also Block C, Nos. 35 and 36.

No. 20

Jacob Kip owned this house, in 1660. For Kip, see Block C, Nos. 35 and 36.

No. 21

Jacob Kip sold a half-interest in this house to Jacob Strycker, June 28, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 223. They were confirmed here as joint tenants, September 17, 1667, as recited in their deed to Olof Stevensen van Cortlandt, January 14, 1670.—*Ibid.*, B: 165; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 166-7.

For Strycker, see Block L, No. 7.

No. 22

Jan Jansen, from St. Obin, became possessed of this small house next the corner of the Brugh Straet, now No. 12 Stone Street.

He was a seafaring man, a skipper and pilot, who was in the colony at least as early as 1646.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 34. In 1649, reciting himself as a native of Tübingen, he married Hendrick Hendricksen Kip's daughter, Baertje (Bertha).—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15. He was generally called "van" or "from" St. Obin, or St. Abyrn, possibly a corruption for St. Aubin.

In 1663, he is quoted as the owner of a "yacht" (*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 270), and probably pursued the occupation of a coasting trader. He seems to have had an interest in the bark captured by Thos. Baxter, the privateer, and for which Jansen was to be secured by Thomas Moore, of New Haven, and Isaac Allerton, Sr.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 57.

It does not appear in the records that any deed or transport was made to Jansen

for the house on the Brewers Straet, nor had he a ground-brief for the lot; it is, therefore, probable that he had received it as the dower of Baertje Kip.

He was somewhat notorious as the pilot of the slaver "Gideon," and there is an entry of an order to pay him for his services in this behalf, in the *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 268. See Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 42-3.

Jan Jansen's father's name is said to have been Wanser or Wansaer; and one of his descendants joining in selling the house in question, as late as 1792, was named John Wanshaer.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVIII: 289.

NOS. 23 AND 24

"The Gasthuys [hospital] is in the Bruch Straet behind the fiscal's house."—De Sille List, of 1660.

Dr. Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, in December, 1658, petitioned for a hospital to be established for sick soldiers and negroes; he was ordered to look about for a convenient place and a steward.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 204. He found a suitable matron in Hilletje Wilbruch, who was appointed on December 23, 1658, before the new hospital was built.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 128. The site chosen was behind the five houses of the Company, in the rear of the old brewery plot, and on the corner of the Brugh Straet and the Brugh Steegh. This lot, and part of the lane itself, which in earlier years led only to the brewery, belonged to Abraham Planck, or Verplanck, by virtue of his grant of March 14, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 187, Albany), and his apparent acquisition of Pieter vander Linden's small lot adjoining. He claimed ownership of the entire lot, on March 14, 1659, and was just about to build on it, having the timber already on the ground, when Schout de Sille appeared in court, and secured an order restraining him from such action, "as the Company shall retain it, to build thereon at some future time, as occasion requires, an Hospital or Orphan Asylum."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 216. The same day, Verplanck petitioned Stuyvesant and council for a lot, "in lieu of his lot taken for a square."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 162.[1] The Plan shows that the Brugh Steegh was widened and a "square" laid out, on which the hospital was built, between March 14, 1659 and July 10, 1660. The other small building (No. 24), obviously, was the fiscal's house—not his residence, but his office. Even as early as 1646, the "Fiscal's Kitchen," on this spot, was mentioned in the records.—*Liber GG*: 139 (Albany). Evidently, an incorrect translation; the kitchen and other outbuildings are referred to as offices, in England, to this day.

The hospital had been demolished prior to May 24, 1674, when Colve granted the land in three separate parcels to Jan Dircksen Meyer, Andries Meyer, and Pieter Jansen Mesier—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-36; cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 13.

BLOCK F

No. 1

Nos. 23-25 Pearl Street, at the corner of Whitehall Street. Here resided Dr. Hans Kierstede,[2] one of the earliest physicians in the city and the founder of a family of doctors and apothecaries.

[1] The entry is dated March 14, 1656—an obvious error.

[2] By a resolution of the burgomasters, one of the two Indian trading-houses was ordered to be erected "before the house of Mr. Hans" (Kierstede):

"Friday, October 21, 1661, at the City Hall present Messrs. Pieter Tonneman, Allard Anthony, Paulus Leenderzen van der Grift, Marten Cregier and Olof Stevensen van Cortlant.

"The President produces an extract from the Register of Resolutions of the Director General and Council,

Kierstede was a native of the great free city of Magdeburg; he came to New Amsterdam with Director Kieft, in March, 1638, in the official capacity of surgeon of the West India Company; but within two years he had left this post to enter the private practice of his profession.

His property on the Strand came into his possession by ground-brief of January 21, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 165, Albany), for the land "between the Company's Warehouse and the lot of Roelof Jansen," and by small additional grants made, respectively, July 18, 1653 (*Liber HH*: 35 b, Albany), and October 25, 1656.—Recited in *Patents*, II: 161 (Albany). He is taxed here in 1655.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 372.

Kierstede led a useful and busy life as one of the few physicians in the community, and was often called upon by the court for expert opinions in medical affairs, sometimes in company with his colleague, Dr. Varrevanger, the court referring to both as "old experienced Surgeons."—*Ibid.*, II: 213.

His fees, moderate in amount, were often paid him in kind. For example, he attended, for three weeks, Jacob Willemsen, who had been badly stabbed in the shoulder, and charged his patient "one Beaver" (*ibid.*, I: 321), and was a preferred creditor in the estate of Solomon La Chair, the notary, in the sum of two and one-half beavers, for services rendered to "Solomon and his family."—*Ibid.*, V: 305.

He married, June 29, 1642, Sara Roelofs, of Amsterdam (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 11), a daughter of Anneke Jans and stepdaughter of Domine Bogardus, by whom he had ten children. All of these survived him.—Purple, in *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, July, 1877. He died in this house "by the Water" in the year 1666. His descendants remained there until 1710.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 48.

His great-great-grandson was the late Gen. Henry T. Kiersted, of Harlem, who kept a well-known chemist's shop on Broadway, where, for many years he dispensed the "Kierstede ointment"—a secret of Hans Kierstede's, which has remained a family possession for nearly three centuries.—Dr. John Shrady, in *Wilson's Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, IV: 388.

Nos. 2, 3, AND 4

At the time the survey was made, these three properties were owned by Cornelis Steenwyck, whose memory deserves to be kept green among New Yorkers, as that of one of the most capable, industrious, patriotic, and useful men among the founders of the city.

Reference to the Key to the Map of Dutch Grants will make plain the manner in which this wealthy burgher acquired his holdings. His elaborate dwelling-house was erected upon the south-east corner of the present Whitehall and Bridge Streets, now known as No. 27½ Whitehall Street.

Steenwyck was granted the great burgherright in 1657 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150), and, a year later, married Margareta Riemers, a daughter of "Mother" Drisius, by her first husband.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22. A successful merchant from his first arrival in America, which seems to have been about the year 1651, he dealt in tobacco, salt, and slaves, owning his own ships.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 143, 210, 262. His long and varied career of public usefulness began with his first election as schepen, in 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 325. After repeatedly filling this office, Steenwyck served as

dated October 13, 1661, concerning deliberations for the best of the community, to prevent that some covetous engrossers do not buy more maize, venison and other things, which the savages bring to market, to sell it at enhanced prices to the poor people, and the President requests each member to give his advice. After some discussion it is decided that two tradinghouses should be established for this purpose, and the savages be charged to sell their goods at no other places, than these. It is also ordered, that the planks lying before the house of Mr. Hans [Kierstede] shall be removed, to erect there one tradinghouse for the Indians."—Exec. Min. of Burgomasters, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 112-3. See also the questions put to the carpenters, p. 133. For reference to earlier market near Kierstede's house, see Chronology, 1656.

burgomaster from 1662 to 1665 (*ibid.*, IV: 26; V: 17, 185); was orphan-master in 1661, and afterward; delegate to the provincial assembly in Holland in 1664, etc.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 67; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 272, 315.

In 1663, Steenwyck lent the needy provincial government 12,000 guilders, for which the four brass cannon in Fort Amsterdam were pledged as security, in a bill drawn on the West India Company (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 254), and there is further testimony of his consistent prosperity. The assessors, in 1674, valued his taxable property at the sum of 50,000 florins (\$20,000).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 699-700.

When the surrender of the little city was demanded by Nicolls, Steenwyck was one of those commissioned by Stuyvesant to negotiate with the enemy (*Register of N. Neth.*, 161, 162), and on the 16th of September, 1664, he was one of those "sorrowful and desolate subjects" who informed the directors at home that their town had fallen, and was now called "Jorck heretofore named Amsterdam in New Netherland."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 114-6.

Under the rule of the English, Cornelis Steenwyck became mayor of the City of New York during the years 1668 and 1669 (*ibid.*, VI: 144, 201), and, during Lovelace's absence in Virginia, upon one occasion, in 1671, he was appointed by Lovelace provincial governor, *pro tem.* With inveterate civic patriotism, the inexhaustible Cornelis commanded a troop of horse in the following year (*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, II: 636-8), although his services in the field do not seem to have been called for.

His wealth in land was prodigious for the day. John Archer mortgaged his lands at Fordham to him in 1669, and again in 1676, which gave him full title and possession of the Manor of Fordham. By his will, made in 1684, and by virtue of certain deeds, the manor at last vested in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 308, 437-8; *Eccles. Rec.*, II: 888-90.

Cornelis Steenwyck, ill at the time he made his last testament, died in the same year. An inventory of his estate, made two years subsequently, values the dwelling house on Whitehall Street at £700. A fine portrait of Cornelis Steenwyck is in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society.—See reproduction in Addenda, Vol. III.

On October 2, 1686, his widow was married to her pastor, Domine Henricus Selyns.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 61.

No. 5

The warehouse of Paulus Leendersen, or Leendertsen, van der Grift. The western-most of the three tall buildings shown on the Prototype View (Vol. I, Frontispiece), as well as on the Visscher and Van der Donck Views (Pls. 8-a and 9).

Paulus Leendersen built the warehouse, in 1650 (*Patents* III: 102, Albany), having received his ground-brief for the land July 19, 1649.—*Ibid.*, II: 73. It covered the site of the present No. 31 Pearl Street. For an extended mention of Van der Grift, see Block A, No. 14. See also Map of Dutch Grants, and Key.

No. 6

The Pack House of the West India Company, on the Strand, lay between the large buildings belonging, respectively, to Paulus Leendersen van der Grift and Augustine Herrman. It was erected in 1649.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 105. As enemy property, it was confiscated at the English conquest, under the Act of October 10, 1665 (cited in *Patents*, I: 99, Albany), and was occupied as the Custom House at New York until 1752. On July 14th of that year, Archibald Kennedy, "Collector of his Majestie's Customs," humbly petitioned:

That upon the Surrender of this Country by the dutch, there was a lott of ground with a store house upon it belonging to the Dutch West India Company, the which became vested in the crown

and being a Proper Situation at that time for a Custom House it was Sett apart for that Purpose, but our Assembly having Neglected to Keep it in repair . . . the house became ruinous and was at Last presented by a Grand Jury as a Nuisance & by order of Court demolished. Your petitioner has been obliged ever since to Shift from Place to Place with the books and Papers belonging to the Office to the no small Inconveniency both of the Officers and traders & charge of the Crown for the rent of a house to keep the Custom House in, . . .

He prays that he may have a grant of said "Lott," and receives the same under an annual quit-rent of four pounds.—*Land Papers*, XIV: 171 (map annexed), Albany; cf. *Cal. Land Papers*, 266.

No. 7

The warehouse of Augustine Herrman, covering parts of Nos. 33 and 35 Pearl Street. The ground-brief for the plot is dated July 16, 1645 (recited in *Patents*, III: 86, Albany), but the date when the three-story building was erected is uncertain. It was built before the making of the Visscher View (Pl. 8-a). It was conveyed by Herrman, in 1651, to Cornelis van Werckhoven, as curator of the estate of Pieter Gabry, deceased, and confiscated as belonging to an enemy subject, in 1665, under the Act cited *ante* (see No. 6). For a sketch of the life of Herrman, see Block B, No. 1.

Nos. 8 AND 9

At the time of the survey, the property of the creditors and heirs of Cornelis van Tienhoven (No. 37 and part of No. 35 Pearl Street).

The famous provincial secretary, fiscal, and schout, one of the earliest inhabitants of New Amsterdam, was a man of excellent parts and of considerable ability; he seems, however, to have been rather crafty and, if his contemporaries are to be believed, of a conniving, scheming, and unprincipled character. He was also accused of drunken and licentious conduct. He had served under Van Twiller, Kieft, and Stuyvesant, but by May, 1656, before the period of the survey, had been dismissed from all of his offices (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 108; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 342), and had disappeared before November 13, 1656, when it is reported that "it is not certain, where the said Corn's van Tienhoven is."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 227. Whether he absconded or committed suicide by drowning, was a disputed point in 1656, and has been a question for the curious ever since.

His wife, Rachel, was one of the daughters of Ariantje Cuvillie, or Adrienne Cuviller, by her first husband, Gulyn Vinje, or Guillaume Vigne: these being also the parents, and Rachel a sister, of Jan Vinje, or Jean Vigne. Jan lived until 1691.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.* I: 6 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 349*n*.

The Key to the Map of Dutch Grants fully recites the deeds by which Van Tienhoven became possessed of his land at the Water, which included the church lane shown on the Plan.

His extensive dwelling here was referred to as "van Tienhoven's Great House." Rachel died in 1663, but Dr. Lucas van Tienhoven, the Secretary's son, and her's, was still residing here in 1679.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 21; *ibid.*, XII: 144. His sister, Jannetje Smith, lived next door.—Innes's *New Amsterdam and its People*, 58.

No. 10

THE OLD CHURCH

"Where Burgomaster Antonides lives"—De Sille List, of 1660.

The church is presumed to have been built c. 1633, by Director van Twiller. It is mentioned in the deposition of Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw and others, dated April 16,

1639, respecting the public buildings which Kieft found in the colony on his arrival there in the *Haring* (Herring), March 28, 1638.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16-7; *N. Y. Col. MSS.*, I: 96 (Albany). Also, in Pietersen's deposition of March 22, 1639.—*Ibid.*, 81; *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 279. De Vries refers to it, in 1642, as "only a mean barn."—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 212. In that year, the new church of St. Nicholas was built within the ramparts of the Fort, and the old church abandoned as a place of worship. Captain Newton (Nuton), of the garrison, had his dwelling here for a while, but it was resolved, April 4, 1656, to sell "the house, lot and buildings thereon called the Old Church" at public auction.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 346. Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven became the purchaser, June 30, 1656 (*Liber HH*, 2: 58, Albany), but it was sold under execution September 8, 1656 to Isaac de Forest.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 71. De Forest built upon the plot a house "which was an ornament to the City" (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 383), and which soon became the residence of Allard Anthony, the "Burgomaster Antonides" of the De Sille List.

Anthony was one of the most prominent citizens of New Amsterdam. Berthold Fernow says that he is "supposed to have been an Irishman."—*New Amsterdam Family Names*, in *Historic New York*, II: 219. He was one of the first lawyers in the colony, and often appeared as an attorney in litigations, becoming also a notary.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 278, 337; *Cal. of Coun. Min.*, 21; *Register of N. Neth.*, 123. He repeatedly served the city as burgomaster.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 49, 271, 281; III: 124, 261. He was city treasurer (*ibid.*, II: 97), schout (*ibid.*, V: 160), sheriff, under the English rule (*ibid.*, V: 251; VI: 261, 334), and represented the province in New England (*ibid.*, I: 72), as well as in Holland.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 136.

In 1682, Anthony acquired the property on the Strand where he had so long resided, from Sarah, widow of Isaac de Forest.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 93. He married, March 25, 1656, Henrica Wessels, of Utrecht, who survived him, and who is mentioned, in 1686, in Domine Selyns's List, wherein she still appears as living "along the Strand."—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

NO. 11

Next door to the Church, to the eastward, Pieter Lourenssen had secured a plot, on ground-brief from Director Kieft, in 1647.—*Liber GG*: 202 (Albany). Later in the same year, he deeded the little piece of land, which faced the Brugh Straet and did not extend through to the Strand, as did the other lots in this block, to Hendrick Jansen Smith. At the time, and for some years afterward, Smith resided "opposite Flushing on Long Island."—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 128-9.

Smith's small house was built on the site of No. 32 Bridge Street. Here he kept a tavern, and a not too orderly one, for Schout Tonneman brought him at various times before the magistrates for entertaining a crowd of townsfolk on Sunday, tapping during sermon, or tapping after ten o'clock at night, his customers amusing themselves by "noisy singing and chanting."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 48 64. This was an infraction of the placard or ordinance of April 11, 1641.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 25.

The business does not seem to have prospered. Smith was sued by the curators or administrators of the estate of Anna Cornelis, deceased, for debt. He was, apparently, unable to pay (*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 88), and, whether for this or other reasons, committed suicide, in July, 1664.

Officer Pieter Tonneman concludes, as Hendrick Jansen Smitt has hanged himself and destroyed his life on the branch of a tree at the *Kalckhoeck* on this side of the Fresh Water, that his goods shall be forfeit, the corpse drawn on a hurdle as an example and terror to others, and brought to the

place, where it was found hanging and there shoved under the earth; further that a stake, pole or post shall be set there in token of an accursed deed.

The court, however, was more merciful, and adjudged that:

(whereas Hendrick Jansen Smitt has been an old Burgher here, of whom no bad behavior was ever heard, and as his next neighbours, eight in number, entering, have requested a decent burial,) that the body shall be interred in a corner of the Church yard in the evening after the ringing of the nine o'clock bell.—*Ibid.*, V: 93.

Hendrick's widow, Annetje Gerrits, survived him.

No. 12

This small house, on a plot which extended only half-way through the block—the Bridge Street front being occupied, as has been seen, by Hendrick Jansen Smith—was bought in July, 1659, by Johannes de Decker. The site is now designated as No. 41 Pearl Street.

De Decker was a prominent member of the supreme council of New Netherland, and had been, in 1655, president of the court and commissary at Fort Orange.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 149. He became, in the same year, a notary, and practiced law at New Amsterdam.—*Ibid.*, 147; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 311, 318, 327. He held office as comptroller (*Register of N. Neth.*, 20, 25), and was one of the embassy to reclaim the ship, "Arms of Amsterdam," which had been taken by a Portuguese privateer.—*Ibid.*, 138. De Decker also served as churchwarden.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 242.

In 1664, he was chosen by Stuyvesant to confer with Nicolls on the Articles of Capitulation (*Register of N. Neth.*, 162), and was one of the signers of the same at the surrender of the city to the English.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

Notwithstanding his part in the yielding of the city at the approach of Nicolls, De Decker was accused of afterwards going up the Hudson, and, at Albany and elsewhere, inciting the Dutch to resistance. For these treacherous doings, Governor Nicolls sentenced him to banishment from the province.—*General Entries*, I: 39.

He sold the property at the Strand to Johannes de Witt, October 1, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 26; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 336-7.

No. 13

At what is now No. 47 Pearl Street, lived, at the date of the Plan, Samuel Edsal, an English hatter, who seems also to have dealt here in tobacco and general merchandise.—*Liber HH* (2): 55 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 373; III: 315; IV: 96, 105, 303; V: 174. In 1655, he married Jannetje Wessels, of Aernhem.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19. In 1664, he acquired the 500 acres of land at Hell Gate "commonly called Bronckx Land," which he later sold to Captain Richard Morris.—*Patents*, I: 11 (Albany); *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 258n. This was the original grant to Jonas Bronck. See Manatus Maps (Pls. 41 and 42).

The later part of Edsal's life was spent in Woodbridge, N. J., where he was still living in 1683.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 80, 81-2, 131, 364; Dally's *Woodbridge and Vicinity*, 97.

No. 14

Nicolaes Jansen, baker, received a ground-brief for this plot from Director Stuyvesant and council, in 1656 (*Liber HH*, 2, 52, Albany), and here conducted a bake-shop, obtaining the small burgherright in 1657.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 152. He seems to have been a baker

at New Amsterdam as early as 1644, when he furnished the ship "Wapen van Rensselaers Wijck" with bread.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 718, 721.

Nos. 15 AND 15-A

These two small buildings were erected by Frans Jansen van Hooghten, who was a house-carpenter and builder. He took a long time finishing a house which he had contracted to build for Wessel Evertsen, and was recommended by the court to "go to the work and remain there until it be finished, without working on another."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 293, 299, 304. After the house was completed, Frans Jansen found Evertsen more dilatory still, when it came to paying for the work, and his suit against the owner lagged through many court days. Judgment was granted Jansen, January 31, 1662, for 500 guilders.—*Ibid.*, IV: 24-5. The house in question was one occupied by Asser Levy, on the Hoogh Straet (Block N, No. 15), and afterwards bought by him from Evertsen (now No. 59 Stone Street).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 16; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 318-9; *Patents*, II: 1 (Albany).

Jansen took the oath of allegiance to the English, in October, 1664.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 76.

Frans Jansen van Hooghten was dead by 1670, when Maretie Gerrits, his widow, was married to his neighbour, Nicholas Jansen, the baker.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 262.

No. 16

Hans Dreper was granted permission to tap, in 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 197), and kept a tavern at the corner of the present Broad and Pearl Streets, the site of which is now covered by the Bush Terminal Building. He seems to have been of a trustful disposition, and his customers frequently took advantage of him. He was often obliged to sue them for board and "consumed drink" for which they had not paid.—*Ibid.*, II: 334, 344, 351; III: 155, 160. He insisted on boarding incoming ships, against the placard and in spite of Schout de Sille's "naked sword," for which he was fined 25 guilders. For saying to Resolved Waldron, the schout's officer, "Thou lyest!" he was obliged to pay six guilders more.—*Ibid.*, III: 171, 233. In 1667, he removed to Albany.—Valentine's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 86. He sold the corner house to James Mathews, on February 14, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 18-9.

BLOCK G

No. 1

At the north-east corner of the "road" and the Pearl Straet, stood a pretty cottage, which, in 1660, belonged to Annetje Jans Bogardus, then living at Albany. The well-kept, neatly fenced, garden extended back to the esplanade of the Fort. A splendid tree shaded the cottage—shaded, too, the smaller house in the rear belonging to Trijin Jonas, the midwife, and which may well have been the original dwelling built for her by Van Twiller's orders.—Van der Gouw's report, in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16.

"Trijn Jonas van Masterlan[d]," as she is called in a fragment of an account of New Amsterdam, dated 1639 (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 57), presumably, accompanied her daughter and the latter's husband, Roelof Jansen, and their children, when they came to New Netherland, in 1630, in "de Eendracht." Mr. A. J. F. van Laer (*ibid.*, 56-7, note) says that the family was from Marstrand, on the coast of Sweden, and was, therefore, probably, not Dutch.—*Ibid.*, 57, 308, 806.

At the time the grants were laid out, a strip of land, ten feet in width, more or less, was left between Tryntie and her next neighbour, Jacob Roy. Dominie Bogardus, her son-in-law, represented her in a suit against Roy, September 15, 1644. The court "ordered that the director and council examine the ground in dispute."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 91. Their decision must have been that the ground should remain open as "a passage-way to the Fort," as the deeds on the east side continue to recite, even as late as 1700. That it was not used in 1660, the Plan proves; it was included later in the confirmation to the heirs of Annetje Jans Bogardus, in July, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 70 (Albany). A petition of Anna Bogardus, June 22, 1662, to the provincial council, for permission to exchange this lot "at the end of Pearl Street, next to Jacob Steendam's," for another lot, was referred to the burgomasters (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 238); nothing came of it, as the confirmation shows. Her heirs conveyed the property, October, 1672, to Andries Claesen, carpenter.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 203; *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665–1672 (translated), 231–2. His sons, "Claas Andriesen, of Comonapa in the County of Bergen . . . yooman, and Abraham Andriesen of Bergen . . . Miller," conveyed to their brother, Michael, their "Certain house . . . in the Pearl Street near the Stable of the Queens Fort . . . part of the Estate whereof our Respective Father Andries Claesen late of Bergen," had been possessed.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 7. A part of the "old road" was added to this block in 1809. Mr. Archibald Gracie, who then owned the ground of the midwife, bought a strip of land, 14 ft., 8 in., wide on Pearl Street, and 28 ft. wide on Bridge Street, from the State of New York, through Governor Daniel D. Tompkins.—*Ibid.*, LXXXIII: 69. For a discussion of the buildings on this site before Mr. Gracie's occupation, see Vol. 1, Plate 56.

The Battery Park Building covers this site, as well as the site of Nos. 2 and 3.

No. 2

Jacob Steendam, New Amsterdam's earliest poet, lived in this house (which had been built by Cornelis Arissen, from Utrecht) from July, 1653, till July 1, 1660, when he gave a bill of sale of his home and part of his garden to Cornelis Langevelt.—*Liber HH*: 42 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, A: 284.^[1] It was the first piece of property which he bought in New Amsterdam, and the last piece which he parted with before his return to Fatherland.

The Plan shows a fair-sized house, with a stable in the rear, and a trim garden with fruit-trees. Perhaps, not "A very Eden," but a comfortable home, unquestionably. Sometimes the neighbours proved uncongenial. When Jacob Stevensen and his wife lived across the street, in 1655–6, they annoyed the poet, greatly.—See Block J, No. 8. But all the available records prove that Steendam led a busy, prosperous, life in the ten years of his stay here. The first deed recorded under the municipal government of 1653 was the one conveying a lot (Block O, No. 5) running through from the road to the river, sold by Cornelis van Tienhoven to Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, and immediately turned over to Steendam.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 1. On the next page, is recorded his purchase of Brian Newton's large grant (see Key to Dutch Grants, Block L, No. 5).—*Ibid.*, A: 3.

On the first named lot, he built, in 1655, the house which he sold in 1656 to Jan Cornelissen, from Hoorn. During its erection, he had many disputes with the city authorities. He insisted "that he could build on his lot as he pleased," but finally was forced to yield, and to "abide by the common laws of this place."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 275, *et seq.* (Now No. 61 Stone Street; Block O, No. 5.)^[2]

Jacob Steendam was born in the year 1616, probably at Enkhuizen, in North Holland,

[1] The rest of his garden was confiscated to his Royal Highness, May 1, 1668, when Steendam "had been absent and gone of [from] this country for the space of above eight years."—*Patents*, III: 13, (Albany).

[2] For other holdings of Steendam, see Blocks B, C, L, and O, in Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

and was for fifteen years in the service of the Dutch West India Company. In 1641, he was sent, in the Company's employ, to the coast of Guinea, and, in February, 1642, was present at the taking of Fort Axem from the Portuguese. Upon his return to Amsterdam, he published a volume of verse, under the title *Den Distelvinck* (*The Thistlefinch*, or *The Goldfinch*). Soon afterward, he arrived in New Netherland. In 1659, he sent over, for publication in Holland, his poem, *The Complaint of New Amsterdam to Her Mother*. "This poem," remarks Mr. Henry C. Murphy, "is the first attempt of which we have any knowledge in verse, in the colony." *The Praise of New Netherland* appeared from Steendam's pen in 1661. He had left the colony before November of that year (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 401)—possibly shortly after July, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 284.

In 1666, he left Amsterdam, this time for the Orient, having already visited Africa and America. The Amsterdam Chamber commissioned him as "Visitor of the Sick," at Batavia, in the island of Java. Arriving at Batavia, October 18, 1666, he continued, by his own request to the consistory, to Bengal. From thence he returned in January, 1668; in 1671, he is said to have been "Vader," or superintendent, of the orphan house at Batavia. The date of his death is unknown.

His wife's name was Sara de Rooschou, who was known as Sara Abrahams in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church at New York. On the margin of the page is the comment, "left for the East Indies." It is known that she accompanied the poet to Java, and died there before September, 1673.

Mr. J. H. Innes, in *New Amsterdam and its People*, has devoted a sympathetic chapter to New York's earliest poet.

In the preparation of these notes, the author is indebted to the delightful study of the poet's life and works to be found in Mr. Murphy's *Anthology of New Netherland*.

No. 3

Juriaen Blanck's house. This is one of the two houses recited to have been on the grant of Jacob Jacobsen Roy.—*Patents*, II: 38 (Albany). It, probably, was the one mentioned in Roy's will, May 19, 1643.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 58. The gunner registered his will merely as a precautionary measure—a careful Dutch custom. He was gunner (constapel) at Fort Amsterdam, a dangerous post, as it proved, for his right arm was badly hurt when a brass six-pounder burst, April 22, 1645.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 94. He left New Amsterdam then, and, in 1646, secured a grant of 230 acres on the Kill van Koll (*ibid.*, 371); hence the name Constapel's Hoeck, which, in the corrupted form of Constable's Hook, is still applied to that section of New Jersey.

Juriaen Blanck bought the easterly half of Roy's grant, May 26, 1649. He was assessed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 52. His widow, Tryntje Claes, with her married daughter and a son, still lived here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

Skipper Blanck was engaged in trading with the Swedes on the Delaware as early as 1643.—De Vries's *Notes*, in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 27-8; Brodhead's *Hist. State of N. Y.*, I: 380. In 1645, he sued Jochem Kierstede for damages arising out of a voyage to Rhode Island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 98. After he settled at New Amsterdam, however, he must have given up seafaring, for in all the records there is no name more often mentioned than his as an arbiter of other people's troubles and a guardian of other people's children.

In 1673, Juriaen Blanck was greatly distressed on behalf of his daughter, Annetje, who had been most cruelly deceived by one Pieter Groenendijke, alias Pieter Smith, who had paid court, also, to Maria De Lanoy, and had promised to marry both girls. The court found that "having falsified his faith to both hee is incapable of marrying of either of them." He was condemned to pay to each of the young women one hundred and fifty

beavers, and the sum of seventy-five beavers as a fine to his majesty.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 169-175.

For Blanck's defective grant on the south side of Pearl Street, see Block J, No. 11. The Battery Park Building, with part of the open space to the east of it, covers the site of Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 4

If it were possible to reconstruct the town of 1660, Michiel Tadena's little tavern would fit exactly at the south-west corner of the big eleven story Maritime Building. In its time, after its own fashion, it, too, was a maritime building, for it numbered many seafaring men among its patrons. Its proprietor bought and sold yachts and their equipment, profitably to himself, if not always to the satisfaction of his purchasers. When Anthony van Aalst, who had bought a sail, mizzen-mast, and rigging, from him, wished to "draw back" from the bargain, Tadena averred that "what he bought should be at his own risk"—that "the sale was final"—and won the suit.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 145, 150. When Paulus Pietersen left a boat with him to be sold, he had a hard time recovering it through the court; and Tadena's wife beat the boatman's wife "so that the blood followed" and the neighbours were scandalised.—*Ibid.*, IV: 171-2, 179.

In 1661, Tadena sold a well-known yacht, "De Liefde," to Jan Jochemsen Val and Adriaen Symons Baer.—*La Chair's Register*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, pp. 132, 133. Altogether, he seems to have been an active and successful ship-broker.

A few years before, in July, 1656, Tadena had serious trouble with the authorities, for selling liquor to the Indians; the case was referred by the burgomasters to the director-general and council, who fined Tadena 500 guilders, and banished him from the province. He was later pardoned, on payment of "25 beavers to the Church," and permitted to reside on his Long Island farm.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 145; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 170, 171, 172, 176.

Jan Gerritsen, from Buytenhuysen, a baker, occupied the Tadena house in 1663-1665.

No. 5

The levelled space between the lots of Michiel Tadena and Claes Bordingh had had a house upon it in April, 1659.—Recitals in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 127. Sieur Cornelis Schut, the wealthy Amsterdam merchant, who represented the estate of Johannes van Beeck, deceased, which owned the house, did, indeed, live there during his short stay in America.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 317; II: 1, 5. He had returned to Holland by July, 1656.—*Ibid.*, II: 128, 183, 213.

The house, an old one built by Jan Snediger, soon after he obtained his ground-brief of 1645, had probably fallen into complete decay. The Plan shows that it was demolished before July, 1660.

No. 6

Claes Claessen Bordingh was in the colony as early as 1647, when he is alleged to have been engaged in the profitable occupation of smuggling guns at Fort Orange.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 118. In 1651, he formed a partnership with Pieter Jacobsen Marius, which continued for many years. He led an uneventfully prosperous career as a merchant trader, and was cited by Colve as one of the city's rich men.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 699. Susanna Marsuryn, his widow, lived in the old house, in 1686.—*Selyns's List*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

Just a half century from the time of Bordingh's purchase, his daughter, Tryntje, wife of Lucas van Tienhoven, and his other heirs, sold the lot, "with the housing thereupon," to John Cannon, January 5, 1705.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 73.

No. 7

George (Joris) Rapalje built this house. He sold it in June, 1654, to Hendrick Hendricksen Obe, who, although he was drummer at Fort Amsterdam, found it convenient to live at Middleburgh (Newtown) "for the present," and therefore sold it again, in October, 1654, to Pieter Lucasen, from Goes, in Holland, "skipper of the little craft called Abraham's Sacrifice."—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 115; *Liber Deeds*, A: 5. However, the house reverted to the drummer; but it was generally rented out. Hendrick Bosch, who seems to have moved quite frequently, leased it in April, 1661.—*La Chair's Register*, in *Holland Society Year Book*, 1900, p. 133.

When Colve took New York, in August, 1673, one of his first acts was to engage the services of Hendrick Obe "as City-drummer for fl. 400 zewant, for which he shall serve three Burgher Companies according to his ability."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 402. As a guilder, seawant, was worth $13\frac{1}{3}$ cents, the pay amounted only to \$53.33.

Obe sold the house, March 25, 1673, to Luykas van Tienhooven, son of the former provincial secretary.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 8.

No. 8

Claes Jansen, baker, owned a small house on the site of the present No. 19 Pearl Street. The lot was a narrow one then, as it is now, and encroached on the Rapalje grant. By 1674, Cathalyne, widow of Joris Rapalje, had acquired it; she sold it to Jeremias Jansen Westerhout, a kinsman of her late husband, February 19, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 19-20. In 1677, Michiel Smith was assessed here.—*M. C. C.*, I: 52; *Liber Deeds*, XXI: 146.

For Claes Jansen, baker, see Block F, No. 14.

No. 9

This house, which stood on the exact site of No. 21 Pearl Street, was built between July, 1645, and July, 1647, by Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, master carpenter.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 38. At the period of the Plan, it was owned by Isaac Grevenraet. His sons, Andries and Henry, sold the property, in May, 1687, to Mme. Aeltje Schepmoes,[¹] widow of Jan Evertsen Keteltas.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 301. By that time, a much better house probably had replaced this one, for the widow paid 7,700 guilders for the property. In July, following, she married Johannes van Giesen, of Utrecht.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 62; ante-nuptial contract, *Liber Deeds*, XXV: 46.

For Grevenraet, see Block C, No. 12.

No. 10

This house, built for Cornelis Pietersen, a pilot, and brother of Gillis Pietersen, was, evidently, one of the most substantial houses on the block. Its garden ran back to "the plain of the Fort." At the period of the Plan, it was owned and occupied by the great Huguenot merchant, Jacques Cousseau.

The narrow streets of the Dutch town must have presented a great contrast in his eyes to the spacious beauty of his native city of La Rochelle. But Cousseau, having determined to make his fortune in New Amsterdam, lost no time in identifying himself with his adopted

[¹] "Johannis Van Giesen, Y. M., from Utrecht (Netherland), and Aeltje Schepmoes, (wid. of Jan Evertse Keteltas). Received certificate to New York, July 11, 1687."—*Bergen Records*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 64.

home. He left La Rochelle in 1657, and, after a short stay in Holland, embarked with his wife, Madeleine du Tulliere, on the "Gilded Beaver," May 17, 1658. On the same ship, came a fellow countryman, Simon Bouché, whose passage-money Cousseau paid; and also Jan Gerritsen, from Buytenhuisen, the baker.—MSS. list of Emigrants to New Netherland, compiled by James Riker. Within a few days after their arrival, on July 18, 1658, the baker and the merchant (who always signed himself simply "Cousseau," as though he had been noble) appeared together in court, and took the burgher's oath.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 190. On August 2d, Cousseau bought this land from the widow of Cors Pietersen, and her second husband, Frederick Lubbertsen.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 169.

Unquestionably, Cousseau was a man who could command capital. He soon joined Cornelis Steenwyck as a ship-owner and trader (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 262; *General Entries*, I: 86, 133), dealing largely with La Rochelle and with the West Indies. In 1663, and again in 1665, he was elected schepen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 197; V: 184. He was one of the signers of the articles of capitulation, in 1664.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

An incident in the records gives an insight into the character of the man. In 1661, he summoned a Frenchwoman, Jemima Moreau, to court, for having slandered him, and demanded "that she shall fall on her knees and ask forgiveness of God, Justice and him." When asked "what induced her to insult Jacques Cosseau," she entered into a voluble explanation, which explained nothing. She declared "that he is a Frenchman and that he presumes too much," and further, that she was not responsible for the mob that collected about his door, "as they spoke French to one another everybody stopped." The publicity and clamour evidently annoyed Cousseau extremely. He coldly answered "that he has but one declaration, that he has been slandered." Jemima was condemned to pay the costs of the suit and 25 guilders fine. Cousseau replied that "he does not require from her the costs he incurred, but gave them to the poor of this City."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 290-1; IV: 18-20.

Jacques Cousseau bought land at Harlem, and lived there, but for a short time only. By 1665, he and his wife "had been church members" there, but had gone back to town.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 246. In February, 1680, he took for his second wife Annetje Vincent, widow of his friend, Simon Fell.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 46. By December 7, 1682, he had died.

In 1679, Domine Wilhelmus van Nieuwenhuysen (who had married a half-sister of Cornelis Steenwyck) lived in this house.^[1] Here, on Thursday, October 9, 1679, assembled the four Dutch Ministers, Schaats, Van Nieuwenhuysen, Van Zuuren, and Van Gaasbeeck, authorised and required by Governor Andros to meet as a Classis to examine Domine Petrus Tesschenmacker, and "to advance him, if he were found qualified, to the ministry," so that he might accept the call to the congregation of the South River. The candidate passed the examination so "as to command the approbation of all the members. He was then ordained by Domine van Nieuwenhuysen by the laying on of hands."

This was the first and last ordination in the province of New York. All candidates for ordination had, thereafter, to make the journey to Europe. The Classis of Amsterdam wrote: "your Reverences have acted legally, wisely and well in that matter," and "gratefully acknowledge that the same has been communicated to us . . . with so well cut a quill," but it was not repeated. The Anglican Church often urged the establishment of an American Episcopate, yet, even at the time of the Revolution, the popular cry was "No bishops!"

For a detailed account of this interesting event, see *Ecclesiastical Records*, I: 724-740. Site: No. 23 Pearl Street.

[1] It was sold by his heirs, in 1708 (*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 380).

No. 11

Jochim Pietersen Kuyter had the grant of this lot at the north-west corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets. He sold it, unimproved, to Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, March 4, 1652. The latter built the house, and resided here until 1667, at least.—*Liber Mortgages*, A: 2, 28, 40; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223.

For Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, see Block B, No. 9.

Francis Boon had bought the house by January, 1669. Hendrick Obe then occupied it. Boon tried to eject him. Obe's attorney, John Sharp, said: "in case the pltf., [Boon] had not sinisterly bought the house, he would never have got itt."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 163.

When Cornelis van Borsum had acquired it, April 30, 1672, he asked, on behalf of himself and his neighbours, for "a Small Slip off ground on the backe side of his house over against the fforte . . . to Make the ffences behinde even." This was granted by Governor Lovelace, and the block, which, as the Plan shows, sloped abruptly, was "made even."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 368.

BLOCK H

"Stuijvesant's Hoeck where Jan Evert^s Bout lives, there are 5."—De Sille List, of 1660.

There were five original patentees south and west of the Fort. Three of these, Lambert van Valckenbergh, Jan Evertsen Bout, and Sergeant Huybertsen, were to the south of it; the other two, Paulus Heymanssen and Francis Doughty, were on the west of the Fort, between it and the river. The Doughty grant had a river front of 18 rods (225 feet), and must have reached up to the windmill plot.

These grants were all made in the spring of 1647. Doughty's grant is dated April 18, 1649, in the confirmation to Edsal, but he was in possession in 1647.—See Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

As late as 1657, Charles Morgan's house, which stood on the lower end of the Doughty grant, was described as "lying west of fort Amsterdam in New Netherland, on the *North River*."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. In August, 1658, Paulus Heimans's wife, Tryntje Barends, mortgaged "her house and lot lying and being in front of Fort Amsterdam in New Netherland on the water side."—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 94.

Less than two years later, as the Plan shows, the two grants west of the Fort had been wiped out of existence, and the land added to the environs of the Fort, while the block to the south had been lengthened about 140 ft. Morgan's house (Jan Dircksen Meyer's, No. 5) and Hermans's house (No. 4) were removed to their new positions in this block. The records which authorise this change have not been found. The minutes covering the period between September 27, 1658, and August 19, 1659, are missing from the original Dutch records.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 23n. Probably, with them, the record of this transaction has been lost.

Stuyvesant evidently considered the destruction of the buildings west of the Fort, which interfered with the range of his guns, an act of military necessity; and his mandate directing their removal is believed to have established Stuyvesant's Hoeck—a name new to history.

Captain Colve, in October, 1673, with the same motive, went further, and obliterated the entire block under consideration.—*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 482; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37. As formerly, the settlers were given other property in exchange for that taken by the government. These transactions are all of record, and are set forth below.

No. 1

In 1656, Isaac Grevenraedt (Greveraet) bought Lambert van Valckenbergh's house on the corner of the road and the Strand. When he sold it to Pieter Jansen Slott, of "Mingagquy in New Yarsie," March 23, 1670, there was "an old Tennement" on the land.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 170; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 175-6. When the property was confiscated by Colve, Slot asked for "a lot behind the City Hall."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. (For Greveraet, see Block C, No. 12.) There is a full and interesting account of Slot in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 241.

Nos. 2 AND 2-A

Jan Evertsen Bout is said to have lived here. He owned a much better house in Block D (No. 21), but he lived at Breuckelen the greater part of the time. His domicile in New Amsterdam seems to have been for business purposes. Before 1672, he had sold the property to Gerrit Hendricksen, the butcher.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 111.

When Gerrit's lot was confiscated, he said he had been "ruined by the English" and was "unable to move." However, William Paterson's house on the Smith's Street (Block Q, No. 22) was granted to him at an assessment of 2140 florins, and this land credited to him at 1660 florins; he to pay the balance of 480 guilders.[¹]*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631.

No. 3

Sergeant Huybertsen, as the ground-brief names him (*Liber GG*: 221, Albany), was an Englishman, whose correct name was James Hubbard. He was one of the original patentees of the town of Gravesend, Long Island. With Lady Deborah Moody, and her husband, Sir Henry Moody, and George Baxter, he received a charter for that town from Director-General Kieft, December 19, 1645.—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 53. All his interests were on Long Island. Before 1672, Andries Meyer had become the owner of Huybertsen's property.—*Recitals in Liber Mortgages*, A: 111. On the confiscation, he was credited with 860 florins and granted a lot behind the Five Houses in Bridge Street.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631-7.

No. 4

Paulus Heymans, of Leyden, built a house on his grant west of the Fort, in 1653. On November 1st, he sued Nicolas Croon, who had agreed to deliver ten common panes of glass for the house, but failed to do it, "whereby plft. suffers great cold and inconvenience."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 176. The suit dragged on until the first of the following April, and still the windows were not glazed.—*Ibid.*, 179. It would seem that the family must, indeed, have suffered "great cold and inconvenience." Paulus, at this time, was overseer of the Company's negroes, an office from which he gained his discharge in March, 1654.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 136. His wife, Tryntje Barents, whom he had married February 12, 1645 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13), was confined in the city prison, for some fault not stated, and there were two children at home.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 226. Paulus obtained her release, on condition that he confine her in his own house.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 150. Tryntje died before December 9, 1662, when Heymans procured a license to wed Claesje Philips, of Muyden.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28. He seems to have been unfortunate. In March, 1663, he requests, when sued, "that his creditors may have patience until the money come into Court for his house and furniture, sold, when every one shall be paid."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 213-4. The purchaser was one Bartholameus van der Schel, one of the masons sent from Holland to complete the stone wall around Fort Amsterdam (*Cal. Hist.*

[¹] Apparently, a slight discrepancy exists in the records, which debit Hendricksen with only 280 florins.

MSS., *Dutch*, 192), but, even as late as July 11, 1665, Vander Schel complained "that to this time he could receive neither conveyance nor deed of the house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 274.

Pieter de Rymer (Riemer) must have taken over Vander Schel's house, though neither conveyance nor deed is of record. However, he was assessed here, in October, 1665 (*ibid.*, V: 223), and his property confiscated in 1673. He remarked, good naturedly, that he was "willing to remove his house, but requests Muyen's lot or one at the Water side instead." On payment of 360 florins, he was awarded the house of Pieter Jacobsen Buys, in the Winckel Straet (Block E, No. 4).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37.

No. 5

Jan Dircksen Meyer bought this house, when it stood west of the Fort, in 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 112. He was assessed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223. At the sudden confiscation, he was bewildered, and "says he knows not whither to turn, but finally requests a lot behind The Five Houses in Bridge-street," which was granted to him, with a credit of 990 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-37.

BLOCK J

No. 1

Stuyvesant's Great House. Erected somewhat earlier than February, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171-3. Burned after February 23, 1716 (*M. C. C.*, III: 109), and before the execution of the Burgis View, of 1716-18 (Pl. 25). Site: North-west corner of Whitehall and State Streets, now occupied by the South Ferry Building.

Jan Pietersen, from Amsterdam, had a grant from Director-General Kieft for a parcel of land here, 5 rods wide by 8 rods long, almost at the water's edge. The ground-brief "is not to be found on the Register."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172. It was earlier than April 12, 1647 (see Kierstede's adjoining grant), and, probably, bore the same date as his grant on Long Island, in the old Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn, that is, March 29, 1647.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 68.

Unquestionably, this settler built the first house on this site. His attorneys, Harmen Smeeman and Thomas Hall, sold his house and lot to Thomas Baxter (deed recorded March 18, 1653, in *Liber HH*: 20, Albany; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 171). Egbert van Borsum lived here as Baxter's tenant in February, 1653, although Baxter had not paid for the house in April, 1653.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 124-5; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 81, 83.

Thomas Baxter, who was an Englishman, obtained a privateer's commission from the colony of Rhode Island. His name is not on the list of those commissioned May 18, 1653, but he was no doubt one of the twenty "voluntaries" who received their papers shortly afterward.—*Records of the Colony of Rhode Island* (etc.), I: 266. Governor Nicholas Easton, in a letter dated September 16, 1653, wrote ". . . we are authorized to offend the enemies of the Commonwealth of England . . . against them only are our Commissions granted, and so is Baxter authorized."—*Naval Hist. of R.I.*, in *Hist. Mag.*, January, 1870.

Between April 21 and June 16, 1653, Thomas Baxter was declared an outlaw by the provincial government of New Netherland, and his property was inventoried and confiscated.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 82-3; VII: 172; *Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 11. Five years later, on February 14, 1658, Petrus Stuyvesant obtained a ground-brief for this property, on which his house was already built.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 329; VII: 171: cf. Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

On January 14, 1678, "Judith Stuyvesant, Widdow and Relict of Peter Stuyvesant, late Governor here for the Dutch" conveyed "All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling house . . . neere the waterside or common wharfe" to Thomas Delavall and William Darvall, his son-in-law.—*Liber Deeds*, V: 98 (Albany). Stuyvesant's house was probably built of stone, for we know from Du Simitière that in 1768 the *stone* walls were still standing, ten feet above ground (Du Simitière MSS., in Ridgway Branch of Library Co. of Philadelphia), and in the Burgis View the ruins are evidently of stone.

Jacob Milborne and Samuel Swynock, of London, trustees for the creditors of William Darvall, conveyed, on March 11, 1686, "the Sayde large Messuage . . . and the Greate Ware house and Bake house thereto Adjoyning" to Thomas Dongan, Governor-General of the Province. John Delavall had already released his rights as his father's heir.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 250, 258; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 598.

Governor Dongan refitted Stuyvesant's Great House, which had been allowed to fall into bad repair. John Delavall had rented the house to various tenants, who had again sublet. At the time of the sale to Dongan, George Lockhart, "Chirurgion," occupied it.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 258.

It was Governor Dongan who named the house Whitehall. The earliest mention found of this name is in a mortgage of Dongan to Lancaster Symes, April 22, 1697. "All that Capitall Messuage or large Dwelling house . . . Commonly then Called & known by the Name of Whitehall."—*Ibid.*, XXI: 290.

The property was sold by John C. Dongan to Gozen Ryerss, Esq., May 1, 1791, for nineteen hundred pounds.—*Ibid.*, XLVI: 526.

No. 2

This large building, with gables, was built by Nicolaes Verlett, Governor Stuyvesant's brother-in-law.^[1] The ground-brief is not of record, but it was confirmed to him May 8, 1668.—*Patents*, III: 25 (Albany). A year later, May 13, 1669, he sold the property to Jacob Leisler (*Liber Deeds*, B: 155; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665–1672, translated, 149): "A certaine lott of ground within this Citty with the Building thereupon, Lying and being towards the Waterside betweene the house and Lot of the Heer Petrus Stuyvesant and the howse and lott of the said Jacob Leiseler." Properly translated, the description should read: "between the *houses* and *lots* of Petrus Stuyvesant," for he at that time owned the de Silles house (No. 3) as well as his Great House (No. 1). Jacob Leisler's house was the one on the rear of Vander Veen's plot (No. 13), which Leisler had acquired by his marriage with Vander Veen's widow, Elsie Tymens (see No. 13). A five-foot passage, for the use of Jacob Leisler, led out to the Strand (Whitehall Street) from this lot (*idem*), and, no doubt, there was free access to Pearl Street, through Van Borsum's lot (No. 12).

When Leisler bought this building, which was directly in front of his own house, and hides it completely, he demolished it. On the site, he built the large single-gabled house which is pictured in the Labadist View of 1679–80 (Pl. 17).

Between Leisler's new house and the Great House of Stuyvesant, there was left a vacant space, presumably for a garden. It was assessed to Leisler, July 24, 1677, but it was "Ordered y^t it shall not be built upon as M^r May^r Informed M^r Lewis" (Leisler).—*M. C. C.*, I: 52.

Nicholas Verlett was appointed commissary of exports and imports and keeper of the public stores shortly after his marriage.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 183, 184.

With Captain Bryan Newton, he made a treaty of "Amitie & Commerce" with Virginia,

[1] He married Anna Stuyvesant, widow of Samuel Bayard, October 14, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21.

on Stuyvesant's behalf, in 1660.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 482; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 217. He was one of the six additional Great Burghers, who obtained that privilege, January 28, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 315. He was also one of the signers of the Articles of Surrender, on August 29, 1664.—*M. C. C.*, II: 52.

In 1665, Captain Nicholas Verlett was appointed president of the Bergen Court, which was composed of the settlements of Bergen, Gemoenepaen (Communipaw), Ahasymes, and Hooboocken.—Winfield's *Hist. of the Co. of Hudson*, 94-6; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 27.

Site of the present 36-38 Whitehall Street.

No. 3

Nicasius de Sille, first councilor of New Netherland, had a ground-brief for this lot in 1657. Presumably, he built the house, in which his son, Laurens, resided in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 223.

De Sille sold the property to Nicolas Danielsen Bayart, October 11, 1661. Peter Stuyvesant had acquired it before May 21, 1669, when he sold it to Christoffel Hooghlant.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 156; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 205.

Mr. Hooghlant's widow, Tryntje, or Katherine, Kregier, whom he married June 23, 1661 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27), was still living here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 392.

For Nicasius de Sille, see Block L, No. 12.

No. 4

Tomas Lambertsen, of Naerden, married Jannetje Jans, widow of Skipper Juriaen Andriessen, and with her acquired the house which his predecessor had built. The widow's determination to remarry, evidenced by the license of November 27, 1654, alarmed her daughter, Lysbet, the wife of Isaac Greveraet. On the 7th of December, Greveraet and Daniel Litschoe, guardians of the skipper's young son, appealed to the court, as the "widow is about to marry again, and the two proclamations have been made," to have the just claims of the minor children in the matter of their patrimony "recorded, and confirmed at the Secretary's office of this City, so that it may be found for all time." Daniel Litschoe and Jacob Strycker were selected by the court, "and being unprovided with any excuse . . . accepted the same and promised the Court to act honestly therein."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 270. On the next court day, the question arose as to "whether the house and lot, furniture etc., should be appraised or sold by auction: or whether the widow shall agree to the purchase of the children's father's property." Isaak Greveraet was also concerned as to whether his wife was to share in the inheritance "in addition and together with the [marriage] outfit." (He and Lysbet had only been married since the spring of 1652.) The burgomasters referred him "to the Custom and written law of the Fatherland."—*Ibid.*, 273.

Finally, on the 18th of December, 1654, the widow was allowed to purchase the house, on condition that it "shall be hypothecated in the Secretary's office of this City, before two Schepens."—*Ibid.*, I: 275. That very day, Jannetje acknowledged that she owed her minor children, Engeltie and Andries, "six hundred and Sixty six Carolus guilders, thirty stivers and five and one-third pence," their paternal inheritance.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1-2. She mortgaged the house as security.—*Idem.* Greveraet and his wife pressed their claim, too. On May 10, 1655, Lambertsen placed another mortgage on the house, in favour of Isaac Greveraet, to secure Lysbet her portion, of 352 guilders.—*Ibid.*, 1-2, 4.

Lambertsen was really more interested in his affairs at Breuckelen than in New Amster-

dam (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 247), although he retained this property until July 26, 1684.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 53.

No. 5

The property of Pieter Jacobsen Marius, from Hoogwout. Rem Jansen van Jeveren, a smith, built the house, probably earlier than 1650, as he was then living at Fort Orange.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 841. Marius purchased it in October, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 95. In September, 1770, his descendants, Silvester Marius Groen, Jacob Marius Groen, and Mary Lawrence, still owned the property.—*Liber Mortgages*, III: 24. Formerly known as No. 4 Pearl Street, it is now included in the Chesebrough Building.

Pieter Jacobsen Marius was a ship carpenter, but he acquired his large fortune in trade. He loaned money on goods and chattels of every kind, from a few yards of duffels to a yacht, or a house. It was on his suit, rigidly pressed, against Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, that the Old Church on the Strand was sold.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 153-4, 154*n*. He married, November 13, 1655, Marritje Pieters, from Amsterdam, daughter of Pieter Cornelissen. Her sister, Debora, was married to Warner Wessels, April 10, 1667.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20, 32. He was an alderman of the city from 1677 to 1682.—*M. C. C.*, I: 63, 69, 74; VIII: 146, 148.

In 1693, when the city had a gold cup made to present to Governor Fletcher, Pieter Jacobsen Marius supplied the necessary twenty ounces of gold, at a cost of £106. The rents of the ferry had to be set aside until that sum was "fully Paid And Satisfied."—*Ibid.*, I: 326.

On February 2, 1702, Marius wrote a letter to the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church, offering them a hundred pounds to be placed at interest, the income to supply any deficiency in the minister's salary, "Since the Lord God has brought me out of blind Popery, to the true Christian faith here in this city."—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1518.

Marius died between February 2, 1702, and March 12, 1703.—*Idem*.

No. 6

This, the more westerly of the two houses on De Ruyter's grant, was owned by Nicholas Verlett, in 1660. It was sold to William Pattison (Paterson), a Scotchman, in 1668 (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 82); confiscated by Governor Colve, in October, 1673, and regranted to Jacobus Vandewater, in place of his house (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-36), at which time it was assessed at 3,340 guilders (\$1,336). Pieter Jacobsen Marius added it to his adjoining property, November 24, 1685.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 112.

No. 7

The house of Claes Jansen, from Naerden (de Ruyter), stood on the easterly half of the grant of 1644 (present Nos. 10-12 Pearl Street).

Claes Jansen, from Naerden, a house carpenter, thirty-three years of age, signed an agreement with Kiliaen van Rensselaer, August 26, 1636, "to sail in God's name to New Netherland in the small vessel which now lies ready"—the "Rensselaerswyck."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 676. For some reason, he and his wife, Pietertje Jans, did not leave Holland until September, 1637, arriving in New Amsterdam March 28, 1638, in "den Harinck," the same vessel which brought Director Kieft.—*Ibid.*, 351. Like many of Van Rensselaer's colonists, De Ruyter disappointed the patroon. He failed to oversee the building of the mill and church, and obtained permission to leave Rensselaerswyck on a false promise to give Van Rensselaer half of his earnings at the Mannhattans.—*Ibid.*, 327, 351, 456, 482, 505, 511, 663, 676, 816.

Although he was in New Amsterdam as early as May, 1640 (*ibid.*, 816), he seems to have resided principally at Breuckelen, where he had a farm in the neighbourhood of Joralemon Street, between Court Street and the East River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 147n.

De Ruyter's wife, Pietertje Jans, and his partner, Harmen Douwes, evidently ran De Ruyter's affairs to suit themselves, both in New Amsterdam and on Long Island. The many entries in the *Records* about their dealings with their fellow settlers and with the Indians are quaint and interesting. Some of their trading adventures were of dubious integrity, and not always profitable. De Ruyter secured an appointment as Indian interpreter, March 1, 1660, and was absent in the *Esopus* until June, 1661. A month later, on July 15, he took part in a tavern brawl, at the Blue Dove:

Before the Board appeared Lodowyck Pos, who is asked, what he had to do at night at the house of the Blue Dove with quarrelling and scolding and allowing his sword to be taken from him; he answers, he came there by accident and is reprimanded and expressly charged, to guard against the recurrence of such things, look after his belongings and remain with his wife and children. He is asked, who has been there, and says, Jeremias Jansen, Wernaar Wessels, the latter, Jan de Ruyter, the servant of Nicolaas the carter and that the trouble and quarrel arose between Joghins the shoemaker's man, who is a soldier, and Jan de Ruyter, that a sailor of the ship the *Trouwe* (Faith) and others separated them and that the gunner of the *Moesman* and Anthony Karelsen made the most trouble: that a ship's boy took the sword into his hand and that the sergeant with the soldiers drank four bottles of brandy at Jan de Ruyter's.—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 95.

The Blue Dove seems to have been the house of Jan de Ruyter. This is the only reference found to this tavern. On September 30, 1661, De Ruyter's partners all joined in a deed conveying this house to Tomas Fransen.—*Liber Deeds A*: 244; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 207, 212, 225. Claes Jansen de Ruyter died before March, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 214. His widow was married to Albert Andriessen, of Albany. (See Block R, No. 1.)

No. 8

This plot of ground is shown as vacant on the Plan—an evidence of the accuracy of this survey. It was sold to Jacques Cousseau at public sale, April 10, 1659. Before the deed was recorded, July 31, 1659, the buildings had been "pulled down" by Cousseau (so recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 171).

The old house had harboured some very undesirable citizens, of whom the neighbours, Jan Schepmoes, Jacob Steendam, and others, frequently complained. Under date of May 31, 1655, the record says:

Whereas this day a remonstrance has been made to the Schout, Burgomasters and Schepens of this City against the wicked, enormous, beastly, dreadful and immoral lives of Jacob Stevensen and Mary Joosten, his wife, who came recently hither from *Patria*; . . . Therefore . . . the Magistrates knowing and criticising their behaviour, the said Jacob Stevensen and Mary Joosten are hereby, for the second and last time, ordered and by the Court Messenger cautioned to henceforth conduct themselves in such wise that no complaints be made against them to the Court by the Commonalty or their neighbours.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 317.

On November 20, 1656, "the Hon^{ble} Jacob Strycker" complained that the "chimney of Jacob Stevensen's house in Pearl Street was neither repaired or pulled down . . . he is the next neighbour and nothing else is to be expected, not only by him but by the whole street, but a sudden destruction by fire."—*Ibid.*, II: 230.

The threat of the authorities to deport the Stevensens (*ibid.*, I: 317) may have been put into execution; they do not appear again on the records.

(For Cousseau, see Block G. No. 10.)

Nos. 9, 9-A, AND 10

These three houses stood on the grant of Jan Jansen Schepmoes, who came out with his family in the "Dolphin," in 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 31. In 1648, he was a tapster in New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8. In January, 1656, Schepmoes died, leaving his widow, Sara Pietersen, with eight children.[¹] This large family of small children proved to be, however, no obstacle to her remarriage. On October 24, 1656, she announced that she intended to marry Willem Koeck (William Thomas Cock, or Cook), an Englishman.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 39-41. For each of the children she set apart 100 guilders, secured by a mortgage on the house (No. 9) then leased "by the Worsh^l Schepen Jacob Strycker."—*Idem.*; *Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 24-5. The rear house (No. 10) may have been built by Cock. He sold it to François Allard, July, 1659.[²]—*Liber Deeds*, A: 166. Allard, when a cadet in the Company's service, in 1655, was accused of having received some goods stolen by a soldier, and was sentenced to be stripped of his arms and banished from the country forever.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 148, 149. Evidently, this sentence was never carried out. Allard married and settled down. On a certain Sunday morning, he was arrested for cutting wood. He admitted the offense, and said "he did so to kindle the fire and to make it burn, as the children complained of the cold."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 342. This house must have reverted to Cock. In 1727, one Dirck Kock, grandson and heir of William Kock, sold the entire property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 252. What became of the interests of the Schepmoes children has not been ascertained. The building at No. 16 Pearl Street stands on the exact site.

No. 11

Present Number 18 Pearl Street.

Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, as he was usually called (he was from Gouda), built this house about 1647, on the grant of Teunis Jansen, the sailmaker (see No. 12). He failed to have his deed from the sailmaker registered. Consequently, he had to defend his title twenty years later; which he did, successfully.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 73. Gillis Pietersen worked as a carpenter for the West India Company during Van Twiller's administration, and was appointed master carpenter June 3, 1638.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 62. His report, under date of March 22, 1639, of the improvements made in the colony during Van Twiller's régime, is one of the most informing early documents that we have.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 16.

In July, 1642, Pietersen married Elsie Hendricks, daughter of Hendrick Jansen, the tailor, who so bitterly opposed Kieft and his administration. Both Kieft and Jansen were lost on the "Princess Amelia," September 27, 1647.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 83.

During 1655, the house was rented to Jean Paul Jacquet, who had arrived in New Amsterdam early in that year with his family, coming from Brazil, where he had long served the Company. He immediately became a tapster here (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 301), and fire inspector of the town.—*Ibid.*, 304. He later accompanied Stuyvesant on the expedition to the South River, where he was left as vice-director and commander-in-chief at Fort Casimir, December 3, 1655.—O'Callaghan's *Hist. of N. Neth.*, II: 325. His New Amsterdam lease expired May 16, 1656, when Paulus Schrick hired the house. Catalyntje Verbeeck, Adriaen Woutersen's wife, had been a sub-tenant under Jacquet, and she positively refused to move out for Schrick, declaring that she had been told "that she should remain in the house in case the owner thereof did not come." This was not convincing to the court,

[¹] See Chronology, under March 29, 1656, for Sarah Pietersen's claim to the bell at the City Hall.

[²] Berthold Fernow identifies François Allard as a son of Allard Anthony.

but the proceeding ends just there.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 101-2. In later years (1664-1668), Hendrick Bosch, the cutler, who afterward bought Claes van Elslant's house (Block R, No. 3), was a tenant here, while Gillis Pietersen was at Fort Orange.—*Register of Walewyn Van Der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 113.

No. 12

Gillis Pietersen (who built No. 11) also built this house. He sold it to Egbert van Borsum, July 29, 1647.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 39.

Egbert van Borsum was a sailor. In 1642, he is referred to as a "skipper" of the West India Company.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 715. He seems to have been in charge of the Company's yachts and other small vessels. Arent van Curler mentions him as follows: "*Egbert Van Borse*m who brought me in his sloop to the *santpunt*."—*Ibid.*, 719, 720. After the directors of the West India Company had given to the burgomasters and schepens the privilege of farming out the ferry to Breuckelen, on May 18, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 218), Van Borsum became its first lessee, under the ordinance of July 1, 1654.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 162-5; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 269. The following April, he contracted with Jan Cornelissen [Cleyn], Abram Jacobsen, and Jan Hendricksen to construct a house for him at his ferry, to cost 550 guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 136-7. (See the suit between Van Borsum and Jan Cornelissen, in *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 311.) Van Borsum farmed the ferry until the end of May, 1661.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 421. After he had given it up, he continued to rent out boats and scows, as a means of livelihood.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 24-25; VI: 181. Van Borsum's marriage, on December 11, 1639, to Annetje Hendricks, is the first one entered in the records of marriages in the Reformed Dutch Church.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10.

No. 13

* The property of Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen. One of the few ground-briefs granted to a woman was that for the plot granted to Maritje Jansen, widow of Dirck Cornelissen vander Veen, May 17, 1648. At that time, it was on the corner of Pearl Street and the shore road. Later, the block was extended eastwardly, so that the grants of De Sille and Verlett intervened between her land and the water-side. Elsje Tymens, Maritje's daughter by her first husband, Tymen Jansen, married Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen, probably a kinsman of her late stepfather, on January 7, 1652. Her mother conveyed this house to Elsie's husband by a deed recorded October 15, 1653.—*Liber HH*: 51 (Albany). It may have been part of her marriage portion. The house is not imposing, as shown on the Plan, yet Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen alleged (March 15, 1657) that "he has incurred great expence on his dwelling house at the corner of *Pearl Street*, and is about to make greater improvements as an ornament thereunto," and asks "that a Square may remain and be made by resolution there."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 147. Next court day, he was informed that "his Hon.^r [Stuyvesant] says the aforesaid Square was disposed of, long before the distribution of the lots was granted to the Burgomasters, and therefore does not belong to their Worship. The Burgomasters, therefore, refer the petition, if dissatisfied, to the Hon.^{ble} Director General and Council."—*Ibid.*, 148-9.

Vander Veen, probably, felt that no appeal would lie against this decision, which was not strictly truthful, according to the records. He abandoned his intention of further ornamenting his residence, and sold it to Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, October 6, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 218.

Vander Veen died before September 27, 1661 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 361), leaving his widow

with three small children, Cornelis, Tymen, and Grietje.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 194–6. She married Jacob Leisler, March 18, 1663.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 28.

The Leisler home was not on this corner, as has been often stated. Elsie and her children lived in a house which was on the rear of her grant, and is not shown on the Plan. Verlett's house (No. 2) may hide it. In May, 1669, Jacob Leisler bought from Nicolaes Verlet (see No. 2). He then had a house "on the Strand," as Selyns's List attests.—See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 266; *ibid.*, B: 45.

Pieter Cornelissen vander Veen led a quiet, useful, life. He was one of the schepens in 1656–7–8.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 28, 285, 321. He was granted the great burgherright in January, 1658 (*ibid.*, II: 315), and was made churchwarden in February of the same year.—*Ibid.*, II: 336.

No. 14

"The Schrijers Hoeck where Michiel Jansen lives [there are] 2."—De Sille's List, of 1660.

Michiel Jansen, from Schrabbeckerke ('s Heer Abtskerke, in the Province of Zeeland), sailed from the Texel in May, 1638, in "het Wapen Van Noorwegen," arriving in New Amsterdam August 4, 1638. His wife and two farm servants accompanied him.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 818. He went directly to Rensselaerswyck, where he remained until 1646, when he came to New Amsterdam with a fortune—according to Van Tienhoven.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 375. His career in the north is interestingly set forth in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.* The patroon, writing to Van Curler, says of Jansen, "I think he is one of the most upright farmers in the colony . . . He writes most politely of all."—*Ibid.*, 489.

On September 25, 1647, a few months after he came to New Amsterdam, Michiel Jansen was elected one of the original Nine Men.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 75–8. He was one of the signers of the *Vertoogh*, which was written in his house on the Marckvelt Steegie (Block D, No. 21).

The bouwery at Pavonia, which he had bought from Jan Evertsen Bout, was destroyed in the Indian troubles of September, 1655.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 98–9. In the first horror of that event, when the record affirmed: "everything there is burned and everybody killed except the family of Michiel Hansen [*sic*]" (*idem.*), he fled to New Amsterdam with his wife and six children. As he desired "to gain a living, like the other inhabitants of this place, by doing something or another" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61), he asked permission to tap, November 22, 1655, "as he has in this recent disaster been driven off and lost his all, and in addition is an old man with a large family."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 405. As he was but forty-five years old (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 499), he seems to have been unduly depressed. His plea for the grant of a small lot next to Martin Clock's (as set forth in *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 61) is indeed pathetic. The council granted that lot to him, but annulled the grant, substituting this one, February 15, 1656.—*Idem.*

He had bought "the frame of a house" at Hoboocken from Nicholas Verlett, for 230 florins. The question of getting it across the river arose. On March 28, 1656, Verlett asked the council for a guard of six or eight soldiers. The council replied that it was inadvisable at that time—"the savages would again get excited, the more so, as the savages pretended . . . that the said house barring the nails, belonged to them."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 67. However, the tavern was completed by October 23, 1656, when Schout de Sille "visited around and discovered . . . in the evening, after bell ring some soldiers and sailors drinking, . . ." Jansen admitted that "two soldiers sat and played at backgammon, and that there were 3 sailors, who waited for their skipper," but pleaded "that nine o'clock had only struck."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 194, 231.

On February 10, 1661, Michiel Jansen and others petitioned the provincial council "that a proper road may be laid out in front of their lots on the strand."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 221. The Plan seems to have anticipated this improvement; although, perhaps, the actual roadway was out of repair, and was rebuilt at this time. Although he prospered, and bought other land in the city (see Block M, Nos. 17 and 20), Jansen's heart was in Pavonia. On September 5, 1661, when the first civic government in that colony was established, he was a member of it. He became one of the first schepens of the village of Bergen.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 403-4. His name is included among those carved on the base of the Stuyvesant statue which was unveiled in Bergen Square, October 18, 1913, on the occasion of the celebration of Bergen's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Michiel Jansen Vreeland's descendants are numerous in North Jersey. He died between December 28, 1662, and June 18, 1663.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 234, 252.

His widow, Fytje Harmens, was living at Communipaw when the Labadists visited her, on Friday, October 27, 1679. They "could discover that there was something of the Lord in her, but very much covered up and defiled." However, they continue: "We dined there, and spoke to her of what we deemed necessary for her condition."—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 82.

The building at No. 12 State Street exactly covers the site of Michiel Jansen Vreeland's tavern.

No. 15

Jacob Stoffelsen, who had married the widow of Cornelis van Vorst, of Pavonia, in 1639-40 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6, 73), procured a grant here from Stuyvesant, which is not recorded. He probably erected this building for a warehouse, for he undoubtedly lived across the Hudson River.

Jacob Stoffelsen, of Zierickzee, in the Province of Zeeland, was overseer of the Company's negroes in 1639.—*Ibid.*, 6. He was chosen as one of the Board of Twelve Men, August 29, 1641 (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 415), and his name appears on the list from which the Eight Men were selected in the fall of 1643.—*Ibid.*, I: 193.

His house and barns at Pavonia were burned by the Indians, October 1, 1643, and his little step-son carried into captivity, according to De Vries, who says that he procured the boy's release.—De Vries's *Notes* in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 233-4. For his second wife, Stoffelsen, on August 17, 1657, chose Tryntje Jacobs, widow of Jacob Walingsen van Winkle, with whom he acquired six more step-children.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 38.

On June 26, 1666, his wife appeared for him in a court proceeding, "since the deft., being powerless, is incapable of coming here in person and taking the oath."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 22. He probably died soon afterward. His widow married Michiel Tadens. Their license is dated June 17, 1668, in the Reformed Dutch Church Book.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 33. The Bergen Record says that they were married June 8, 1668.[¹]
—*Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 57.

Jan Evertsen Keteltas bought the property from Tadens's heirs, September 26, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 45-6. The south-east corner of the Chesebrough Building, No. 15 Pearl Street, marks the site. The angle in the building follows the fence line between this land and Michiel Jansen's lot (No. 14).

[1] If June 17 were new style, as used by the Dutch, and June 8 old style, as used by the English, then their license would be one day earlier than their marriage.

BLOCK K

No. 1

The Rev. Samuel Drisius, in 1660, still owned all of his original grant in this block, except one of the houses on the Cingel, which he had sold to Tamis Davidts (Thomas Davids), May 27, 1660.—*Patents*, III: 38 (Albany); deed recorded September 28, 1664; *Liber Deeds*, B: 49; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 147. His lands extended east along Wall Street, as far as the present No. 45, and south along Broad Street, to a point about 75 feet north of Exchange Place.

As the Plan shows, he had built four houses on each street, while the interior of the block was laid out as a garden and orchard; as late as 1687, this was still the orchard of Elizabeth Drisius.—*Liber A*: 34, in Comptroller's Office.

"Mother Drissius" was taxed here in 1677, for "150 foot front along y^e Wall fitt for to build" (*M. C. C.*, I: 55), *i. e.*, the lots shown on the Plan between the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, where now the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. stands, and the first small house on Wall Street, east of Broad.

Lysbet Grevenraet, of Amsterdam, married, first, Isaac de Riemer, of Amsterdam; second, Elbert Elbertsen, who was drowned in the North River while trying to board the "Bontekoe," in November, 1655 (*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 2), and, finally, Samuel Drisius, February 14, 1659.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23. She was a sister of Isaac Grevenraet.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 143. Four of her children by her first husband survived her: Margaretta, who married Cornelis Steenwyck, after May 11, 1658, and Domine Henricus Selyns, October 20, 1686; Mactell, who married Jaspar Missepadt (Nessepot), October 14, 1685; Pieter, and Huybert.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 280; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22, 58, 61.

No. 2

The property of Jan Jansen, from Langueduck (Languedoc), who was taxed here in 1665 (*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 221) and in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 55. Site: No. 45 Wall Street.

No. 3

Abraham Kermell (or Kermer) bought this lot from the city, after Jan Jansen Damen and the brother of Jacob Strycker had both failed to improve it.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 166; *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 171, 172. He was taxed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 222. In 1677, Jacob Smyth, turner, was the owner.—*M. C. C.*, I: 55; recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 163.

No. 4

No. 49 Wall Street. Hendrick Jansen Sluyter was a soldier in the Company's service as early as 1655. He was known by the sobriquet of "Blue Coat." For a time, he served the city as a watchman, but was dismissed from this position in January, 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 208. Soon afterward, he and his wife were participants in a disgraceful street brawl, which shocked the community so greatly that Sluyter had to promise to send his wife back to Holland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 23. However, like many sentences of the day, this was not carried out. Hendrick "Bluecoat" died, and his widow voluntarily departed for Holland with her children, March 12, 1663.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 320. She was offered 600 guilders (about \$240) for the little house on the Plan.

No. 5

This was the small dwelling of Cornelis Hendricksen, of Putten, known as "Tambour." The drummer was employed in New Amsterdam as one of the Company's labourers at the warehouse and dock. He married Styntje Hermans, of Amsterdam, May 14, 1655.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 123, 224; VII: 146; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19.

This was vacant land on the tax-list of 1677, "The other Corner old house & ground front to y^e Wall 22 foot to y^e street 26."—*M. C. C.*, I: 55.

No. 6

Arent Lourens, "residing at the village of Bergen," owned this property.—*Liber HH* (2): 112 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, B: 62; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 31. He did not receive his ground-brief until May, 1662. The tax-list of 1665 gives Jan Woutersen (Van der Bos) as the owner of the property, the deed to him being found in *Liber Deeds*, B: 95; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 39. Arent Lawrence took the oath of allegiance at Bergen, November 22, 1665.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49. Present No. 39 William Street.

No. 7

Janneken Bonus, daughter of Claes Boone, of Amsterdam, came to New Netherland with her first husband, Urbane Leursen. After his death (he was probably lost on the "Princess Amelia," in September, 1647, for he had served on board of her), she married, on October 17, 1649, Tobias Teunissen (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15), and went to live on his bouwery at Harlem. Here, in September, 1655, they were attacked by the Indians; Teunissen was murdered, and Janneken and her children were made captives.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 180. Some time before February, 1658, Janneken was granted this lot on the Smee Straet.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 243; VII: 176. It was patented to her in 1662 (recital in *Patents*, II: 173, Albany), by which time she had made a third matrimonial venture. In June, 1659, she and Thomas Verdon appeared before the orphan-masters, to have guardians appointed for her four children, three of whom were the children of Urbanus, and the fourth, a little fellow of eight years, the son of Tobias Teunissen.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 93-4. After her last marriage, she lived peacefully in Brooklyn, where she and her third husband joined the church, in 1661.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 182. They were both still living in September, 1672, when they sold the property to Daniel Ternier (Tourneur).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 202; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 230-1. Site: No. 35 William Street.

No. 8

In December, 1657, Albert Jansen, who had received a lot from the burgomasters, announced his intention of building before the following May, and undertook to pay the treasurer. Then came the general survey of the city, which, by the cutting through of Tuyn Street, left him but a small triangular piece of land on the south side of the street. (See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto.) On February 28, 1658, he asks for an adjoining lot, "as he is about to build a small house and his lot is too little," and is granted the lot "next Jannetie Bone's lot, on condition of paying what it is valued at."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 343; VII: 165, 176. Before February 26, 1659, he had died. His widow applied to the orphan-masters for the appointment of guardians for her five little children, Catryn, eight years old; Margarytje, "who will be 6 at harvest;" Elsie, almost five years; Marritje, nearly three years, and Jan, one year.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 76. She and her little folks

still lived here, in the "small house," in October, 1660, when the burgomasters' deed was patented to her.—*Liber* HH (2): 116 (Albany). Now the north-west corner of William Street and Exchange Place.

BLOCK I

No. 1

The Garden of Augustine Herrman. When the Smee Straet was cut through, under the ordinance of 1656 (*Laws & Ord. N. Neth.*, 219), this orchard was in the possession of Allard Anthony, who demanded satisfaction from the city "for the survey through his garden."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 159. Two years later, Herrman requested leave to lay out his garden; he was told that he must first satisfy Allard Anthony for costs incurred on the garden, and that, having done this, he might lay it out and sell it.—*Ibid.*, VII: 231. Subsequently, Jacques Cortelyou laid out seven lots on a map dated August 28, 1660, and several of them were sold at that time.—See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto. One of the lots has retained its identity for more than two hundred and fifty years. The Van Nostrand building, No. 23 William Street, stands on this lot—No. 6 of the old map. Lots 1 to 5 are covered by the Corn Exchange Building. Lord's Court occupies lot No. 7 and the remainder of the garden.

No. 2

The little cottage and garden of Pieter Pietersen, the Menist, or Mennonite, which, too, were owned by Augustine Herrman, whose tenant Pietersen seems to have been.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 250. From the fact that Pieter, on May 16, 1661, witnessed the sale of an anker of brandy to a customer of Verveelen's (*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 105), it is inferred that he worked in the brewery. He may, however, have been the carpenter of the same name who acquired the small burgherright.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 153. The rear part of the plot, on which eight small trees are growing, was exchanged by Herrman for a whole farm on Long Island; at least, Symon Joosten so asserts in his litigation over the lot. Before Smee Straet was cut through, Joosten had bargained for a parcel, 50 x 100 feet, which was ruined by that city improvement. In exchange, he was obliged to take a piece of the same dimension in the rear of the Menist's plot, which he in disgust conveyed a few months later to Johannes de la Montagne.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 59, 88; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 160, 167, 183.

No. 3

"de Brouwerije vande Roode Leeuw."—De Sille List, of 1660.

Just when, or by whom, the Red Lion Brewery was built is not a matter of record. The indications are that Isaac de Forest began the business here; that before August, 1660, Joannes Verveelen was his partner in the brewery (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 214), and that the de la Montagnes, father and son, had some interest in the business. The land on which it stood was patented to Joannes de la Montagne, Sr., April 22, 1651, and was conveyed to "de Forest" by deed recorded December 29, 1661.—*Ibid.*, A: 253. When De Forest turned it over to the Verveelens, Joannes and Daniel—February 14, 1662—he declared that he acted "as well for himself as in quality of Agent of Mr Joannes de la Montagne Junior," and he conveyed "his certain right in the Brewery brewing apparatus and dependencies thereof, together with his and the above mentioned Montagne's lot."—*Ibid.*, A: 255. This was, evidently, a leasehold. Before 1670, De Forest had become the sole

owner of the land; in this year he conveyed the rear part of the plot to Frederick Arentsen, a turner.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 54-5. In July, 1675, his widow, Sara, sold to Thomas Verdon, mariner, "Just the halfe or equall breadth of my Erve [garden] next the Street, (Except) the going or passage of Eight foote w^{ch} going is to bee cut off between both Erves. The true length & breadth thereof as in Jacques Corteleau's middle breefe is specified. . . ."—*Ibid.*, 56-7.

Indisputably, this was the date of the demolition of the building, through the very centre of the site of which the passage was to be cut. Probably, it had not yet been erected, in September, 1656, as the deed of that date to the property on the west side recites no brewery.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 72.

Joannes Verveelen gave up his interests here, and removed to Harlem, where he was magistrate, November 17, 1663 (*Register of N. Neth.*, 97), and ferry-master between that village and Fordham, July 9, 1667 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 83-4), a position which he held until King's Bridge was built, in 1693; although the ferry was removed to Spuyten Duyvil in 1669.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 222-30.

Daniel Verveelen continued brewing at the sign of the Red Lion, and, in October, 1666, incautiously sent to his father at Harlem two half-barrels of strong beer, which had not paid excise. Allard Anthony, the schout, discovered it there, summoned Joannes before the magistrates, and demanded that he be fined twenty pounds sterling and costs, and that the beer be confiscated. The Worshipful Court found the defendant not guilty of smuggling the beer, but fined him 25 guilders and costs, because he said "he did not know the pltf. [Anthony] as Schout, but well as Sherif," which remark "tends to the lowering of the pltf."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 37.

On the next court day, Allard Anthony summoned Daniel Verveelen before their honors. His wife's plea, that it had "occurred thro' mistake," did not save him; he was fined 220 guilders, of which the city received 100 guilders, the sheriff 100 guilders, and the informer 20 guilders.—*Ibid.*, VI: 38.

The location of the brewery is now covered by the buildings at 47, 49, and 51 Beaver Street.

No. 4

The comfortable house of Albert the Trumpeter, on the site of Nos. 37 and 39 Beaver Street.

Albert Pietersen, of Hamburg, was in New Amsterdam as early as 1641, for he married here, on July 28 of that year, Marritje Pieters, of Copenhagen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10. In 1654, he petitioned for leave to sell beer and wine by the small measure (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 269), probably at his old house on the west side of the Graght, south of the Marckvelt Steegh (see Block D, No. 17).

In the later part of 1655, he moved to this house on the Prince Straet, where he resided until September 30, 1673, when he sold it to Mr. Gabriel Minvielle.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 16-17. In the deed, which he signed as "Albert Pietersz Swart Trompetter," he is referred to as "burgher and inhabitant of this City."

According to the tax-list of 1677, "Capt Nicolls" occupied in that year "y^e hous of Albert y^e Trumpet."—*M. C. C.*, I: 58.

No. 5

All that remained of the Monfoort grants in this block was sold, May 12, 1657, apparently under execution against Thomas Swartwout, of Midwout, L. I. (Deed not recorded, but

recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 273.) His connection with the Monfort heirs, who were also Long Island settlers, is not clear.

Cornelis Barendsen, baker, and Hendrick Barendsen, smith, bought the land which covered the present Nos. 49 to 59 Broad Street and 35 Beaver Street, and divided it equally, Cornelis taking the Prince Straet corner. Then ensued long and bitter litigation between Barendsen, Swartwout, Joannes Verveelen, and Douwe Hermesen (purchasers from Cornelis Barendsen), which taxed the patience of the court, and explains the fact that the house which Douwe Hermesen built (No. 5) and Jan Swaen's little cottage (No. 6) were the only improvements on the land in July, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 48, 66, 81, 94, 99-100, 151, 157, 237 and 324. See Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto.

No. 6

Jan Swaen, of Stockholm, bought this, the most northerly of Hendrick Barentsen's lots, March 3, 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 150), but, in October, the smith sued him for the first instalment of the purchase money, 200 florins. Swaen pleaded that he had been ill, asked for more time, and offered to pay in corn.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 64[¹]. He owned a farm at the Mespat Kills, L. I.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 382. Early in the spring following, he started to build, but money was still scarce; he was sued, in March and April, for wages due on his house. His faithful wife, Marritje Jans, appeared for him in court (perhaps he was still ill), and said they would pay.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 145, 154. The house must have been very newly completed when the Plan was drawn. After the surrender, Swaen sold his house to his neighbour, Joannes Verveelen (*Patents*, III: 26, Albany), procured from Governor Nicolls a pass for himself, his wife, and three children, to sail in the "Unity," and, in December, 1664, left New York, forever.—*General Entries*, I: 139.

No. 7

Jacob Strycker, a tailor, was elected schepen in 1655, and filled this office until 1663, with the exception of the years 1659-61.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 281; II: 59, 265, 325; IV: 28. In 1664, he was made orphan-master.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 67. In company with Cornelis van Ruyven, he bought land here (No. 7), in 1656 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 46), from Jacob Steendam. Van Ruyven then secured a grant for another parcel, and he and Strycker divided it between them.—*Patents*, II: 158 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, B: 159. As he himself occupied the house of Jan Jansen Schepmoes, on Pearl Street, in 1656, it is probable this house was rented.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 39-40.

Strycker, later, went to Midwout (Flatbush), where his brother Jan held the office of sergeant and magistrate.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 159-60, 391; *Register of N. Neth.*, 42, 149.

No. 8

On February 15, 1656, Sergeant Jacob Luby asked for his discharge from the Company's service "and leave to settle at Arnhem, where he has land; granted."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 160. Jacob Luybeck, as he then spelled his name, bought the lot No. 8 from Jacob Strycker, in December, 1658 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 138), and built this house, though he seems to have lived at Bergen. He took the oath of allegiance in Bergen, on November 22, 1665.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49. He was one of the commissioners to fortify the place (*Register of N. Neth.*, 158), and married his second wife, Gerritje Cornelis, there, in 1672.—*Bergen Records* in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914, p. 58.

[1] The *Records* reverse the plaintiff and defendant in this litigation.

No. 9

This little house stood on land which Cornelis van Ruyven and Jacob Strycker had bought for investment (see No. 7). Van Ruyven, sent over by the West India Company as provincial secretary, assumed his duties in November, 1653. His first official signature, written on November 25th, is affixed to the grant of the excise privilege to the municipality.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 130. He remained secretary until the surrender, in 1664.—*Ibid.*, V: 143. He lost no time after his arrival in wooing and winning the affections and hand of Hille-gond Megapolensis, the daughter of the domine, whom he married June 24, 1654.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19. In 1663, he built for her a fine residence next door to her father's house on the Broadway (Block A, No. 5). In 1674, he returned to Holland with his family, his wife's mother accompanying them (see Block A, No. 7).

During Van Ruyven's twenty years residence here, he filled various positions of trust. The *Records* show many instances of his just and helpful attitude towards his fellow-townsmen, whom he served as vendue master and churchwarden.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 54, 82; III: 92; IV: 263; VI: 103, 215. He became receiver of the West India Co., in 1657.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 182-3. In that capacity, after the surrender, he turned their affairs over to Governor Nicolls.—*General Entries*, I: 142. He was one of the first aldermen under the English rule (*M. C. C.*, II: 53; *General Entries*, I: 173), and was one of the prominent citizens consulted on the re-erection of the Dutch government.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 395.

No. 10

"The trivial school"[1] of Harmanus van Hobocken occupied the exact site of No. 39 Broad Street. The lot has the same dimensions to-day that Surveyor Cortelyou laid out before January, 1660, when Van Hobocken requested an allowance from the city, "as he is behind hand with the building of the School."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 244. Although his deed was not recorded until August 31, 1661 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 238), the house was finished before June, 1660.—*Recited, ibid.*, A: 178.

Harmanus van Hoboocken was appointed to succeed Willem Vestensz, as chorister and schoolmaster of this city, March 23, 1655, at 35 guilders per month, and 100 guilders extra per year for expenses.—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 336. The records do not show where the schoolmaster began to teach, but, in November, 1656, he petitioned to be allowed to use the hall and side room of the Stadthuys for a school and dwelling, as he is "burthened with a wife and children," and "does not know how to manage for the proper accommodation of the children during winter, for they much require a place adapted for fire and to be warmed, for which their present tenement is wholly unfit."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 219. The burgo-masters and schepens did not accede to this request, but they did allow him 100 guilders a year towards the rent of a house, "in order that the youth, who are here quite numerous, may have the means of instruction as far as possible."—*Ibid.*, II: 220. (For this rented house, see Block C. No. 16.)

Hardly had the schoolmaster built his house here, when he was notified, in May, 1661, that his successor, Mr. Evert Pietersen, was about to sail from Holland in the "Gilded Beaver."—*Eccles. Rec.*, I: 502-3. Stuyvesant, knowing Van Hoboocken to be "a person of irreproachable life and conduct," arranged that he should act as schoolmaster and clerk at his bouwery, meantime drawing pay from the Company as "Adelborst," or sergeant.—*Ibid.*, I: 522. His first wife having died, he married Marritje Pieters, in October, 1662,

[1] I.e. an elementary Latin school. See monograph by Prof. W. H. Kilpatrick on *The Dutch Schools of New Netherlands and Colonial New York*, in *Bulletin*, 1912, No. 12, U. S. Bureau of Education. See, also, Block B, No. 10, for Latin School.

and was still living comfortably as deacon, at Stuyvesant's Bouwery, in April, 1663.—*Register of Walewyn Van Der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 70.

No. 11

Jan Pietersen, from Holstein, woodsawyer, transferred this house to Thomas Wandel, June 1, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 178. Wandel sold it in August, 1672, to Catrina Croegers, wife of Nicasius de Sille.—*Ibid.*, B: 198. Site, No. 37 Broad Street.

No. 12

The Fiscal's House on the Prince Gracht and his garden on the Tuyn Straet are so carefully drawn on the Plan that it requires but little imagination to see them as they were in July, 1660. The wide, comfortable-looking house faced the upper end of the canal, and the formal Dutch garden extended to the street, to which it gave its name—Garden Street, now Exchange Place. The triangular plantation left by the cutting through of this street belonged to the Van Tienhoven estate, but it is entirely probable that it was cultivated by De Sille, for its owners lived in quite another part of the town.

Nicasius de Sille, the first of his name in this country, arrived in the summer of 1653. In his commission as first councilor to Director-General Stuyvesant, he was described as "experienced both in law and war, of whose life and knowledge we have received the best testimony."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 209. He was in middle life, having been born at Arnheim, September 23, 1610—a widower, with five children: Walburga, the eldest daughter, not yet fourteen years old, Anna, Gerardina, Laurens, and Petrus. (Information communicated by Mr. Laurens Adriaen de Sille, of Leersum, Holland, a descendant of Laurens de Sille.—*N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Rec.*, XXXIV: 24.)

Such a family needed a mother's care, but de Sille's second wife, Tryntje Crougers, whom he married in May, 1655 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19), was not the woman he had hoped to place in that capacity in his home. Their union was most unhappy. In December, 1659, he petitions for a divorce, alleging her "unbecoming and careless life, both by her wasting of property without his knowledge, as by her public habitual drunkenness." The court referred the matter to the director and council, "Regard being had to the quality of the petitioner."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 90. No divorce was granted at this time; the couple remained together for various reasons. She had brought him some money, which had helped to build the house, as she claimed, and the two elder girls were about to be married: Walburga to Frans Cregier, Anna to Hendrick Kip. The young couples procured their marriage licenses on the same day, February 29, 1660 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 25), and the house was the scene of a double wedding.

The fiscal himself had, in the meantime, become very much interested in New Utrecht, of which village he was one of the first patentees, and where Jacob Swart had built him a house in 1657-8. To quote his own words, "this was the first house in the town which was covered with red tiles." [1] De Sille's description of the founding of New Utrecht is contained in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 633.

Possibly, his third daughter, Gerardina, kept house for him here: she afterwards married a Long Islander, Joannes van Couwenhoven (*N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, XXXIV: 24), but there seems little reason to suppose that Mme. de Sille ever left the house on the Gracht, where the fiscal himself continued in residence.

In 1669, Gerrit van Tright wanted an act of authorisation to sell his house, on which he had lent considerable money. De Sille had given him power of attorney to do so. His wife, however, interposed a strenuous objection, saying that the house belonged "particularly

[1] It stood until 1850, when it was demolished.

to her."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 207, 210. All the old bitterness revived, and finally, on March 15, 1670, Governor Lovelace directed Mayor Steenwyck to appoint a commission to hear and examine their differences concerning the sale of their house and other things relating to their estate. Mme. De Sille produced a marriage contract, which would have thrown much light on the vexed question of whose money had paid for building the house, bringing up the children, "marrying off two daughters," &c., but "the superscription expressly directed that it should not be opened until after the death of one of them"; and the five eminent citizens who composed the commission declared that "Mr. Sille cannot be counted . . . dead." As Paulus Leendersen van der Graft said: "I refer to the judgement of the May^r whether Mr. Sille can be considered as dead or not" (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 227-8); and as Mr. de Sille, at this very time, had declared that he had "an Intent to resyde in y^e Towne of Midwout, alias Flatt bush," the demise of that gentleman was rather less than a doubtful event. The pleasant little settlement wherein he now contemplated taking up his abode was a long way from the New York of that day; and that he was, without too much difficulty, discovered to be alive and in residence there, is proved by the fact that Governor Lovelace, "having conceiued a good opinion of y^e Capacity & fittnes of y^e said Nicasius de Sille," appointed him "publique notary for y^e Towne of Mydwout alias Flatt bush & places adjacent," April 25, 1670.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 329. A rather obscure position, after all the dignities that had gone before. He had been first councilor since 1653; he succeeded Van Tienhoven as provincial schout-fiscal, in June, 1656 (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 121); and he was churchwarden at New Amsterdam (*ibid.*, II: 50) and schout at New Utrecht.—*Register of N. Neth.*, 43.

Several of his poetic effusions are to be found in the records of the latter place, and are reproduced in the *Anthology of New Netherland*.

The commission on the affairs of De Sille and his wife partitioned the estate, after paying the creditors. The house, garden, and orchard must have been adjudged to belong to the husband, for Nicasius sold them to Thomas Delavall, April 24, 1672, for 3,000 guilders.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 190; [1] cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 209. In this deed, he describes himself as of Long Island. Henry C. Murphy, in the *Anthology*, says he resided in New Utrecht "in 1659 and in 1674, and probably until his death, of which event, however, when and where it took place, we find no mention." Nor has the author discovered any authentic statement on this subject. His will is not found of record. In 1686, Domine Selyns's List contains the name of Catharina Cregiers, widow of Nicasius de Sille, as a resident of the Heere Gracht. She had purchased the small house just to the south of her old home, and here she continued to live until her death, late in 1694. Her will is in the N. Y. Surrogate's Office, *Liber V*: 89. She left her entire estate to "my cousyn, Jacobus Croeger, for his attendance and true service done me this severall years."

BLOCK M

No. 1

Adriaen Vincent's grant of June 1, 1644, extended along the Heere Gracht from the corner of the Slyck Steegh for a distance of 11 rods, 2 feet, or about 138 English feet. It included Nos. 71 to 81 Broad Street, from the corner of the Consolidated Exchange to South William Street. The Plan pictures six houses (Nos. 1 to 6), five of which were certainly

[1] Gov. Colve, in confiscating Delavall's property here, patented it to Marten Jansen Meyer, the smith.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 636-7.

built by Vincent. Abraham Jansen may have built the second house on the lot which he bought.

Adriaen Vinchart, Vinchant, or Vincent, was a Walloon, and at one time a cadet of the Company.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 48. With his wife, Madaleen, and his little daughter, Anneken, he came from Amsterdam. Scandalous rumor hinted that he left another wife and four children behind him.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 70. Industrious and thrifty, the Vincents prospered. In 1654, Adriaen, as an old burgher, petitioned "that he may be favored with some occurring employment, such as carrying beer and wine or anything else," and a little later asked "permission to retail brandy and other strong liquors out of doors."—*Ibid.*, I: 163, 225.

While Adriaen worked at the public warehouse, Madaleen kept the little tavern at the corner of the Slyck Steegh.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 403; II: 263. On May 3, 1657, at the time of the new survey, Madaleen demanded "satisfaction for the cutting off part of her lot for the road. [1] But whereas it is of little or no importance, and is for her own advantage, it is decided, that nothing is due for it."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 158.

Neither Vincent nor his wife ever learned to use Dutch, fluently. In court, they always had to employ an interpreter.—*Ibid.*, II: 290; III: 55. Anneken, their only daughter, married Symon Felle, or Velle, a Huguenot trader from Dieppe, September 9, 1656.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21. After his death, in 1680, she married Jacques Cousseau (see note in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 425). Her father gave her, as a marriage portion, a house not far from his own (No. 4). Just three years later, Anneken's father and husband were shocked and grieved by the slanderous imputations of a neighbour, Lysbet Willems, who charged the girl with having too intimate friendships with Captains Beaulieu and Rooslyn. Lysbet was obliged to recant in court, and was "charged to remain quiet for the future and to utter no more such infamous words."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 55-6. This same gallant Captain Augustyn Beaulieu figures as host at a gay party held at Egbert van Borsum's house in the late summer of 1658. Symon Felle, and his father-in-law, Vincent, were among those invited. In September, Van Borsum brought suit for an unpaid balance of fl. 310: 4: 8, for the entertainment, and also summoned the guests,

Of whom, Jacob Huges declares, he was invited by the Captain, but if he must pay he will do so. Simon Felle declares the same. . . . Capt. Beaulieu says, that there were fourteen of them; half of which he individually was to pay for, and the others the other half. . . . asked, if he have any objection to the a/c? Answers, No, except to the fl. 30 for trouble and waiting and fl. 3 for cleaning the things.

The Captain was directed "to pay Egbert van Borssum 250 gl. 4 stiv., 8 pence, deducting 20 fl. charged too much for trouble," the remaining money to be collected "from Adriaan Vincent, Simon Felle, Nicolaas Boot, Mr Jacob Huges and Jan Perier, and if the aforesaid persons prove, that Capt Beaulieu invited them, Capt Beaulieu is ordered to pay for them."—*Ibid.*, III: 5.

Adriaen Vincent still tapped here in November, 1673.—*Ibid.*, VII: 6, 29. Probably, his son, John, inherited this house, as he and his wife, Annetje Jans, lived here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

No. 2

Skipper Tomas Davidts bought one of Adriaen Vinchant's (Vincent's) houses, May 1, 1660, and sold it to Johannes de Peyster, January 22, 1670.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 192; *ibid.*, B: 166. He seldom occupied it himself, for his wife, a daughter of Domine Gideon Schaats,

[1] The Slyck Steegh, or Muddy Lane, was ordered to be paved with stone, June 11, 1672.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 375.

preferred to live with her father, in Albany,. During 1662-3-4, this house was occupied by Foppe Robberts.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 328-9; *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 43.

Thomas Davids, or Davidsen, sailed a sloop between New Amsterdam and Fort Orange. The Labadists, who went up to Albany with him, in April, 1679, speak very sharply of his character.

The skipper was a son-in-law of D. Schaets, the minister at Albany, a drunken, worthless person who could not keep house with his wife, who was not much better than he, nor was his father-in-law. He had been away from his wife five or six years and was now going after her.—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 197.

However, Anneke Schaats did not return with her husband on that trip. It took the authorities, both at Albany and New York, a long time to induce her to rejoin him. She was "headstrong and would not depart without the Sheriff & Constable's interference," in June, 1681. Finally, an "Extraordinary Court" was held in Albany, July 29, 1681. Thomas and Anneke were brought before it, and were bound over to behave themselves together, and to go to New York with their children. This they promised to do, but with evident reluctance.

The history of Domine Schaats's troubles with his congregation and with his daughter is quaintly told in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., III: 883-7, and reprinted in *Eccles. Rec.*, II: 762-4.

NOS. 3 AND 4

These two houses were given by Adriaen Vincent to his children—whether in his lifetime or by will is uncertain—No. 3 (77 Broad Street) to his son, John, and No. 4 (75 Broad Street) to his daughter, Anna, wife of Simon Felle. In 1684-5, John Vincent, for himself and his wife, Ann, and "by Power of tutorship over the said Children of Simon Fell," sold both houses to Cornelia Depeyster.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 173, 175. See the tax-lists for 1665 and 1677.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224; *M. C. G.*, I: 58.

NOS. 5 AND 6

Abraham Jansen, master carpenter, bought a wide lot here, originally sold to Simon Volckertsen, in 1652, by Adriaen Vincent. Volckertsen's deed was for a house and lot.—*Liber HH*: 3 (Albany). The deed to Jansen, executed December 2, 1658, and recorded February 1, 1661 (*ibid.*, A: 226), mentions no house; he may have built both these small dwellings, which are much alike.

Abraham Jansen was one of the most useful and respected citizens of the New Amsterdam of his day. A capable mechanic, his services were in demand, not only at Manhattan, but at Fort Orange and on Long Island. An entry in the Executive Minutes of the Burgomasters (*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 132-3), under date of March 24, 1662, gives a curious detail of life in the city about the period of the Plan. Abraham Jansen was one of three carpenters asked by the burgomasters to work a certain period for the city. He declined, being "engaged on other work." Reinier Wisselpenninck was too busy. Adolph Pietersen, being asked "whether he could not work eight to ten days . . . putting up a little house, for the Indians to offer their wares," said, "if the Board would please to wait a few days, he would do it," which was accepted.

Jansen was appointed overseer of streets in May, 1670, by Mayor Steenwyck, because he was a person "who understands the Work."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 235.

The most northerly of these houses (No. 6) became vested in "St. Lawrens de Silla," June 24, 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 143; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-

1672 (translated), 127-8. His sister, Warburga, and her second husband, William Bogardus, lived here for many years. Their son, Everardus Bogardus, named for his grandfather, sold it, December 18, 1711.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXII: 165. James Alexander bought it, May 20, 1740.—*Ibid.*, XXXII: 167. The most southerly house, which was, evidently, his own home, Jansen retained until May 11, 1683.—*Ibid.*, XII: 123.

Site: Nos. 73 and 71 Broad Street.

No. 7

On the first day of March, 1655, Jan Rutgersen petitioned for leave "to sell beer by the pot in the City Hall (where the little sail loft was given him to dwell in)." The petition was refused, but he was allowed "to lodge in the City Hall for one month, as his house was burnt down in the winter, at the expiration of which time petitioner shall depart; meanwhile he can look out for another dwelling."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 292.

Jan Rutgersen's plight is thus succinctly told in a few words of the record. His house, the location of which has not been ascertained, had been destroyed by fire; he lost no time finding another dwelling. On the 7th of April, 1655, he bought Abraham Rycken's house on the Heere Gracht; ten days later he requested, "inasmuch as he is sorely impoverished by the fire, and an old inhabitant, that he may have leave to sell, with others, a few trifles, and a can of beer and wine, and to receive lodgers," which was allowed.—*Ibid.*, I: 308. His tavern was of the meanest; soldiers and negroes frequented it, and petty brawls often occurred there.

In 1658, Rutgersen still owed a balance of fl. 242 on the house: on the third of June, at Rycken's request, the court ordered him "to remain in the City Hall until the monies are paid or to give security for the payment within six days."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 389, 397, 399. Thereupon, he raised the money (\$96.80), and had his deed recorded, June 7, 1658.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 132.

Jan did not prosper, and his health failed. In 1663, his house was sold under execution, to Thomas Jansen Mingael.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 104, 167, 182, 207. Soon after he had lost his home, Jan Rutgersen Moreau, as he was then called, died.—*Ibid.*, V: 74.

James Alexander, father of the Earl of Stirling, bought the site in March, 1734.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXII: 97. It formed part of the plot upon which the latter built his mansion house, which, in December, 1766, was "in the tenure or occupancy of His Excellency General Gage . . .," as an old mortgage declares.—*Liber Mortgages*, II: 223.

Jan Rutgersen's house (formerly No. 69 Broad Street) is now included in the building of the Consolidated Exchange.

No. 8

De Sille's list tabulates 23 houses on "the Heere Gracht where Jacobus Backer lives." Jacobus Backer, at this time, lived on the east side of the Gracht, next door to the corner of the Prince Straet (later Nos. 65 and 67 Broad Street; and now included in the Consolidated Exchange site). He had bought the lot, unimproved, in June, 1656, some months after his marriage to Margaret Stuyvesant, half-sister of the director-general.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 55; *Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20.

Backer was one of the original patentees of New Utrecht, January 16, 1657, but he never settled there; his lands in the village were turned over to Nicasius de Sille, as De Sille himself relates, in his description of the founding of New Utrecht.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 633.

During 1656, 1660, and 1662, and from July 5, 1663, until September 20, 1664, Jacobus Backer served the city as schepen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 28; III: 125; IV: 27, 277; V: 17.

After the surrender, he signed the letter to the Lords Directors in Amsterdam explaining the capitulation, and then made arrangements to return to Holland.—*Ibid.*, V: 116. He gave his wife power of attorney to conduct his affairs.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 180; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665–1672 (translated), 192. His house here was sold, under foreclosure of mortgage, to Balthazar de Haert, February 24, 1671.—*Idem.*; *Liber Mortgages*, A: 17, 37; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 255–6.

De Haert and Madame Backer continued to live in the house together. Their son, Daniel, was born there, and was baptised on September 1, 1671. De Haert devised the property to this son, January 4, 1672. (Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XXI: 35.)

In 1678, Margaret Backer married Hendrick Droogestradt, of Elizabeth, N. J.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 255–6.

No. 9

The house and garden of Jochem Beeckman, a shoemaker. The north fence was about twenty feet north of the present line of Beaver Street. The cottage stood on the lower part of the garden, and, before the Consolidated Exchange absorbed the buildings, the wall between Nos. 61 and 65 Broad Street defined the south line of Beeckman's land.

This settler was in New Amsterdam at least as early as 1638, for shortly after the New Year of 1639 he unfortunately stabbed one Jacob Juriaensen, in a scuffle. Juriaensen died, after a long illness. In May, when "lying abed wounded," he "declared that in case he died of his wounds, he forgave Jochem Beeckman."—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 5, 7.

Some years later, in a quarrel with a soldier, Beeckman again drew his shoemaker's knife, but this time, happily, no harm was done.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 410.

The house was probably built in 1652. In February, 1686, Jochem Beeckman mortgaged the property for 992 guilders—a curious survival of the shoemaker's Hollandish feelings: English money simply did not exist for him.

No. 10

The house of the Company's negroes—in 1660, the property of the Dutch West India Company.

This building and the land on which it stood covered the site of Nos. 32–34 South William Street. The structure occupied the easterly half of the plot, as the Plan shows. The easterly wall of the building of to-day is on the exact line of the easterly wall of the house built by the Company for its slaves, before 1643, how much earlier, is not known. The first reference to it is in the grant of June 22, 1643, to Evert Duyckinck, on the east (*Liber GG*: 67, Albany), which grant bounds on the Company's marsh and the land of the negroes. In June, 1654, Stuyvesant granted most of the negroes' land to Adriaen Dircksen Coen (*Liber HH*; 2: 11, Albany), reserving only the house and its house-plot.

In August, 1657, when Adriaen Dircksen Coen transferred his ground-brief to Jacob van Couwenhoven, he recited that it was bounded in part by "the house the Negroes live in."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 90. The dilapidated little building was demolished about the time that Stuyvesant granted the land to the deacons of the city, July 7, 1662. This grant is not found of record, but is recited in a deed of January 18, 1663 (*ibid.*, B: 3; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.) 1659–1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 292–3), when the ground was vacant. This deed reads, in part:

Before us the underwritten Schepens of the City Amsterdam in N. Netherland appeared the Deacons here who declare by virtue of a ground brief dated July 7, 1662, to cede transport and convey in a right, true & free ownership unto Mr. Govert Loockermans ancient Schepen of this City a certain lot with such existing and dominant services and rights as the same was possessed by the Deaconry. the abovementioned lot is situate north of the *Slyck Steegh*, bounded west by

Adrian Vincent, north and east by Abraham the Carpenter and south by the *Steegh* aforesaid broad and long according to the ground brief aforesaid . . . for sale, transport and conveyance of which lot aforesaid, the abovenamed Deaconry acknowledges and declares to be well and thankfully satisfied and paid the sum of three hundred guilders for which the lot aforesaid is sold.

Cousseau was one of the witnesses to this deed, and acquired a half-interest in the property. By April, 1667, a horse-mill had been built here by the parties in interest, as is proved by the next transaction, dated October 15, 1667:

Before us undersigned Aldermen of the City of New York appeared S^r Govert Loocquermans merchant of the said City who certified and declared (by virtue of a Patent by him the appearer and Jacques Cousseau in Company obtained from the Heer Governor Richard Nicols on the 3^d April last) in right true and free ownership, as to him the appearer was ceded transported and conveyed to cede transport and convey to and to the behoof of S^r Jacques Cousseau merchant in the said City his the appearers share and interest in a certain lot house and horsemill, with all the appurtenances earth and nail fast. . . . The said lot house and horsemill enclosed built on and fenced standing and being within this City in the Slyck Steegh (Dirty lane) having to the west Adrian Vincent, . . . —*Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 114-16; for dimensions see Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

This is the earliest mention of a horse mill on this plot. There was an earlier mill on the south side of the lane, Block N, No. 8.

Cousseau conveyed the property, on September 4, 1672, to Carsten Jansen Eggert, a miller, as "a certaine Lott of ground wth a house and horsmill thereuppon."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 178, 200; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 227-8.

The Tax List of 1677, itemizes, in the Mill Street Lane, "Corsten Johnston; Ditto Mill house."—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. The same list mentions "The Bark Mill corner," next to "Mother Drissius."—*Ibid.*, I: 59. The bark-mill, at that time, stood on the north side of the present Exchange Place, west of Broad Street.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 203; *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 12; *Liber Deeds*, XII: 30.

It cannot be disputed that the horse-mill on the site of Nos. 32 and 34 South William Street was erected after January, 1663; it is almost equally certain that it was a flour-mill, and not a bark-mill.

NO. 11

This mean little house, on a part of the negroes' land, was probably the one which Adriaen Dirksen Coen built.—Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 90.

Cornelis Hendricksen, from Dort, bought it; he was killed by the Indians in the autumn of 1655.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 4. On March 3, 1657, his widow was married to Harman Hendricks, of Bergen, Norway (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 21), who soon afterward conveyed "in sole real ownership unto . . . Joost Goderus."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 96. The Orphan-Masters Court, however, looked after the interests of the heirs of Cornelis.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 29-30.

Joost Goderus was one of the weigh-house labourers—an ill-balanced, excitable character, whom the young fellows of the town delighted to tease. He had an attractive wife, Jacomyntje Wallings, of whom he was very jealous, and with some reason; for, if the records speak truly, Allard Anthony admired her—much to her husband's distress. In fact, he was suspicious of everyone. Schout de Sille brought him into court one day, and said "Joost Goderus unreasonably abuses people, when he is somewhat out of his head," and begged "that the Magistrates will please reprimand him for it, which is done."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 51, *et seq*; II: 421; VII: 145-6.

Goderus and his wife jogged along here, evidently never very well off. In December, 1663, Joost was arrested by the fiscal for stealing firewood, "which is a very prevalent

practice among the poor in New Amsterdam." The poor fellow pleaded guilty, and asked pardon, but the fault cost him his office of porter at the weigh-house.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 256, 257. He worked as a labourer for Thomas Delavall, in 1668 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 132), which is the last time he is mentioned. His son, Hans, lived in the house in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. Hans Goderus and his brother Frans partitioned their father's estate, March 17, 1679. When Cornelia Depeyster bought this property, December 2, 1685, she paid 5800 guilders for it. Steenwyck's wife acted for Hans Goderus in the sale; an indication that in the second generation the family had risen in the social scale.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 91, 93, 170.

Site: No. 28 South William Street.

No. 12

Evert Duyckinck's grant, of 1643, had a frontage on the road of 10 rods, 2 feet, 2 inches, and 4 grains—calculated roughly, about 127 feet. It comprised numbers 16 to 26 South William Street, and was irregular in shape. The house, nearly thirty feet wide, covered No. 22 and part of No. 20.

Evert Duyckinck, of Borcken, in Westphalia, was born about 1621, according to a deposition made by him May 11, 1657.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 32. He was employed by the West India Company at Fort Good Hope on the Connecticut, as early as 1640-41. He and Gysbert Opdyck were viciously attacked by the English settlers there, when Duyckinck, while ploughing, was cut "in the head with an adze stuck in a long handle, so that blood ran down his face and clothes."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 141-3. He was a mere youth at that time; yet he, evidently, had learned the glazier's trade in Germany. At any rate, he was a master glazier in 1648, when Cornelis Jansen was apprenticed to him.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 44. He is referred to, in 1658, as a "glass-maker."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 132.

The Labadists came over with Evert Duyckinck, Junior, who was the mate of the "Charles." They record: "They had built a new church in the *Hysopus*, of which the glass had been made and painted in the city, by the father of our mate, *Evert Duiken*, whose other son, Gerrit, did most of the work . . . He promised to teach me how to draw."—Murphy's *Journal of a Voyage to New York* (etc.), by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, 276. Mr. Murphy, in a note, says: "By the phrase, *making the glass*, we apprehend glazing is all that is meant by our journalist." But the traveller meant what he said. Both Evert Duyckinck and his son, Gerrit, undoubtedly, understood the art of painting glass, which required the use of a kiln for firing. As late as 1687 and 1700, the records refer to the fact. Evert Duyckinck, Senior, is called a "limner," and Gerrit Duyckinck a "painter," and also a glazier, in grants to them of land under water in front of their lands in Block P.—*Liber A*: 52, 300; *ibid.*, B: 133, in Comptroller's Office.

The townspeople and Jasper Danckaerts may not have differentiated between "making" the glass itself and "making" the finished product—the beautiful emblazoned windows of coloured glass for churches and for the homes of the wealthier citizens. It is an interesting fact that this art was practised in New Amsterdam so early.

Before the survey of 1657, the Slyck Steegh was an *impasse*. It ended at Burger Jorissen's line fence, as the Plan correctly shows. On Thursday, April 19, 1657, the neighbours in the Glaziers Street petitioned "for a cart way to the Strand, as was promised them." They were told: "As soon as the general survey is made, further attention shall be paid to the petitioners' request, that a suitable road be made."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156. Then was the little lane or "gangetje" cut through, and the Smee Straet, or William Street, extended (see Block Q, No. 16). The Mill Street of later years, now South William Street, ended just at the side of the lane. It was not extended to William Street until 1835.

"The Slick Steegie where Evert Duycklingh lives," as de Sille announced in 1660, later became an undesirable place of residence. The house was sold, on February 3, 1674, to Jacob Melyn, whose attorney resold it to Dr. Johannes Kerfbyl, May 28, 1697.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 221. Evert Duycklingh's wife was Hendrickje Simons. They were married on August 28, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14.

On December 19, 1728, Cornelius Clopper and wife sold the plot where Duycklingh's house had stood, 40 feet wide on the Mill Street, to the trustees for the Jewish congregation, Lewis and Mordecay Gomez, Jacob Franks, and Rodrigo Pacheco.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 263. Here was erected the first synagogue built especially for Jewish worship, although the Jewish congregation had been worshipping in the city for many years—in a house belonging to Jan Harpendingh (see No. 13, *infra*). The synagogue property covered No. 22 and parts of Nos. 20 and 24 South William Street.

No. 13

The house which Evert Duycklingh sold to Jan Reyndersen (Reinders, Reidersen) in April, 1655 (*Liber Deeds* A: 133; *Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 120-2), had not been paid for in 1658. Reindersen was absent, probably over in Pavia.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 355, 363. Sibout Clasen, acting for him, sold the house, in 1664, to Arent Fransen Vanderbriel (Vander Brul—from the Brielle), who, in turn, sold it to Jan Harpendingh, February 14, 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 40, 138; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 118.

Harpendingh pulled the wretched little structure down, and the land remained vacant for a number of years. (See tax-list of September, 1677, in *M. C. C.*, I: 58.) On October 13, 1700, the land on the west, which had been Duyckling's house plot, was bounded "on the East by the house and ground of John Harpendingh now Commonly Known by the name of the Jews Synagogue."—*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 230. No deed has been found from Harpendingh to the Jewish congregation, nor any record of conveyance from them. The inference is that the first Jewish Congregation rented John Harpendingh's house. The lot was only 28 feet wide by 51 feet deep. The deed to Dr. Kerfbyl, dated May 28, 1697, does not mention a synagogue to the east, which may indicate that its establishment in Harpendingh's house was between these dates. However, the Jews had been holding meetings in New York for a number of years. In 1682, Domine Selyns referred to the "separate meetings" of the Jews, Quakers, and Labadists—undoubtedly all in private houses; and, in 1695, Rev. John Miller lists a "Jewes Synagogue" among the churches in New York.—*Eccles. Rec.*, II: 830; Miller's *New York Considered and Improved*, 1695, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, 54, 116; cf. A. M. Dyers's monograph on New York Jewish History, in *Publications*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 3, pp. 41-60; see, also, Oppenheim's *The Early Hist. of the Jews in New York*, 1654-1664.

Site: No. 16 South William Street.

No. 14

William Abrahamsen (Vander Borden) and Robert Roelantsen, carpenters, bought this lot from Evert Duycklingh, August 27, 1657, and on it built the house shown on the Plan.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 60. Abrahamsen sold his half interest to Roelantsen, August 26, 1658 (recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 277), then sued him, on May 3, 1661, for 17 beavers and a half, with interest, "for the half of a house sold to him." Roelantsen admitted the debt, but said Abrahamsen occupied it, "and counts the rent against the interest." The burgomasters ordered them to settle with each other. The deed was recorded August 24, 1662.—*Ibid.*, A: 277; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 291.

No. 15

This grant, made to Domine Megapolensis, April 24, 1650, was the land which had been in the early occupation of Claes Sybrantsen de Veringh. Sybrantsen appears to have been a mariner; in 1638, he was a partner of Skipper Jan Schepmoes. He died after June 19, 1642, and before June 22, 1643, when this property is recited as belonging to his widow (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 3; *Liber GG*: 67, Albany), who married Brant Peelen, from Nykerck, an early Albany settler, July 3, 1643.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 806; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 23.

Sybrantsen's home was the last dwelling at the end of the Steegie. The fence lines, so clearly defined on the Plan of 1660, are equally distinguishable on the tax map of 1915. The west line of No. 8 South William Street is identical with the west fence of the garden. The line which separates No. 8 South William Street and the rear wing of the present Delmonico Building from Nos. 48 and 50 Beaver Street is coincident with the north fence of the old garden.

In 1660, this house belonged to Domine Megapolensis, but very shortly thereafter the old building was torn down, Jan Hendricks van Bommel bought the most westerly third of the plot, Engelbert Steenhuysen the remainder. The deeds for both parcels were delivered, March 10, 1663.—Recitals in *Patents II*: 170 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, B: 4; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 294-5.

On October 10, 1662, Pieter Jansen van Werckendam, who had bought from Steenhuysen, sold his house and lot in the Slyck Steegh, "being the net and just half of the lot formerly purchased by said Englebert from D^o Joannes Megapolensis," to Hendrick Hendrix van Doesburgh.—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 416-7. Steenhuysen also sold his own house, in 1665, to Van Doesburgh (*Liber Deeds*, B: 72; cf. *Mortgages*, 1665-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 53), who was assessed here, in 1677, as Henry Vandusbury.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58.

"Jan Hendrick van Bommel, en zyn h. v. Annetje Abrahams," were still living here in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 397.

Engelbert Steenhuysen was living in Bergen in 1662, when the community "resolved to employ him not only as precentor, but also—this was expressly stipulated—to keep school." Steenhuysen, being the owner of "a house and lot and of a double bouwery" in Bergen, became very haughty. He refused to pay taxes or maintain a soldier, asserting that "a schoolmaster should be exempt from all village taxes and burden; as it is customary, . . . everywhere in Christendom." So he resigned; the magistrates appealed to the director and council; and Steenhuysen was directed to "duly serve the rest of his term according to contract."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 318-9; reprinted in *Eccles Rec.*, I: 539.

In 1790, the Custom House, at No. 5 Mill Street, occupied Van Doesburgh's plot.

No. 16

Domine Megapolensis sold this small house to Pieter Gysen, from Doornyck. The deed was delivered on the same day as the others from the same grantor—March 10, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 3; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 290-1.

Peter Gys had been living in a house of Thomas Wandel, which "he let to another" when he moved to his own house. He also left an unpaid balance of a year's rent—fl. 138. Wandel sued him, August 31, 1660. Pieter said his late landlord had "promised him to make the house tight and habitable and did not do so, and when he mentioned it, his wife said to him, if it don't suit you, go out."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 196. In 1667, Pieter Gysen van Doornick, by his attorney, Gerrit Jansen van Aernheim, sold the house to Nicolaes

du Piu (Dupuy).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 128; *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 100.

Site: 48-50 Beaver Street.

No. 17

The brew-house of Michiel Jansen (Vreeland), of Gamoenepa, (Communipaw): built in the rear of the house and lot which he bought from Marcus Hendricksen Vogelsang, April 4, 1656 (see No. 20, *infra*). His widow, Fijtje Hartmans, sold it to Meindert Barendsen, the cooper, October 1, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 25; *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659-1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 334-5.

For Michiel Jansen, see Block J, No. 14.

The long, narrow, garden between Nos. 16 and 17, which, in 1660, was planted with eight small trees, belonged to a free negress, Susanna Anthony Robberts. Her house had, evidently, been demolished for some time, but she was still living, for she is recorded, on February 14, 1661, as having hired out her brother, Jochim Anthony Robberts, to Wolphert Webber.—*Register of Solomon La Chaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 18. One Anthony Sarley, of the Bowery, conveyed the property of Ahasuerus Fromantel, December 11, 1691.—*Liber Deeds*, IX: 223 (Albany).

Between Susanna's lot, which was only 31 feet, 6 inches wide, and the brew-house, was a small lot, which Megapolensis sold to Sarah, widow of Hans Hansen, delivering the deed March 10, 1663.—*Patents*, II: 163 (Albany).

Susanna's ground is now a part of 52-54 Beaver Street. The brew-house stood on the Beaver Street side of the Delmonico Building.

Nos. 18 AND 19

Rutger Jacobsen, ancestor of the Rutgers family of New York and Albany, built this house, after October 4, 1649, and before October 15, 1655, when the house was taxed.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 67; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374.

It seems to have been the finest residence on the block, with a coach-house, or possibly a small warehouse, in the rear (No. 19). The garden was more than 150 feet deep, and included the end of the Slyck Steegh. That part of the land which lay between the High Street and the Steegie was bought from Wessel Evertsen; the remainder from Megapolensis. The little lane, cut through pursuant to the survey of 1657, did not diminish Jacobsen's land at all.

Rutger Jacobsen, from Schoonderwoert, province of South Holland, began his career in these parts at Rensselaerswyck, April 8, 1637. He probably came in the ship "Rensselaerswyck," which arrived at the "manatans," Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1637.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 374. He married a maiden of New Amsterdam, Trijntje Janszen, from Breestede, June 3, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14. The greater part of his life was spent at Albany, where he was engaged very extensively in the brewing industry.

There is a very interesting history of this settler and his descendants (several of whom, also, were prosperous brewers), in an article on "The Rutgers Family of New York," written by one of them—Hon. Ernest H. Crosby—and printed in the *N. Y. Geneal. & Biog. Rec.*, April, 1886. Also, a good biographical sketch is to be found in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 812.

Between 1656 and 1661, Abraham de Lucena, a prominent Jewish merchant of New Amsterdam, occupied the premises, only surrendering his lease to Isaac Bedloo after the

house had been sold at public vendue, September 9, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 9; *Liber Deeds*, A: 252. Jacobsen had mortgaged his property here and at Fort Orange to Johannis Withart, in 1656, for 1528 guilders (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 43), and Trijntje Jansen, his wife, mortgaged "her house and lot" to Cornelis Steenwyck, September 4, 1658, to secure notes for 5482 gl., 2 st.—*Ibid.*, 97. The creditors forced a sale, and Withart bid the property in at a low valuation, Steenwyck consenting.

Rutger Jacobsen protested against the proceedings, alleging sharp practice. He fought the case through the courts for nearly a year; but he was at Albany, his creditors were powerful, and the case was decided in their favour.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 224, 229, 236, 238, 254, 261, 297. Reluctantly, he gave the deed to Withart, November 12, 1661.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 252. The latter had already deeded it to Isaac Bedloo, who was in occupancy. (Recitals *Patents*, IV: 34, Albany.) Bedloo was confirmed here in 1667 (*idem*).

Nicholas Bayard was taxed here in 1677, probably as tenant.—*M. C. C.*, I: 58. John Withart had again become the owner of the house before 1670, when he secured a patent for it from Lovelace. In 1685, he sold it to Nicholas Bayard.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 68.

No. 20

The Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, on April 29, 1652, in response to the petition of Marcus Hendrick Vogelsang, ship carpenter, for space on Manhattan Island whereon to erect a shipyard, dock, and house, decided to notify the director (Stuyvesant) "to accommodate him in a convenient locality."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 181. This was an unusual proceeding, and no such grant has been found. As Vogelsang is always described as a merchant, he evidently gave up his intention of going into ship-building.

He bought "a certain house and lot" from Burger Jorissen (deed recorded July 20, 1655, in *Liber Deeds*, A: 25), on which he built the house here shown.

On the fourth of April, 1656, he gave a deed for the house to Michiel Jansen (*ibid.*, A: 40), and took a mortgage from him for 1650 Carolus guilders, the last instalment of the purchase-money.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 29-30. The amount involved would seem to indicate a house of better style and finish than the majority.

Vogelsang announced at the same time that he was about to depart for Holland; but he was still in New Amsterdam in March, 1657, when he "appears in Court, requesting to be admitted as Burgher; claiming as he lived here before, three years, that it cannot be refused him; and also that he is to be preferred to the New-Comers, who were not here in the troubles with the English. But as there was no Burgher right at that time Burgo-masters decree that he, the petitioner, must purchase it like others, or he cannot be considered a Burgher."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 149.

Vogelsang, evidently, did not think it worth paying for, as he returned to Holland. In 1660, when residing at Amsterdam, he attached certain monies in Holland belonging to Michiel Jansen, alleging that his mortgage had not been paid off when due. Jansen protested against this action, and Symon Jansen Romeyn, as Vogelsang's attorney, tried to uphold it; but the court at New Amsterdam declared it an illegal proceeding. Jansen was indemnified for damages, etc., but was ordered to pay Vogelsang, or his agent, Romeyn, the money due.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 204-5, 255-6. Michiel Jansen had already sold the house to William Herrick (August 26, 1658, recited in *Patents*, IV: 16, Albany).

Thomas Wandel owned it in 1660, by virtue of his marriage to Herrick's widow (see Block C. No. 23). In January, 1673, he sold it to Coenraet Ten Eyck.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 4-5.

No. 21

Dirck Jansen van Deventer, a smith, bought this house from Pieter Taelman, July 31, 1658, and was confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 78 (Albany).

Burger Jorissen's smithy stood on the site in 1655, according to recitals in *Liber Deeds*, A: 25. Jorissen removed his house and smith's shop to the opposite corner (Block Q, No. 16) about the time that the Smee Straet was extended and widened. He sold this "certain house and lot, situate within this city between Michiel Janse and the newly surveyed street," to Taelman, June 5, 1657. (Recitals in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 64.) The house pictured is, evidently, not his old smithy, and he must have built it shortly before the conveyance above mentioned. Dirck Jansen van Deventer, about whom little is known, was still in the city in 1674.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 47.

Nos. 22 AND 23

Meindert Barentsen, a master cooper, and his wife's mother, Geertje Jans Stoffelsen, owned and occupied these two houses in 1660. The garden between them belonged to Barentsen. They had both purchased from Burger Jorissen, their deeds having been delivered April 14, 1660.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 183; recitals *Patents*, II: 83 (Albany).

Geertje Jans was the widow of Reyer Stoffelsen, who succeeded Burger Jorissen as smith at Rensselaerswyck in August, 1639. As he does not appear in the colony after 1647, he probably came to New Amsterdam at about that time. He is mentioned here in March, 1653.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 75; *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 822. In 1660, Burger Jorissen sued the widow Stoffelsen for the payment on the lot. She stated in her reply that "part of the lot has been surveyed off and that he pltf., cannot deliver her the lot as he sold it; and has had no deed of it." Jorissen replied that she "had built on the lot before it was diminished by survey." The conveyance and deed were ordered to be delivered.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 157, 169.

When the deed was recorded, it conformed to the new survey—the measurements having been corrected by Cortelyou, in November, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 183.

On September 22, 1662, Geertje Jans made her will; she named as her heirs the children of her daughter, Tryntje Reyniers, the wife of Meyndert Barentsen, cooper. In case Tryntje died without heirs, the estate was to go to the deaconry of New Amsterdam.—*Register of Solomon La Chaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 403-5. Both families were living here in 1665, according to the tax-list of that year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 224, and both were confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 83, 84 (Albany).

Although Geertje Jans owned considerable property in New Amsterdam at various times, and seems to have been a shrewd and thrifty woman, she was living in the Deacons' house for the poor in 1686. (Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.)

BLOCK N

Nos. 1 AND 2

The "two stone houses, both dwelling house and brewhouse" of Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, so-called in a mortgage dated June 7, 1656.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60 trans. by O'Callaghan, 33. Erected after September 15, 1646 (*Liber GG*: 158, Albany), and before February, 1655, when Jacob Steendam refers to his own house (Block O, No. 5) as being "opposite J. v. Couwenhoven."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 286. The tax-list of April, 1665, assesses the brewery building (No. 2) to Jacob van Couwenhoven, and the dwelling-house (No. 1) to Joannes van Couwenhoven, his eldest son.—*Ibid.*, V: 222.

Van Couwenhoven acquired the grant made to Govert Loockermans, his brother-in-

law, September 15, 1646 (*Liber GG*: 158, Albany), and Michael Paulussen's grant of January 21, 1647 (*ibid.*, 163), adjoining, by deeds not of record.

Just how long the brewery was in active operation has not been ascertained. In a deed of December, 1670, from Van Couwenhoven's administrators to Abel Hardenbrook, of a small strip of land between their lots, mention is made of "the great stone brewhouse."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 175; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated) 183-4.

Few citizens of the New Amsterdam of 1660 could claim longer residence than Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven. He is supposed to have sailed with his father, Wolfert (Wolphert) Gerritsen, from Amersfoort, by "de Eendracht," which left the Texel March 21, 1630, arriving at New Amsterdam the 24th of May following.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 805. In 1637, he was back in Amsterdam, on business. Here he held several conferences with Kiliaen van Rensselaer, and returned on "het Wapen van Noorwegen," in May, 1638, as the patroon's representative.—*Ibid.*, 350-52; 419-21.

His first wife was Hester Jans, a sister of Ariaentje Jans, who had been married to Govert Loockermans. Hester died after April 20, 1653 (the date of her will).—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 12. Van Couwenhoven then married Magdaleentje Jacobs (September 26, 1655—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 20), who survived him.

Jacob Wolphertsen's life of forty years in New Amsterdam is too long and varied to be told here in detail. He was one of the signers of the *Vertoogh*, and, with Jan Evertsz. Bout and Adriaen van der Donck, was commissioned to present that document to the States General.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 319. He was also one of the great burghers.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150. As a speculator in real estate and a general trader, as well as a brewer, he had a certain measure of success, but finally died bankrupt, prior to April 12, 1670.—*Ibid.*, VI: 231.

In September, 1670, the curators of his estate were allowed "to proceed with the sale of the goods, real and personal, on condition that the fence of the lot of the Great House on the *Heere Graft* may be drawn back and set on the common line of the abovenamed *Graft*."—*Ibid.*, VI: 252.

They declared, in 1671, that the estate "will fall short verry much and consequently nothing will be left for the Widdow except something out of Charity be allowed hur."—*Ibid.*, VI: 295.

In March, 1672, the following record appears:

The Widdow of Jacob van Couwenhoven deceased desiring that in Lieu of the Lott w^{ch} the late Gov^t Peter Stuyvesant had given to hur s^d husband behind his house in the *dirty Lane* or *Slycksteegh*, the Court would be pleased to graunt hur a Lott elsewhere within this Citty. Whereuppon the Court replied that it doth not appeare to this Court that the S^d Lott was a Lawful graunt to the Petit^{ors} husband; Neverthelesse the Court being willing to let hur have some Consideration for itt, do leave it to the Petit^r for to make an enquiry whether there be any lott undisposed of within this Citty which can be no prejudice to the Towne or the fort; and uppon discovery to give Notice thereof to this Court.—*Ibid.*, VI: 366-7.

On September 17, 1672, it is related that:

Uppon the Petition of the Widdow of Jacob van Couwenhoven, desireing some satisfaction for the Erve or Lott of ground w^{ch} was given hur Late husband by the late duch Govern^r Stuyvesant, for w^{ch} Lot the Worship^l Court heretofore have promised to give hur a peece of ground elsewhere. The Court do Allow to the s^d Widdow in Lieu of the s^d Lott, the summe of two hundred gilders, and do order the Secretary N. Bayard to passe a bill to the paghters towards the paiment thereof.—*Ibid.*, VI: 387.

A glance at the Grant Map shows that the only piece of land "behind his house" in the Slyck Steegh which was not private property when Van Couwenhoven's house was built

was the land of the negroes (Block M, No. 10). Van Couwenhoven had bought Adriaen Dircksen Coen's ground-brief, which surrounded the house plot of the negroes. He must have asked for a grant of the latter, also, from Stuyvesant, to complete his holdings there. No such grant can be found of record, but the same statement applies to many Stuyvesant patents, one book of which seems to have disappeared; the fact is, the Deacons *did* secure a grant of that piece from Stuyvesant, which fact is attested by subsequent instruments, although the deed was not registered. Possibly, the later grant was given in ignorance of the prior one to Van Couwenhoven. The city admitted the justice of Magdalena van Couwenhoven's claim, by their payment to her. Evidently, no other lot was to be found not occupied. The old churchyard on Broadway had been abandoned as a place of sepulture; so that, on July 2, 1674, the churchwardens, "with the consent and approval of the Messrs. Burgomasters," conveyed a parcel out of the old Kerckhof to Maghdaleentie, which transaction is recorded in *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, 1673-1675, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 1913, pp. 37-8. This lot was on the present south-west corner of Morris Street and Broadway.

Magdalena van Couwenhoven's title was confirmed there by Governor Andros, February 26, 1676.—*Patents*, II: 114 (Albany).

No. 3

"Claas Karstensen," of Sant, in Norway, [1] owned this little house, until October, 1662, when he sold it to Aldert Coninck, from whom it passed to Abel Hardenbrook, in 1668.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 282; *ibid.*, B: 145; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, 1665-1672 (translated), 130-2.

Carstensen was born in 1607, according to a deposition made by him before the orphan-masters, May 11, 1657.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 38-9. He was in New Netherland as early as 1642, and owned land on Long Island before 1644. Burger Jorissen bought part of his bouwery at Newtown from Carstensen.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 19, 26, 378. He married Hilletje Hendricks, April 15, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13. In 1655, he was one of the weigh-house labourers, working under Thomas Fredericks.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 403.

Site: No. 31 Stone Street.

No. 4

Claes Carstensen also owned this house, next door to his own home. He sold it, October 15, 1653, to Jan Nagel, of Limburg.—*Liber HH*: 55 (Albany).

Nagel married, in September, 1652, Grietje Dircks, widow of Jan Schut, who had been killed while trading at the South River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 64.

In 1658, Grietje was married to her third husband, Barent Gerritsen, of Overysse.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22. Guardians were appointed for the two families of children.

Jan Schut's little daughter, Fytje Jans, was seven years old. She was to receive 150 florins. Jurriaen Jansen Nagel was five years of age; Styntje, the baby, two years and six months. They each received 75 florins. Their mother was living in her house "lying and being north of the High Street, opposite *de hal*." [2] *Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 54-5.

Grietje and her last husband sold the house to Asser Levy, June 8, 1662.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 268. Jochem Backer was confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 67 (Albany).

Site: No. 33 Stone Street.

[1] See Manus Maps, No. 39, "Claes de Noorman." *Cf. also Evjen's Scand. Immigrants*, 51, *et. seq.*

[2] In the reference here cited, O'Callaghan translates *de hal* as "the shambles," or the market, giving to the word its usual continental meaning. In the translation of the *Minutes* issued by The Colonial Dames, Fernow interprets the meaning literally, and in this case evidently more correctly, as "the Hall."—See Block O, No. 9.

No. 5

Jochim Calder, who was the patentee here in 1645, was dead before 1659. He left his wife, Magdalena Waele, with five children. On the first of March, 1659, marriage banns were published for Madelena Wale and Gysbert Teunissen, of Barnevelt, who already had four children.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 23; *Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 79. Both husbands were Long Island farmers.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 46; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 291. Gysbert and Magdaleena sold their house, July 9, 1663, to Joghem, the baker, who was confirmed as Jochem Backer, in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 67 (Albany).

Jochem Wesselsen, baker, sold it to Jacob Abrahamsen (Santfoord), the shoemaker, in 1672.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 197; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665–1672 (translated), 221–2. The Santford, or Van Santfoord, family retained it for nearly a century.—*Liber Deeds*, XL: 533–5.

The vacant lot adjoining—part of Calder's grant—was purchased, still unimproved, April 5, 1660, by Adriaen van Laer. (Recitals in *Patents*, III: 23, Albany). On it he built a house, before January 18, 1661.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 250. (See No. 6, *infra*.)

No. 6

Pieter Andriessen, Schoorstenveger (chimney-sweep),^[1] had the grant on which houses Nos. 6 and 7 stand. The westerly half of his grant he sold to Cornelis de Potter and Cornelis Steenwyck, "who transported to William Herrick, of Mespeth Kills the said house and lot," April 17, 1654. (Recitals in *Patents*, IV: 23, Albany.) Evidently, then, the house was built by the chimney-sweep.

Thomas Wandall, having married the widow of Herrick, was confirmed here, as above. In January, 1661, his westerly neighbour, Adriaen van Laer, complained that

whereas he built a house next to Tomas Wandel and Tomas Wandel's house stands on his ground, and he not being here, and not knowing, who is his agent, requests therefore the Court's consent to lay a gutter to catch the dropping from Tomas Wandel's house. The Court allows Arien van Laar to erect a gutter at the expense of the owner.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 250.

Before 1670, the house belonged to John Cooley, a smith, who was still assessed here in 1677.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 171; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665–1672 (translated), 176–7; *M. C. C.*, I: 56.

Site: No. 37 Stone Street.

No. 7

Pieter Andriessen was listed, in 1648, among the tapsters of New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8.

Undoubtedly, his tavern was here, for his property on the Cingel (Block Q, No. 4) was far from the centre of population in 1648.

Pieter had died before May, 1664.—*Ibid.*, V: 66. His widow, Grietje Gerritsen, was confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 12 (Albany). Her executor, Cornelis Clopper, the blacksmith, sold the house to Barent Coersen, merchant, May 20, 1670.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 171; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665–1672 (translated), 176–7. In the deed, the breadth of the property on the south side was given as "from the middle of the passage betwixt the s^d house & the house of Jn^o Cooley." This passage, or alley, is clearly shown on the Plan.

Domine Selyns used to visit Barent Coert and his wife, Christina Wessels, here, in 1686.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

[1] See Manatus Maps, No. 44, "Pieter de Schoorstenveeger." Cf. also Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 156, et seq.

In 1708, Christina Wessels, her son Henricus, and her daughter Anne, wife of Abraham Ketteltas, sold the property.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 331.

Nos. 8, 9, AND 10

Nicolaes d' Meyer, or de Meyer, from Holsteyn, owned the Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven property, in 1660, and on it Van Couwenhoven had built a stone house and a mill.

Van Couwenhoven mortgaged "his certain stone house and lot situate within this city west of the house of Michael Poulusen and occupied by Lysbet Setten and [blank], together with the barn, mill and lot situate adjoining thereunto east of the house of Pieter Andriesen chimney sweeper. . . ."—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 13-16.

The house stood on the easterly part of his ground, next to Paulussen's house (afterward Van Vleck's). The mill was on the western end of the grant, next to the chimney-sweep's house; between them lay the lot or garden. This mortgage was assigned by Allard Anthony, administrator of the estate of Benjamin vande Water, deceased, to Walewyn van der Veen.

Some time prior to December 18, 1656, Van Couwenhoven sold the property to Nicolaes d'Meyer; but Secretary Kip refused to draw up the conveyance, because of an unpaid balance due on this mortgage.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 249. The court directing him to do it, Kip finally drew the deed for the lot "where the Mill stands," and it was recorded December 20, 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 83.

On January 29, 1657, De Meyer still had no title to the house. "The Secretary is ordered to make out the conveyance and mortgage."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 281. Kip then wrote out the conveyance for the "certain Stone house and lot," and also for the little strip of land "on the East side of the house" and "on the West side of Michiel Paulesen's house," which had been bought from Wessel Evertsen, and they were recorded, March 21, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 86, 87.

But de Meyer was not yet satisfied. On February 11, 1658, he states in court, that he has bought the stone house, in which he lives, also the mill and lot from the deft. Jacob Wolfersen, and paid for them . . . and as the stone house, mill and lot stand mortgaged to the attornies of Wallewyn vander Veen for payment of fl. 3543: 19 stiv., the pltf. demands in writing, that the aforesaid mortgage be erased from the Register.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 326-7.

Van der Veen protested, and the contest dragged through the courts until, on June 1, 1658, the mortgage was satisfied and de Meyer's title cleared.—*Ibid.*, II: 340, 352, 355, 368; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 13-16. Then, De Meyer tore down the old horse-mill, and erected the two new houses shown on the Plan—Nos. 8 and 9—leaving the old stone house, No. 10. The mill-work and the mill-stones were sent to New Utrecht. De Sille says:

In this year 1660, the Fiscal, Jan Van Cleef and his friend [Titus Cyre], bought of Jacob Wolfertse Van Couwenhoven, for the use of the inhabitants of the town of Utrecht, a Horse Mill, with the appurtenances which had been used for grinding in Amsterdam on the Mannhattans. The mill stones and the mill work were brought and set up in the Village of Utrecht.

After reciting various difficulties about payment, and so forth, De Sille concludes:

Having in view the benefit to the Town and the convenience of the inhabitants . . . the mill remained in the town of Utrecht, the Fiscal remaining unwilling to sell his third part.—*Papers relating to Long Island*, in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., I: 650.

De Sille errs in saying that the appurtenances of the mill were bought directly from Van Couwenhoven. Hendrick van Dyck, De Meyer's father-in-law and attorney, on October

19, 1660, sued Titus Cyre and Jan van Cleef for "payment of fl. 250. in zeewan with costs, for purchase of a horse mill."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 230.

In the tax-list of 1677, DeMeyer's "Little house," his "new great house," and a "Dwelling house" are assessed—undoubtedly, the three buildings pictured on the Plan.—*M. C. C.*, I: 56. In 1686, "De Heer Nicolas de Meyert, en zyn h. v. Lydia van Dyck" still lived here.—Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

Nicolaes van Holsteyn, as the earliest records call him, was originally from Hamburg (in Schleswig-Holstein). He was a baker, and, as was usual in those days, ground his own flour. His mill near the Fresh Water is treated of elsewhere. De Meyer is not found in New Amsterdam much earlier than June 6, 1655, the date of his marriage to Lydia, daughter of Hendrick van Dyck.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 19. He was a good business man, and a perusal of the records leads to the conclusion that no one ever succeeded in taking advantage of him. As a creditor, he was inexorable. During 1664, he served as schepen of New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 17. In 1669, he was alderman (*ibid.*, VI: 201), and again in 1675.—*M. C. C.*, I: 1. He was mayor, under Andros, in 1676-7 (*ibid.*, VIII: 145), and assistant alderman under the Dongan régime.—*Ibid.*, I: 297. He was appointed a member of Governor Sloughter's council in January, 1691, but had died before the arrival of the new governor, in March, 1691.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 756-7.

For De Meyer's will, and letters of administration granted to his son, see *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1892, pp. 187, 203. A sketch of de Meyer and his descendants will be found in Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 359-60.

On the partition of Nicholas de Meyer's estate, in July, 1691, the most westerly house fell to Henry de Meyer; the middle house to Elizabeth de Meyer and her husband, Philip Schuyler; and the easterly house to Anna Catrina de Meyer and her husband, Jan Williamse Neering.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 165, 137, 134.

The stone house, No. 10, stood on the site of No. 45 Stone Street; the mill was in the rear of No. 41 Stone Street, or back of No. 8; No. 9 was on the site of No. 43 Stone Street.

See the note explaining the apparent error in the relation of these houses to the Stadt Huys Lane, now Coenties Alley (Block O, Nos. 8 and 9).

NO. 11

Tielman van Vleck bought Michiel Paulussen's house, December 16, 1658. His widow, Maghdaleentee Herlyn, sold it to Guiljam de Honeur, September 29, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 50-1.

Tielman van Vleck was admitted as a notary at New Amsterdam, July 29, 1658.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 199. He was the predecessor of Solomon La Chair, whose record begins January 20, 1661. Unfortunately, Van Vleck's register has not been found. It would, undoubtedly, throw light on many interesting transactions during the period of his incumbency.

On March 1, 1660, Van Vleck petitioned, "on behalf of several persons, for permission to settle on the maize land behind Gemoenepaen, on the west side of the North river." This petition was refused.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 208. On April 12th, following, Van Vleck and several others again petitioned for leave "to settle a village and some bouweries" there, with the same result; but in August the petitioners were successful.—*Ibid.*, 216. Their request was granted, on condition that "the village shall be formed and placed on a convenient spot, which may be defended with ease."—Winfield's *Hist. of the Co. of Hudson*, *N. J.*, 68-9.

This new and conveniently situated village of Bergen drew Van Vleck from New Amster-

dam. On August 4, 1661, he was appointed its first schout, or sheriff, his commission issuing September 5, 1661.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 227, 228.

Thereafter, he rented his house on the Hoogh Straet, though he continued his business associations with New Amsterdam, and practiced in her courts.

Van Vleck's name is perpetuated on the monument commemorating the founding of the village of Bergen (Jersey City).

No. 12

Mighiel, or Michiel, Paulusen hired Surveyor Cortelyou to measure up this property, then gave a bill of sale of the house and lot to Aris Otto, followed by a deed recorded December 16, 1658. The purchase price was 1500 guilders—600 in cash, with a mortgage for 900.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 144.

Otto kept a tavern here—not of a very high order. He was continually in trouble with the schout for minor infractions of the ordinances.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 376; III: 86, etc. Before September 3, 1661, the inn-keeper had died. On that day, his widow published her banns with Lambert Barentsen.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 27.

Barentsen sold the house to Gerrit Hendricksen, from Harderwyck, January 21, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 1; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659–1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 286. Site: No. 51 Stone Street.

Nos. 13 AND 14

This large double house and the curious structure to the left (No. 13) were all that Wessel Evertsen had retained of his ground-brief of July 2, 1646.—*Liber GG*: 151 (Albany). With its garden to the east, the homestead covered numbers 53, 55, and 57 Stone Street. In 1726, Lawrence Wessels, Jacob Bratt, and Nicholas Eyres, heirs of Wessel Evertsen, still owned it.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 185.

Skipper Wessel Evertsen is mentioned in the colony, in July, 1642.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 715. He married Geertie Bouwkens, from Naerden, March 15, 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. He is said to have come over in the service of the Company, and to have commanded the Company's yacht, "St. Martin."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 220n.

Evertsen seems to have made a living as captain of a sloop, sometimes fishing, sometimes carrying freight to points on Long Island and other nearby places.

He was dead by April, 1671.—*Ibid.*, VI: 220.

No. 15

Wessel Evertsen built this house for Asser Levy; according to the records, it was still in an unfinished condition almost a year later than the date of the Plan. Levy undertook to sue the builder, Frans Jansen, from Hooghten. (See Block F, No. 15.)

Evertsen's deed to Asser Levy was recorded June 1, 1663.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 16; cf. *Deeds & Conveyances* (etc.), 1659–1664, trans. by O'Callaghan, 318–9. Just ten years later, Levy conveyed the house and lot to Jan Herberding.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 13–14.

Asser Levy and Jacob Barsimson, Jewish residents of the town, asked, on November 5, 1655, for permission "to keep guard with other burghers, or be free from the tax which others of their nation pay, as they must earn their living by manual labor." Their petition was refused, in conformity with a previous resolution to exempt Jews from service, on payment of a tax, principally because of the "disinclination and unwillingness" of the trainbands to serve with Jews, and also because "the said nation was not

admitted or counted among the citizens, as regards trainbands or common citizens' guards" in any known city in the Netherlands.—See Oppenheim's *The Early History of the Jews in New York*, 1654-1664, pp. 24-5.

Levy's prayer seems to have been subsequently granted, as, in April, 1657, he requested the burgherright, claiming

that such ought not be refused him, as he keeps watch and ward (*tocht en wacht*) like other Burghers; shewing a Burgher certificate from the City of Amsterdam, that the Jew is Burgher there. Which being deliberated on, tis decreed as before that it cannot be allowed, and he shall apply to the Director General and Council.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 154; cf. Oppenheim, pp. 35-6.

Levy, who was one of the sworn butchers of New Amsterdam in 1660 and 1665 (*ibid.*, V: 312; VII: 258), was also a general dealer, and lent much money on mortgages. He was one of the guardians of Wessel Evertsen's children, in 1670; and, with Jacob Kip, he administered the estate of Jan Hendricks Steelman, in 1671.—*Ibid.*, VI: 220, 354, 381.

Site: No. 59 Stone Street.

For a sketch of Asser Levy, see *Publications of American Jewish Hist. Soc.*, No. 8, 1900, pp. 9-23.

No. 16

David Jochemszen, of Amsterdam, a shipmaster, married Cristina Capoen, widow of Jacob Heij, August 5, 1659, acquiring this comfortable-looking home and other property by the marriage.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 24. In 1677, he was assessed here, on his own house and on the house "where Doctor Lane Lued."—*M. C. C.*, I: 56. This latter house had been built prior to 1672, when it was referred to as "the smal house of David Jochems."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 375. As Domine Selyns mentions Cristina, *haus vrouw* of Jochemsen, as living here in 1686, the skipper may still have been voyaging to foreign parts. The Labadists met him, coming from England, in 1679.—*Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 48.

Jacob Haey had been a trader in Curaçao and in Santa Cruz, before 1644; by April, 1648, he was in New Amsterdam. His house on the Strand he sold to Cornelis van Tienhoven (see Block F, Lot No. 8; Map of Dutch Grants and Key thereto) after he had built his new house on the Hoogh Straet.

He was, evidently, a prosperous man, as he owned a large plantation on Long Island (in the Greenpoint section), which was cultivated by his negro slaves. Jacob Haey died soon after March 25, 1658.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 142, 253, 260, 262, 319; II: 259, 269, 325, 364; III: 144, 412.

On Monday, November 8, 1655, Director-General Stuyvesant and Mr. Silla (De Sille) appeared in court together, and announced that "now Jacob Haey's house is burning." They, evidently, blamed Pieter the Schoorsteenveger for the catastrophe, but the records do not exactly explain his responsibility.—*Ibid.*, I: 391-2.

The lane to the east of this house was very narrow, as the Plan shows, and remained so for a century. On November 1, 1754, David Provoost and others petitioned the common council for leave to widen it, stating that "at present the only passage thro Mill Street Commonly Called the Jews Ally is a Narrow Ally of about four feet wide from the upper end of the Said Street to Duke Street." In a long and very interesting statement, they show the inconvenience to the carmen of the city and the great danger in case of fire. Finally, they announce that they "have now an Opportunity of purchasing at a very reasonable price a House and Lott of Ground adjoining to the Said Small Ally which they conceive to be the most proper place for opening a good Passage," and that they have raised £205; they ask the Corporation for £77: 11s. more. The board allowed the petitioners £50, to

be paid "this Day three years; provided . . . the Ground . . . Remain a free and publick Street . . . for Ever."—*M. C. C.*, V: 475-6.

The street thus deeded (20 feet wide) absorbed this house and part of the garden.—Deeds into the city recorded in Comptroller's Office, *Liber C*: 135-145; Register's Office, *Liber Deeds*, XXXVIII: 494, 503.

BLOCK O

No. 1

All the land between the Stadt Huys plot and the present west side of Broad Street had become vested in Cornelis Melyn by December 15, 1644. (See Key to Map of the Dutch Grants.) "The Common Ditch, 10 geometrical feet wide," drained through it.—*Liber GG*: 92 (Albany).

The most westerly lot, between the ten-foot ditch and the Pietersen and Rycken grant (Block E, No. 15), Melyn sold to Seger Teunissen, who was killed by the Indians, as the *Representation* states.—Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 335. On July 11, 1647, Melyn sold the lot east of the ten-foot ditch and the lot on which Abel Reddenhaes's house stood to Jacob Loper, his son-in-law.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 158. The lot next east of Loper's house he sold to Jochem Pietersen Kuyter, at some period not known, but, evidently, subsequent to the date of Loper's purchase, for his deed does not mention Kuyter as a neighbour.

The Teunissen lot and Loper's two lots were later included in the widened Graft (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 188; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 311-2; cf. VII: 168, 169), which left Kuyter's house on the corner.

Finally, "in the beginning of April, 1651," Melyn sold the lot east of Kuyter's to Sybrant Claessen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 169.

This last conveyance was dated just in time to escape the writ of execution of April 22, 1651, under which the remainder of Melyn's land here was confiscated by Director-General Stuyvesant, divided into four lots of equal size, and regranted, September 20, 1651.

This confiscation is asserted in a writ of appeal sued out by "Mr. Hendrick van der Capelle tho Ryssel" against Director Stuyvesant, April 10, 1653. He recites the efforts of Melyn and himself to establish a colony on Staten Island, the sending of the ship "Nieuw Nederlandsche Fortuyn" with settlers and goods, etc.; then continues,

this vessel . . . was confiscated, together with its cargo, by Petrus Stuyvesant . . . on a pretended judgment of the two and twentieth of April XVI^c one and fifty, under pretext of some fraud said to have been committed, though denied by Cornelis Melyn . . . the Director caused execution to issue also on account of his [Melyn's] default (reëlict), and his houses and lots at the Mannhattans to be sold, and, by an unheard of stratagem, hath made himself master of, and appropriated, not only the aforesaid ship and goods, but also the proceeds of the aforesaid houses and lots.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 528-9.

Hendrick Jansen vander Vin bought the Kuyter house from the burgomasters at public sale, January 12, 1658. The deed, recorded February 14th, of that year (*Liber Deeds*, A: 120), recites that "the Orphan Masters . . . have not been pleased to regulate the estate of Jochem Pietersen Cuyter and Leentje Mettens [Martens] his late wife both of whom have been killed by the Indians."

Stuyvesant, in November, 1655, urged the burgomasters to have an inventory taken of the lands, houses, and other effects of Kuyter and his wife, "so that his Honor as well as the other private creditors may obtain justice."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 396. Willem Jansen, Lyntje Martensen's second husband, was ordered "to place the property in the hands of the Commissioners."—*Ibid.*, I: 411. Evidently, the delay in selling the property was

caused by questions of jurisdiction—the orphan-masters *versus* the burgomasters; there were no children's interests to be considered. Jochem Pietersen Kuyter has been briefly referred to in the description of the Manatus Maps, under No. 42.

On the 26th of March, 1658, Vander Vin was notified that 2 feet and 3 inches of ground had been left between the Kuyter house and the Sibout Claessen house (No. 2): that he might take possession of it by paying for it, and that arbiters were appointed to value the gangway, "which valuation he Vander Vin shall make good to the owner, Cornelis Melein." The director-general further decided that "it must be built on and no passage be left."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 365.

Vander Vin had already agreed to buy this lot, and, on April 26, 1658, he asks that it "may be endorsed on the back of the deed; Whereupon it is ordered, that the building be proceeded with and the piece of the lot on the back of the deed shall be signed as soon as the heirs [Melyn's] shall come."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 186. This entry proves that the old Kuyter house had been demolished, and the house shown on the Plan begun, at that date. In May, 1661, Vander Vin asked that the mortgage be discharged and the lot surveyed, at the same time claiming 4½ feet of the 9 foot alley (shown on the Plan) between himself and Sybout Claessen.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 92.

Vander Vin was a well-educated man, a good accountant, who had been in the service of the West India Company, in Brazil, as early as 1646. Some fragments of his minutes as clerk to the high council of justice at Maurits Stadt, Pernambuco, are still extant. He came to New Netherland in 1651, returned to Holland, and, in 1653, journeyed once more to New Amsterdam with his wife, Wyntje.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 103-4. He must have prospered, for he was taxed 60 florins for the city defenses, in 1655, when Cornelis Steenwyck's assessment was but 100 florins.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 368. He was chosen as schepen in 1657 (*ibid.*, II: 285), and again in 1659 (*ibid.*, III: 29, 43), and was churchwarden in 1658.—*Ibid.*, II: 336, 342.

About 1662, Vander Vin bought at Harlem, where he seems to have taken up his residence, for, in 1663-1664, his former house here had been rented to Master Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 55. In 1665, he exchanged this property with Oloff Stevenzen van Cortlandt for a house and garden on Adam Brouwer's old grant in Block C.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 63, 64. This was in the rear of houses Nos. 19 and 19a, and the only access to the street was through a passage-way west of No. 19. He, probably, came back to town for a few years, and lived in the house in Block C, for, in the latter part of 1665, he and his wife are noted as "former church members" at Harlem.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 246. However, in 1670, the Harlem magistrates engaged Vander Vin as *voorleser* and schoolmaster, *vice* Jan La Montagne. He was to receive 400 florins yearly in seawant (about \$52.00), a dwelling-house, and 60 loads of firewood.—*Ibid.*, 300. He was made secretary at Harlem, on December 3, 1672, which appointment was confirmed by the order of the new Dutch government, in August, 1673.—*Ibid.*, 318; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 400. These two positions he held until his death, in 1684.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 582.

In 1676, Vander Vin represented that his house had become unfit to live in. It was resolved to move him into the school-house or church for the winter, after it had been made suitable for him to live in by putting in a bedstead, chimney, and mantel, and making the door and windows tight. It was decided at the same time to repair his old house by the following spring.—*Ibid.*, 374.

Such worldly affairs did not much worry the good soul: his mind and heart were otherwise occupied. As Riker says, no doubt correctly, the Labadists meant Vander Vin, and not Waldron, when they spoke of meeting a settler at Harlem "who had formerly lived at Brazil and whose heart was still full of it." He had lived there at an exciting period in the

history of the Dutch occupation, and although he was not a very aged man, having been born about 1615, according to a deposition made by him in 1665, in *Rec. N. Am.*, V: 261, still, his life had become so placid and gentle that he may well be forgiven for glorying in his youthful days of adventure.

Mr. Riker, who edited Vander Vin's records, says of him:

As he lives in the work of his pen, Vander Vin shows his culture, and incidentally his knowledge of Latin and Spanish. He was remarkable for his accuracy, very methodical in small as well as greater matters. . . . He left no family, and his wife had died within a few years.

Vander Vin died late in 1684, in his seventieth year.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 441.

No. 2

Sybout Claessen, of Hoorn, on the Zuyder Zee, a carpenter, was in the colony as early as 1639, when he and two others leased the Company's saw-mill on Nutten Island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 11. In 1645, March 12th, he married Susannah Jans, daughter of Jan van Schunenburg, and widow of Aert Teunissen, from Putten, who had been murdered by the Indians at Pavonia, in February, 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 13; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 328-329.

Director Kieft granted him fifty morgen of land on the East River, June 5, 1646, "beginning at the Hook of Hellegat, where Hogs Island ends."—*Liber GG*: 149 (Albany). He named this farm, which lay at the bend of the river at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street, Hoorn's Hoeck, in honour of his native city. The Archibald Gracie mansion now stands just at the point of the Hoeck.

In the autumn of 1649, Claessen returned to Holland, where he presented a statement of his grievances against Director Stuyvesant to the States General, on December 13th of that year. He accused Stuyvesant of persecuting him and of general mismanagement (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: 329); nevertheless, he returned to New Amsterdam, and purchased this lot from Cornelis Melyn, April 19, 1651. It took ten long years, and many appeals to the court, to make Claessen pay for the lot. In 1655, Melyn gave a special power of attorney to Johannes de Decker "to collect, demand and receive from Sybout Clasen, . . . such sums of money as are due him, the appearer, for sale and delivery of a certain lot whereon Sybout Clasen's house stands."—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 148.

Three years later, Claessen

requests by petition a helping hand, as he was urged by the Schout to lay off his lot, which he bought from Cornelis Meleyn and built on, and is not yet conveyed to him, nor has the lot been Surveyed to him, and declares he bought 24 feet rear and front, but no writing is made of it; requesting conveyance thereof. Whereupon is apostilled . . . the petitioner must wait for it [the deed], until Cornelis Meleyn or some of his come here, who shall then be ordered duly to convey the lot.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 186-7.

In June, 1660, again in August, and in February, 1661, Melyn was vainly trying to collect the price of the lot—550 guilders, in beavers. Finally, the court ordered Claessen to pay up, upon which the deed was delivered, March 19, 1661. It was not recorded, but its existence is vouched for by the confirmation of 1667.—*Patents*, II: 88 (Albany).

Claessen had built his house before November, 1654. He complained then that his "neighbours leave their lots unsheeted," and asked the burgomasters "to order, that the gardens from the corner of the Ditch to the City Hall, be all equally planked up," which was ordered to be done, including the City Hall building.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 264.

Sybout Claessen died in 1680, providing by will that (except for a bequest of 1000 gl., wampum value, to the Dutch Church) his property should pass, after the death of his widow, to her two daughters by her first husband—Wyntie, wife of Simon Barentsen, and Susannah, wife of Reynier Willemsen.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 184n.

Wyntie Aertsen, "otherwise Called Wintie Barentse," sold the Pearl Street front of the lot to Stephanus van Cortlandt, in 1686.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 269. Willemsen's wife sold her lot on the High Street to Abraham de Peyster, prior to 1706.—Recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 352.

No. 3

In 1660, all that remained to Cornelis Melyn of his holdings in this block was this little house and its garden, which extended from the rear of Hendrick Jansen vander Vin's lot, about 60 feet north of the Strand, to the Hoogh Straet.

Melyn seems to have been in New Amsterdam frequently between June, 1660, and February, 1661, as his appearances in court prove.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 169, 178, 182, 198, 225. Probably, then, at the time of our view, he lived in the little house here depicted. In 1697, Jacob Melyn, a son of Cornelis, had a house at the corner of the High Street, on a plot 20 x 20, which had been conveyed to him by the administrators of his mother's estate, May 26, 1684; he sold it, May 26, 1697, to William Bickley, Senior.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 228.

In 1680, Isaac Melyn, another son, mortgaged the lot where the little house stands to Guly Verplanck, for 1840 guilders.—*Ibid.*, XII: 32. It seems to have passed under foreclosure to Verplanck's estate. His heirs partitioned it, in 1722, having first secured a release from Johannah, the only child of Isaac Melyn, then the wife of Jonathan Dickinson.—*Ibid.*, XXX: 267, 448.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 cover the site of the building at Nos. 93, 95, and 97 Broad Street.

No. 4

Mattheus de Vos, the notary, bought this confiscated lot of Melyn's, September 20, 1651, but did not improve it. He sold it, May 16, 1656, to Adolph Pietersen, a house carpenter, who built his house, as the Plan shows, on the Hoogh Straet. His descendants still owned the property in 1719.—*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 434.

Before 1672, Pietersen built a house at the water-side, which he sold, on May 15 of that year, to Albert Bosh, a cutler.—*Ibid.*, B: 191; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 211-12.

Adolph Pietersen's life in New Amsterdam and New York may be traced through the records for forty years. He was in the city before 1655, and died shortly before November 20, 1694.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 372; *M. C. C.*, I: 372. A man of dignity and force of character, he seems to have been always highly respected by the magistrates and by his neighbours. His judgment was esteemed as an arbiter in vexed questions concerning real estate, and as an expert in building and surveying. The city government employed him as a carpenter on the City Hall, the docks, and other public works; he was a sworn city surveyor until his death. (See many entries in *Rec. N. Am.*, and in *M. C. C.*)

Riker speaks of him in connection with the building of the Town House of Harlem, 1680-1682, for which, as Adolph Pietersen de Groot, he took the contract, for 250 guilders.—Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 410, 418.

Selyns's List shows that Adolf Pietersen De Groot, his wife Aefje Dircksen, and Anietje and Maria De Groot, presumably his daughters, were members of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, in 1686.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 396.

No. 5

This is the small house which Jacob Steendam, New Amsterdam's first poet, built "wholly out of the line of the Street, . . . without the consent of the Fence viewers,

or the Court," in January, 1655. "Jacob Steendam insisted that he could build on his lot, as he pleased."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 276. On February 1st, following, he tried again to move the court by petition to allow his house to stand where he had put it. The petition is endorsed: "Ordered that petitioner shall, pursuant to the survey of the Commissioners, erect his house within 14 days from date . . . and that, meanwhile, he shall not presume to build any further thereupon, before he has obeyed this injunction."—*Ibid.*, I: 280. Steendam tried to get back at his grantor, Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger, saying that, "Whereas now [he has begun] to build, and is forbidden to erect on the furthest ground on the street," he requests Varrevanger "to free the lot according to the deed of survey." Varrevanger refers the matter back to *his* grantor, Cornelis van Tienhoven, who responds that the lot is free from all conditions, but demands "that the survey executed by the Road inspectors may be enforced." Steendam then asks that he may "be permitted to place his house in question (opposite J. v. Couwenhoven) on the Strand, according to survey, the Court granted the same."—*Ibid.*, 285-6. But, after this flurry of ill-temper, the poet just straightened his building line to agree with that of his neighbours on either side, as the Plan proves, and did not move the house to the Strand. As this is the first transaction entered before the burgomasters and schepens under the permission given them by the Amsterdam Chamber, May 18, 1654 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 219), so it is also the earliest attempt to enforce a warrantee.

Jan Cornelisen van Hooren, the ancestor of the Van Horn family of New York, bought the property, September 23, 1656 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 72), and sold the southerly part of the lot, fronting to the "Waal," to his son, Cornelis Jansen, from Hooren, in September, 1659.—*Ibid.*, A: 174.

Cornelis Jansen, often called Cornelis Jansen Visser, from his occupation as a fisherman, erected here the "shed" which is so clearly shown on the Plan, and which, according to a deed of 1672 (*ibid.*, B: 191), was the only building on the lot at that date. There are three little sheds on the Plan. Possibly, all these were in use by the fishermen for storing their nets, sails, and oars, etc.

This property, from street to street, was conveyed by Elizabeth van Horne, widow of Cornelius, and Philip and John van Horne, to Charles McEvers, December 31, 1773. The deed, by mistake, was entered in *Liber Mortgages*, III: 121. The original Van Horne and McEvers deeds, etc., are in the possession of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Site: No. 61 Pearl Street; No. 26 Stone Street.

No. 6

Sybrant Jansen de Galma, a carpenter, like his neighbours, Sybout Claessen and Adolph Pietersen, owned and occupied this house; he bought the third Melyn lot from Govert Loockermans, who had the ground-brief of September 20, 1651.

Before October, 1661, Jansen had sold the southern end of his lot on the Strand to Maria Treux, wife of Jan Peeck. The deed was not delivered until the mortgage was satisfied, after February 28, 1671.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 286. In fact, the deed from Jansen to Maria, by that time the widow of Jan Peeck, was recorded simultaneously with her deed to Joris Jansen van Hoorn, August, 1672.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 200; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 226-7.

As "Sybrant Johnson," the carpenter was taxed here in 1677. At the same time, the constable reported him among the "Persons that haue noe Chimnyes or not fitt to keepe fire in."—*M. C. C.*, I: 42, 51. In 1682, "Sybrant Jonsen" still owned his house on the High Street.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 86.

Now Nos. 63 Pearl and 28 Stone Streets.

No. 7

Skipper Adriaen Bloemmaert (Blommaert, Bloemert, Blommert) built this house on the most easterly Melyn lot, for which he had received a ground-brief in September, 1651. The Plan shows a handsome house on a wide lot, with a garden or orchard in the rear. Actually, Adriaen Bloemmaert's lot was no wider than the others, measuring 25 Dutch feet on the Strand and 20 feet on the Hoogh Straet. In wealth and social position, he was superior to his neighbours; evidently, his home was appropriate to his means. Although the Plan exaggerates the width of the house, it, no doubt, presents an otherwise faithful picture of it.

Adriaen Bloemmaert is the only settler of this name known in New Amsterdam. In October, 1644, he was granted permission to sail with his ship, "Prince Maurice," to New Netherland (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 30), which is the first mention of him noted. He was, evidently, high in favour with the authorities, both in Holland and in America. Sometimes he sailed his own vessel, and sometimes acted as skipper for the Company.

In 1649, he was engaged in the trade with the West Indies. In one entry, Stuyvesant expresses great anxiety because his vessel was overdue. He asks the commissary at the Delaware River to inquire of incoming English captains "when they have left Barbadoes and whether they have not heard of the galiot of Adrian Bloemert."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XII: 64. About this time (September 10, 1650), Augustine Herrman, in a letter complaining of excessive harbour duties levied by Stuyvesant, says: "yet he will have it by force; but Vastrick and Bloemert are gone free, or are paid for it."—*Ibid.*, I: 444.

In 1652, the directors in Holland chartered Bloemmaert's ship, "het Hoff van Cleeff," for their trade to Curaçao. They speak of the skipper in terms of great respect.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 167, 173. In May, 1655, he was commander of the ship "New Amsterdam," but by August of that year had been succeeded by Pieter Dircksen Waterhout.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 280; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 348, *et seq.* Pieter Dircksen informed the fiscal that Bloemmaert had altered the marks on some ankers of brandy imported in the "New Amsterdam," whereupon the officer sued Bloemmaert; the latter, being absolved by the court, promptly sued Pieter Dircksen for slander.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 66; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 160.

In 1657, Bloemmaert is mentioned as skipper of the "Hope" (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 452); in January of that year, he was nominated for schepen.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 285. The *Records* for 1657 are lost; according to O'Callaghan's *Register of New Netherland*, 62, he was elected, and served, but O'Callaghan is undoubtedly in error. The schepens from February, 1657, to January, 1658, were Beeckman, J. de Peyster, Loockermans, and H. J. vander Vin.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 289. Bloemmaert was one of the double number of eight nominees, but not one of the four confirmed.

He sold his house here to Rem Jansen, at public sale, July 5, 1657, but the deed was not delivered until June 19, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 161. As Jansen was then residing at Fort Orange, Bloemmaert may have continued to live in the house.

Sieur Adriaen Bloemmart left New Amsterdam between August 26, 1659 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 29), and September 15, 1659, when Walewyn vander Veen represented him as attorney.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 143-4; *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 204. He had correspondents in more than one port of Europe, and evidently was a very successful trader. In October, 1661, he seems to have been living at Harderwyk, in Holland. His death occurred before September, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 368-9; IV: 306.

This is the only land on Manhattan with which the name of Bloemmart is connected, and neither geographically nor chronologically can it be identified with the locality once called "Bloemmart's Vly," the low wet land drained by a stream through the Graft.

The name "Bloemmarts Vly" seems to be a modern revival. It is first met with in a letter from Isaac de Rasieres (c. 1628) to Samuel Bloemmart, his patron, a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam, and one of the directors of the West India Company. In this letter, which is printed in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 97-115, the writer ingeniously suggests making a small island of the lower extremity of Manhattan Island, on which the Fort was then being built, "by cutting a canal through Blommaert's valley." Samuel Blommaert's name had been bestowed in a complimentary fashion on various places in New Netherland, which, however, he seems never to have visited. In Van Rensselaer's colony, for example, there were Blommaert's Burg, Blommaert's Islands, and Blommaert's Kill, and the log of the ship "Rensselaerswyck" (1636-7) mentions a cape called "bloemerts punt." Furthermore, Samuel Blommaert promptly renamed the Fresh River after himself, when he registered his colony there, in 1629.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 157, 198, 374. It is entirely probable that his name was given in the same graceful fashion by De Rasieres or his contemporaries to this valley. It did not survive. No early real estate records mention it; nor does it appear in the *Records of New Amsterdam*, or in other contemporary documents.

Rem Jansen, from Jeveren, the smith, seems to have divided his time between Fort Orange, New Amsterdam, and Long Island. O'Callaghan (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 5n) says he was the ancestor of the Remsen family.

He married, here, in 1642, Jannetie Rapalje and d. in 1681, leaving fifteen ch. all of whom, it is said, attended his funeral. He lived on his farm at the Wallabocht, in 1663, hence he is represented as of long Island.—*Cf. Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 253.

Jansen is found in New Amsterdam as a patentee, in 1647 (Block J, No. 2), and also as the purchaser of this house and garden. Yet he was often at Fort Orange—in 1650 he is referred to in the records as an inhabitant there.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 841.

He sold the northerly part of his garden here to Walter Salter, September 3, 1664. The deed was not recorded until September 1, 1666.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 102; *cf. Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 53. Rem Jansen's own house on the Strand was confirmed to him in 1668.—*Patents*, III: 19 (Albany). The Salter house, built after the date of the Plan, was once the subject of a law-suit, for which see *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 5-6, 24.

From a stray leaf of court records published in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 118, under date of August 31, 1663, and from the tax-list of 1665, it is apparent that Hans Stein occupied the smith's house during those years.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 222.

NOS. 8 AND 9

The Stadt Huys and "de Hall in de Hoogh Straet achter het Stadthuijs," as the List, of 1660, calls it.

The Stadt Huys grounds were somewhat more than 100 feet wide at the Strand, and somewhat less than 100 feet wide on the Hoogh Straet. No record of the size of the plot has been found, but later conveyances prove its dimensions, exactly. Curiously, the block between the Graft and the Stadt Huys Lane (Coenties Alley) is at least 25 feet too short on the Plan. The shortage is all in the Stadt Huys plot, which measures only about 75 feet. From this error, results an apparent disarrangement of the houses on the north side of the High Street, in their relation to Coenties Alley. Thus, De Meyer's three houses (Block N, Nos. 8, 9 and 10), seem to be too far east of the lane. His most westerly house, on the site of the present No. 41 Stone Street, should be exactly opposite Coenties Alley, which it was, in fact. Its attribution in Block N is correct. The lane is about 25 feet too far west on the Plan.

The history of the Stadt Huys will be found at length in the Chronology.

The existence on the Plan of the "hall," on the Hoogh Straet end of the City Hall plot, apparently clears up the hitherto obscure meaning of several passages in the records. Very likely, it was this small building which Harmen van Hoboocken, the schoolmaster, proposed to use for a school, if permitted, when, on November 7, 1656, he

respectfully requests that your Honours would be pleased to grant him the hall and the side room for the use of the school and as a dwelling, inasmuch as he, the petitioner, does not know how to manage for the proper accommodation of the children during winter, for they much require a place adapted for fire and to be warmed.

The burgomasters answered:

Whereas the City Hall of this City, the hall and little room whereof the petitioner now requests for a school and dwelling, are not at present in repair and are, moreover, required for other purposes the same cannot be allowed him.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 219-20.

It seems obvious that the building in the rear of the Stadt Huys, which may well have been divided into a hall for assembly and a side-room, was "a place adapted for fire," a condition which could scarcely have applied to an entrance hall or passage-way. The schoolmaster can hardly have asked for the use of the main hall, or assembly room, in the Stadt Huys itself. What "other purposes" the little building was required for, has not transpired. The ground on which it stood—40 feet on the High Street and 20 feet on the "Hall Lane formerly called the State House Lane"—was sold to Jan Smedes, a public carman, by the city, October 10, 1667.—*Recitals in Liber Deeds*, XIII: 39.

BLOCK P

No. 1

This house, at the period of the making of the Plan, was in possession of George (Joris) Wolsey, though the deed is dated a few months later.—See Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

George Wolsey, or Woolsey, an Englishman and a native of Yarmouth, was for some years factor in New Amsterdam for the famous New England merchant, Isaac Allerton. In Allerton's absence, he twice petitioned for permission, and was finally, in 1656, allowed, to tap. From this time on, he followed the business of a licensed tavern-keeper.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 176; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263. In 1648, he was appointed a fire-warden.—*Ibid.*, I: 5.

He bought the premises shown on the Plan from his brother-in-law, Carel van Brugge (Bridges), and sold them, in February, 1669, to William Pattison (Paterson) (*Liber Deeds*, B: 152; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, etc., 1665-1672, translated, 143-4), from whom they were confiscated by Colve, in 1673. The lot was re-granted to Lodowyck Pos, in October, 1673, in lieu of his house in Block A (No. 2). Pos requested "the house next the City Hall; otherwise 'twill be impossible for him to move." He received this house, formerly Paterson's, on payment of eighty florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-638.

Wolsey also owned land at Flushing, which he bought in 1647 from Thomas Robertson.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 41. He married, December 9, 1647, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Cornell, an English settler of Westchester, and sister of Sarah, who married, first, Thomas Willett, and, after his death, Charles Bridges.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14.

NOS. 2, 3, 4, AND 5

The property, at the period of the Plan, of Charles Bridges, who was an Englishman, although known to his Dutch neighbours as Carel van Brugge. Bridges, a native of Can-

terbury, married, in November, 1647, Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Cornell, of Cornell's Neck, Westchester. She was at the time the widow of Thomas Willett, a soldier in the West India Company's service, to whom she had been married in 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14; *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 111n.

These premises came to Bridges as the property of Sarah, whose first husband had, on July 4, 1645, secured the ground-brief for a large plot lying between the Strand and the Hoogh Straet.—*Patents*, II: 47 (Albany); see Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

Prior to the 8th of April, 1656, Van Brugge's grounds rose steeply from the narrow lane between his property and the City Hall. After court proceedings for that day were over, "at or just after the adjournment or rising of the Bench," the schout, burgomasters, and schepens ordered Carel van Brugge, for "the good of this City," to let the Court Messenger "take without any hindrance, from the Hill before his lot, lying next the City Hall as much earth as shall be required for filling in before the City Hall."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 85.

The line of dots on the Plan, defining the old lane and meeting Van Brugge's fence on the Strand, indicates the extent of this levelling. George Wolsey's house (No. 1, *supra*) was afterward built on the site of the knoll which had been so removed.

In 1639, Charles Bridges came to New Amsterdam from the West Indies, but returned thither to become a member of council and commissary at Curaçao, under Stuyvesant; the latter brought him back to New Amsterdam when he assumed the directorship, in 1647. Bridges became commissary at Fort Orange in November of that year, and commissary of the provincial accounts in 1651; he was provincial secretary and vendue-master in 1652-53.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 66; II: 111n.

On December 31, 1656, he was one of three commissioners who went in a small boat up the East River, through Hell Gate, to Eastchester (Oostdorp), under the pilotage of Claes Bordingh, taking with them the appointments of the magistrates made by Stuyvesant and his council, to whom they were to administer the oath of allegiance. His co-commissioners on this mission were Captain Brian Newton and Secretary Van Ruyven. The errand was highly successful, and the three delegates returned to New Amsterdam on the first day of the New Year.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 8vo. ed., 921.

Bridges was one of the patentees of Flushing, L. I., and did much to develop this and the adjoining towns. He became van Brugge again after the surrender of 1673 to Colve, and, because of his excellent knowledge of the languages and his position in both good Dutch and English circles, he was appointed clerk of the five English towns on Long Island.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 111n.

He died at Flushing, in August, 1682.—*Idem*. Sarah Cornell survived him, and married, April 16, 1692, "a lunatic son of John Lawrence"—the matter being later referred to the Prerogative Court.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 71.

Carel van Brugge did not, as has been asserted, build his own house on the High or Stone Street.

The homestead plot, 36 feet wide, remained in the Willett family until 1783, when John Willet sold it to John B. Coles.—*Liber Deeds*, XLIV: 484. Carel van Brugge had acquired only a life interest by his marriage with Mrs. Willett.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5 also belonged to the Willett estate. In 1717, when Jacob De Key and his wife, Sarah (Willett) De Key, sold their inheritance to Samuël Bayard (*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 1), the rest of the property still belonged to Richard and Thomas Willett.

Site of house No. 77, and part of No. 79, Pearl Street.

NOS. 6 AND 7

Solomon La Chair purchased from Carel van Brugge the most easterly part of the

Willetts grant, 22 feet wide, running from the Waal to the Hoogh Straet, and bounded east by "a certain little lane."

La Chair was in possession earlier than March 28, 1658, although the deed to him was not registered until April 16, 1661.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 201.

The lane was entirely on the Smith grant, and no part of it ever belonged to the Willett-Van Brugge family. This explains La Chair's anxious inquiry, on March 28, 1658, when he asks

by petition to know if the street lying beside his lot to the left of Carel van Brugge and bought from him shall be given for a lot; or if a street shall remain, and demands a categorical answer. Is thereupon apostilled—The street remains provisionally in its effect for the use of the City until further order.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 366.

Cold comfort indeed for an intending builder! However, La Chair, after delaying for a few months, built his house on the Waal; it was "newly commenced" in October, 1658, according to recitals in a mortgage on the lot across the lane.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, III.

La Chair had been a tapster since 1655.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 401. Apparently, he moved his tavern to his new house here. In December, 1658, he borrowed 642 guilders from Pieter Tonneman and Jacobus Vis, and, the year following, ten beavers from Isaac Bedloe, "for delivered Spanish wine," securing both creditors by mortgages on this property. Business did not prosper, and La Chair tried several other ways of making a living. In 1660, he farmed the excise on Long Island.—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 219, and on January 13, 1661, he petitioned to be admitted as a notary.—*Ibid.*, 220. The first entry in the *Register*, of his official acts, is a record of his appointment as notary public, on January 20, 1661, having been previously examined, on December 31, 1660, "by the Hon^{ble} Johan de Decker."—*Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 1.

He carefully kept the *Register* until the end of October, 1662 and probably until his death, which occurred between November 14, 1662 and January 9, 1663.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 163, 175.

La Chair had sold his house on the Waal to Oloff Stevensen van Cortlant, in September, 1661.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 243. The small house on the Hoogh Straet (No. 7) was sold by his administrators to Ariaen van Laer, shoemaker, June 9, 1666. Van Laer was "of Midwout," in January, 1667, when he resold to Cornelis Jansen Oost.—*Ibid.*, B: 99, 107; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 47, 62. These deeds recite "a house (uninhabited)" to the east, formerly in the tenure of Arent Isaacsen.

NOS. 8, 9, AND 10

Richard Smith's grant of July 4, 1645, covered all the land on which houses numbered 8, 9, 10 and 11 stand, as well as the little street or lane. Smith's own house was built prior to August 16, 1651, when he either mortgaged or sold his property, "according to the ground-brief" to Gillis Pietersen.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 90; [1] cf. *Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 54. This instrument does not mention the lane, but as this was a private road, over his own land, it was probably in existence at the time the house was built. It was closed by November 2, 1662. On that day, Thomas Willett, as Smith's attorney, sold the house and lot of Ritzert (Richard) Smith, "North of the *Waal*, bounded on the West by the house and lot of the Honble. Burgomaster Olof Stevensen, North by the Hoogh Straet, East by the superstructure and lot of Jan Hend. Stelman and South by the aforesaid *Wall*," to Tomas Wandel.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 286. Within a few months, Wandel sold the little house on the Hoogh Straet, with the shallow lot shown on the Plan, to Arien Huybersen. This

[1] This instrument was, evidently, a deed, given as security: in effect, a mortgage.

deed included also part of the lane. It was 45 feet, 6 inches, wide on the street, and only 22 feet deep.—*Ibid.*, B: 12; cf. *Deeds and Conveyances* (etc.), 1659–1664, trans. by O’Callaghan, 308–9.

Thomas Willett sold the remainder of Smith’s holdings here to Jan Hendricksen Steelman. The lot immediately adjoining Smith’s house was sold “with a certain superstructure upon it” (No. 10); the adjoining lot to the east, as “an improved lot.”

The superstructure is clearly shown on the Plan. It looks as if Smith had built it for a storehouse. The improvements on the next lot probably refer to the fencing and grading. These deeds were made on July 15, 1661, and October 30, 1662, respectively.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 232, 285.

Evert Duycking, who lived in house No. 11, had been authorised a year earlier to sell Smith’s vacant land. He declared, March 28, 1659, that “M^r Smitt himself has valued it at fl. 500 in Beavers; he expects him here shortly.”—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 218.

Richard Smith is not found in New Amsterdam earlier than July, 1645, the date of his ground-brief. He never became a permanent resident, his Manhattan holdings being generally managed through his attorneys, and, in 1662, he permanently disposed of all his New Amsterdam property (*supra*).—See Innes’s *New Amsterdam and its People*, 218–22.

Smith’s home was on the site of the building Nos. 87–9 Pearl Street. The lots sold to Jan Hendricksen Steelman covered Nos. 91, 93, and 95 Pearl Street.

The lot where the superstructure stands was never improved by Steelman. In September, 1674, Jacob Kip and Asser Levy, curators of the estate of the late Jan Hendriksz Steelman, *alias* Coopall, gave a deed of it, still vacant, to the widow and heirs of the late Burger Joris.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, p. 47. At the same time, they conveyed to Guilaine Verplanck a “certain brick dwelling,” which Steelman had built on the south part of his easterly lot.—*Ibid.*, 48. This building stood on the site of No. 95 Pearl Street.

Jan Hendricksen died in 1670. His neighbours knew him as Coopall (“Buy-all,” or “Grab-all”), from his inveterate habit of seizing every opportunity to secure land or more portable things of value, usually without much thought as to whether he could pay for them or not. It would be difficult to determine, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, whether he was merely unfortunate, or as unscrupulous as he was lacking in the capital necessary to forward his enterprises. After making purchases of land or merchandise, he was perpetually in court, being sued for the purchase-money. Too many entries for citation in this brief sketch are found in the early land records and in the records of the burgomasters court, representing him as defendant in such litigations, brought by the director-general himself, and by Christopher Hooghlant, Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, Jacobus Backer, Bartholdus Maan, and many other of the most substantial burghers. It is not to be wondered at that, at his death, his estate was found to be wretchedly, even pitifully, insolvent.

On the 2nd of December, 1670, occurs this pathetic passage:

Upon the Petition of the Widdow of Jan Hendrix Steelman alias Coopall, the Worship^l Mayor, with the Advice of the Ald^rmen . . . this day ordered that the s^d Widdow should be allowed out of hur Late husbands Estate to support hur this Winter the Vallue of tenne beavers.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 274.

No. 11

Evert Duyckingh’s new house on the Hoogh Straet is not as large as his old home on the Slyck Steegh (Block M, No. 12). The neighbourhood, however, was better. Very likely, the smaller house was built with every comfort known to the times; for Duyckingh was

a prosperous man in 1656, when he bought this lot from Richard Smith, the elder.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 77.

In 1686, Domine Selyns's List certifies that Evert Duyckinck and his wife, Hendrickje Simons, whom he had married more than forty years earlier, were still living in this house. Apparently, one of their daughters, Cytie, wife of Willem Bleek, lived with them. At that time, De Heer Nicolas Bayard and his wife, Judith Verleth, lived next door, on the corner of the High Street and the Burger's Path. With them lived their kinswoman, Francina Hermans. On the other side, resided the family of Hendrick Wessels Ten Broeck, who had bought the house behind Steelman's large stone dwelling in Pearl Street, June 30, 1674.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 36-7. Evert could have desired no better neighbours.

Here he probably died. In 1727, his descendants, the heirs of Evert van de Water, sold the property, from street to street.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXI: 204.

Site: Nos. 62 and 64 Stone Street, and Nos. 99 and 101 Pearl Street. The Ten Broeck house was a wide one, and occupied the site of No. 60 Stone Street.

NOS. 12 AND 13

Abraham Martens Clock was a carpenter at Rensselaerswyck as early as February, 1642 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 18), and "is credited in the accounts with various amounts for work done between 1644 and 1646, notably on the house of Adriaen van der Donck on Castle Island, which burned down in Jan., 1646."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 833. He was in New Amsterdam before 1653 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 50), working at his trade. He is spoken of as a miller in the order granting him a ground-brief, August 11, 1655.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 150. On November 22, 1656, he petitioned for a grant of a piece of land in front of his house across the Heere Wegh.—*Ibid.*, 178.

By 1660, Abraham Clock had built the substantial house on the Strand for his own residence; and the little house facing the present Hanover Square for his son, Albert.

Clock was a skilled mechanic, and his opinion was frequently sought by the magistrates. In 1660, he and Frederick Philipse journeyed to Midwout together, to inspect the work on the church there.—*Ibid.*, 210. He died between June 13, 1665, and October 10, 1667.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 246; *Patents*, II: 117 (Albany). Tryntje, his widow, sold the north end of her garden, about twenty-three feet wide towards Hanover Square, to William Patterson, in 1669. Confiscated by Colve, this lot was re-granted to Nicholas Bayard, October 4, 1673.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Eng.*, 19-433.

In 1678, Ephraim Herrman procured a patent from Andros for this corner lot, reciting a deed from Bayard (*Patents*, IV: 145, Albany), but Bayard seems never to have renounced possession of it. It was still owned by Samuel Bayard in 1749.—*Liber Deeds*, XXXV: 304. No doubt, Nicholas Bayard built the house on this corner in which he lived in 1686. (See notes on No. 11.)

In 1686, Albert Klock and his wife, Trintje Abrahams, and Martin Klock and his wife, Elizabeth Abrahams, still lived here, according to Selyns's List, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, p. 393.

In 1696, Albert sold his little house, 23 feet wide on the Burger's Path, with an average depth of 17 feet—just the dimensions shown on the Plan (*Liber Deeds*, XXIII: 24), but he must have repurchased it, for, in 1698, the brothers owned adjoining houses, fronting to Dock street.—Recitals in *ibid.*, XXX, 154.

The site is that of the old Cotton Exchange Building; later William R. Grace and Company's building; now, in part, occupied by the "India House."

BLOCK Q

No. 1

Teuntje Straatmans and her fourth husband, Gabriel Carpesy, of Louvain, built here the two small houses under one roof. As they lived at Gouwanus they rented these little houses, at 50 florins per annum, or one guilder weekly—to Mathys Muller, town watchman, and Gerrit Pilser. In February, 1660, both tenants were sued for arrears of rent; each set up as a defense that the houses were neither water-tight nor habitable; they were obliged to pay, nevertheless.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 132, 137. Teuntje Straatmans, according to Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 42*n*), “had lived in the Dutch colony at Fort Margariete, in Brazil, and had already had three husbands.”

William Paterson bought the houses in February, 1669, for 50 beavers (about \$160).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 151; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665–1672 (translated), 142–3. They were confiscated by Colve, and regranted to Pieter Harmensen (*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 3), in lieu of his demolished house near the Fort (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 12, *et seq.*), but had fallen to pieces and been removed by 1677. The tax-list of that year enumerates, among the vacant places, “Patersons corner by y^e Wall 28 foot front to y^e Wall.”—*M. C. C.*, I: 55. The National City Bank now covers the land of Teuntje Straatmans and her neighbours.

No. 2

The house of Albert Cornelissen Wantenaar must have been newly built when the Plan was drawn, his grant dating only from January, 1659; it was not registered until July, 1660.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 209; *Liber HH* (2): 113 (Albany).

Originally from Vechten, he married here, in 1648, Tryntje, widow of Huych Aertsen, of Utrecht.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15. They settled at Breuckelen, of which place he was magistrate in 1654–57.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 160, 304–5.

In 1660, Cornelissen was one of a commission appointed to examine the vicinity of Breuckelen, report how many new plantations could be laid out there, prepare a map, etc.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 210.

No. 3

Pieter Jansen, the Norman, [¹] was settled here before 1657 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 85), although his patent did not issue until 1664.

Pieter Jansen Trimbolt (Trynburgh, Trynenburgh) had, in earlier years, worked for Jochim Pietersen Kuyter, at Harlem. He was there when the Zegendal plantation was burned by the Indians, on the night of March 4, 1644.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 26; Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 161. Intending to settle at Harlem, he secured a patent for 150 acres there, March 11, 1647 (*Liber GG*: 171, Albany), having, as an associate in the enterprise, Huyck Aertsen, schepen of Breuckelen. The death of Aertsen, soon after, prevented Jansen from improving this land—for Aertsen had been the moneyed partner—and the patent reverted to the town. Jansen and his young wife, Lysbeth Janszen, of Amsterdam, whom he married July 7, 1647 (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14), went to Long Island, where he took up land on the south side of the Norman's Kill (Bushwick), and established a hamlet of four or five families, in 1662.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 513.

Jansen must have died during the summer of 1662, for, on October 6th of that year, his widow was married to Joost Janszen Cocquijt, from Brugge.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch*

[¹] For an extended and interesting record of this Norwegian settler, see Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 81, *et seq.*

Ch., 28. In 1665, the property was still taxed to Pieter Janzen—probably in error, although it may be that a son, of the same name, continued to occupy the house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 222.

For a full account of the Harlem patent, see Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 161, 165, 275, 279.

No. 4

Pieter Andriessen Schoorsteenveger (chimney-sweeper) came over with Bronck, in 1639 (see Remarks on Manatus Maps, No. 43), and immediately hired a plantation from him.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 5. In 1648, he was a tavern-keeper at New Amsterdam.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8. In the meantime, he had patented land on Long Island (October 19, 1645).—*Liber GG*: 122 (Albany). In October, 1655, while attempting to rescue his cattle from this bouwerie, he, with three others, was captured by the Indians. The director and council refused to ransom them, because, "as soon as the other savages, who have 73 of our people as prisoners, would hear, that so much has been paid for 4, they would demand a considerable sum."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII: 43, 45. The chimney-sweep secured the small burgherright in 1657, but was dead before May, 1664.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 151; V: 66. (See this settler in Block N, No. 6.)

No. 5

Jacob Jansen Moesman contracted with Abraham Jansen, the carpenter, to build this house, which was not completed when the Plan was made, although Moesman was living in it, as the List informs us. In July, 1661, the carpenter sued for 272 guilders, and an otter as a present. Moesman acknowledged the obligation, but alleged that "the job is not yet finished . . . a chimney mantel has yet to be made, also that the doors of the store house must be made to shut, which is not denied by the pltf."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 334. The "Worshipful Court" ordered the carpenter to make the mantel-piece, when Moesman must pay the bill. It was not paid, however, until the carpenter procured an order to have the house sold, under execution of this judgment, in September, 1661.—*Ibid.*, III: 356.

Soon after he had bought the lot, Moesman contracted for eight apple trees, for which he was to pay 40 florins, which he did not do. The vendor sued, demanding payment, "or that he may take the apple trees back."—*Ibid.*, II: 343. Whether the eight small trees shown on the Plan are these identical apple trees, will never now be known.

Moesman sold the house, November 1, 1670, to Dirck Jansen Smith, taking a purchase money mortgage of 9,600 pounds of good tobacco (*Liber Deeds*, A: 86), which proves that property values were appreciating in this section.

Nos. 6 AND 7

These lots were sold at auction by Pieter Cornelissen van der Veen, March 29, 1659; Arien Dircksen bought No. 6 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 224-5), and Abraham de la Noy, the younger, bought No. 7.—*Ibid.*, A: 196.

Hanover Street was later cut through exactly on the line of De la Noy's lot.

No. 8

Lambert Huybertsen Mol, a ship carpenter, built this house, on the site of the Sampson Building, 63 Wall Street. He was sometimes known as Lambert Huybertsen Klomp (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 47); he was in the colony as early as 1641 (*Liber GG*: 42, Albany) and as late as 1674 (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1841, pp. 387-8); and was apparently still living in 1696, when he is mentioned as owning land at Hurley.—*Ibid.*, 1892, p. 464.

Always a useful and respected citizen, Mol built gun-carriages for the Fort, and had a ship-yard in the Smith's Valley. He was, unfortunately, a heavy drinker, and this habit got him into many scrapes, which are quaintly set forth in the *Records of New Amsterdam* (III: 209, 212; IV: 137, 205, 208).

NOS. 9 AND 9-A

The tavern and grounds of Sergeant Daniel Litschoe, on the Strand, just inside the city wall, covered the site of the Eagle Building, at the south-west corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, and all the land on Wall Street as far west as the Sampson Building, at No. 65. The cutting through of Beaver Street obliterated his entire water front, and the widening of Wall Street demolished the north wall of his garden and reduced its size.

Daniel Litschoe, sergeant in the service of the West India Company, was stationed at Parahyba, Brazil, when, about 1646, he married Anna Claes Croesens, the young widow of Jan Jansen Swaartveger. She had a little son, Hermanus, then three years old. The boy was born in the neighbouring province of Rio Grande do Norte (Natal), at the "Castel," or fort, there. Swaartveger, undoubtedly, was also a soldier.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 216-220. For an account of Litschoe, at Parahyba, see *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 48.

The sergeant must have been transferred to New Amsterdam soon after his marriage, for his only child, Anna, was baptised there, June 6, 1647 (*Baptisms in Dutch Ch., N. Y.*, 22), Martin Cregier standing godfather for her; at that time, Litschoe was still in the Company's employ (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 109), but, in the ensuing March, he is found among the tavern-keepers of the town.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 8.

Litschoe bought his property here from Abraham Verplanck; after building his large house, he rented the smaller one to the north (very probably Adam Roelantsen's old home—see Key to Map of Dutch Grants) to Andries Jochemsen, May 13, 1651 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 52), and sold it to Tryntje Scheerenburgh, June 22, 1653.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 7-8. For the history of the old house, which stood very close to the city gate, on the lot where the first guard-house was afterwards built, see Chronology, June 22, 1653.

After the wall was built, Litschoe bought two adjoining lots on the Cingel, June, 1656 (*ibid.*, A: 52), finished the improvements on his property, and kept an orderly tavern here until his death, which occurred between December 6, 1661—the date of his will—and April 6, 1662, when his widow was required to file an inventory of his property.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 216-20. Mrs. Litschoe was still living here in July, 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 50.

Their daughter, Anna, married William Peartree, who was mayor of the city in 1703-07.—*M. C. C.*, VIII: 150. She and her husband released the homestead in 1706.—*Liber Deeds*, XXVI: 178. Her descendant, William Peartree Smith, retained some of the Wall Street lots until 1783.—*Ibid.*, LVI: 178.

No. 10

Jacob Jansen Flodder's neglected little house and lot, which he bought from Claes Hendricksen, May 17, 1654, and which, at the time of the Plan, were a source of great annoyance to his neighbours. (See No. 11.) On account of his neglect, the property was forfeited to his Royal Highness (the Duke of York), and regranted to Balthazar de Haart, June 28, 1667.—*Patents*, II: 56 (Albany); Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

Jacob Jansen Gardenier, alias Flodder, from Kampen, in the province of Overijssel, was a carpenter by trade; he probably came out in September, 1637, in "den Harinck," with Claes Jansen Ruyter. In April, 1654, he bought a large parcel of land in this block, fronting to the wall, for "one thousand pieces of green planks."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 318. He was sued by the Damen heirs (*idem*), but must have paid up, for he got his deed,

January 22, 1656; he sold the entire tract off in lots, June 24, 1656.—Key to Map of Dutch Grants.

His interests were principally at Rensselaerswyck. There is an excellent biographical sketch of Flodder in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, p. 816, and a more extended account by Dingman Versteeg in *The New Netherland Register*, for January, 1911.

NO. 11

John Lawrence, an Englishman, purchased, in June, 1659, this house, where Willem Beeckman had formerly lived. Although not an imposing looking building, it was sold, in 1656, for 2,600 Carolus guilders.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 179. During Beeckman's occupancy, there had been a mill-house on the rear of the plot, removed in 1656.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 58; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 414. John Lawrence, patentee at Hempstead and Flushing in 1644-5, and town clerk of the latter place in 1648 (*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 42, 48, 97), was also an early trader in New Amsterdam. He did not speak Dutch, which hampered him, and led to a sharp misunderstanding with Notary Solomon La Chair, who was accused of "having slandered the whole English Nation as a deceitful people," because of his quarrel with this one Englishman.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 151, 180, 259. Lawrence resented Flodder's neglect of his adjoining property, and prevailed upon the court to write a letter to the court at Albany, in 1666, calling Flodder's attention to the decay of his fences and sheet piling, "to the injury of his neighbors."—*Ibid.*, VI: 37-8. In 1667, he alleges that he "has been now for some years at the expence of keeping up the fence on one side of Jacob Flodders lot, lying next" his own.—*Ibid.*, VI: 92. Evidently, he had trouble, also, with Andries Joghimsen, his neighbour on the other side.—*Ibid.*, III: 299. He was still taxed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 50.

During the Dutch régime, Mr. Lawrence did not hold office, although, with Van Ruyven and Van Cortlant, he went to Hartford, in October, 1663, to remonstrate against the aggressive measures adopted by the colony of Connecticut. (See the *Journal* of these commissioners, printed in Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*, 425-45.) When the English appeared before New Amsterdam, Lawrence "begged that he might be allowed to remain neutral in the impending conflict."—*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*, 268. He afterwards took the oath of allegiance, among the Dutchmen.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 74-77. He was a member of the first board of aldermen under Nicolls (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 213; V: 249-50), mayor, in 1672-3 and in 1691 (*M. C. C.*, VIII: 149); alderman, in 1684, 1687, and 1689 (*ibid.*, I: 157, 191, 205), and deputy mayor under Andros, in 1674.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 145.

He was councilor of the province from 1672 to 1679, except during the period of Dutch re-occupation, and again from 1692 to 1698 (*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 7, 8); sheriff of Queens County in 1699 (*ibid.*, 137); and judge of the supreme court in 1693 (*ibid.*, 53), an office which he held until his death, in 1699. For further particulars regarding John Lawrence (or Laurence), see *Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 152 n.

NOS. 12-A, 12-B, AND 12-C

Three houses belonging, in 1660, to Andries Jochemsen. All the evidence indicates that Claes Hendricksen, master carpenter, built them before he went to Albany, in 1654 or 1655.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 141. He and Jochemsen mortgaged "their house and lot situate within this city on the East river," jointly, March 16, 1656 (*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 27-8), to the estate of Cornelis Volckertsen, showing that at that date the builder retained an interest in the property, though his deed to Jochemsen was dated earlier. The "great house," as the most southerly one was called, had been Hendricksen's own residence (Jochemsen's, in 1660). The next adjoining one

he rented to Claes Claesen Smith, in 1655. This tenant allowed the orchard and garden to be destroyed by goats. He claimed:

that being a Soldier in the Company's Service, he has been to the South, and that the goats meanwhile broke into the garden; the injury having thus occurred he could not prevent it and therefore is not bound to make good the same. On the other hand, Claes [the carpenter], the lessee, promised him the cellar of the great house . . . and he never had the use of it.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 405-6.

The third house was occupied, in 1654, by Madame Agatha vander Donck. One of Hendricksen's last acts before leaving New Amsterdam was to try to collect some rent she owed him. Her distinguished son, Adriaen, became her security for the amount.—*Powers of Attorney*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 170-1. This gentlewoman had the Beeckmans for neighbours when she lived here. Andries Jochemsen, who seems to have been a sail-maker by trade—he made sails for the little vessel, the "New Love" (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 245-6, 248)—decided to open a tavern in the great house, and secured his license in 1657.—*Ibid.*, VII: 155.

The anchorage ground for larger vessels was fixed in this vicinity, by ordinance (*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 71, 237, 312; see also Chronology, July 4, 1647, August 11, 1656; June 12, 1657), and the recitals in *Patents*, IV: 37 (Albany) designate this spot as "the waterside where the ships ride at anchor."

Naturally, most of the inn-keeper's patrons were sailors, as his dealings prove. In one instance, one of his patrons, a confiding skipper, went security for his cook, pilot, sail-maker, and gunner. The court ordered Willem Bordingh, the skipper, to pay 141 guilders, 19 stivers, for himself, the cook, the pilot, and the sail-maker; but the gunner had to pay his own reckoning, of 80 guilders, "as the skipper was not responsible for the same."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 396. On another occasion, John Lawrence, Jr., Jochemsen's next-door neighbour, accidentally shot him, wounding him but slightly. The boy said "he fired a gun on the arrival of a bark and had previously looked out and seen no one."—*Ibid.*, III: 342. Jochemsen was ordered by the court, in January, 1667, to pay 381 florins, still due on a mortgage on his property, "within one month after the first sloops shall have left Albany." [1]—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 53.

These houses occupied the site of Nos. 125, 127, 129, and 131 Pearl Street.

No. 13

Willem Pietersen bought this house from Claes Hendricksen. The confirmation describes it as "bounded South to the water-side where the ships ride."—*Patents*, IV: 37 (Albany). A narrow lane afterwards separated it from Govert Loockermans's land. This lane is now widened into Hanover Street, and the building running from No. 123 Pearl Street to No. 76 Beaver Street covers the remnant of Pietersen's lot. He was a tapster, as well as a dealer in wines and spirits.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 263, 266; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 144, 145. For an account of the controversy over the deed to this lot, see *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 63.

No. 14

Sieur Govert Loocquermans, as de Sille called him, had retained less than two hundred feet of his land at the Waal. By his marriage with Marritje Jans, widow of Tymen Jansen, the ship carpenter, on July 11, 1649, he had acquired the latter's grant, of 1643, which comprised all the water front between the property of Burger Jorissen and that of Sergeant Litschoe.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 15; *Liber GG*: 71 (Albany).

In 1660, his holdings covered the ground which is now occupied by the northerly end of

[1] Evidently, the inn-keeper expected to be in funds as a result of the opening of navigation.

the Cotton Exchange, all of the Coffee Exchange, the buildings at 119-121 Pearl Street, and most of Hanover Street. His stone dwelling house, next to Van Brugh's, was finished before November, 1657 (recitals, *Liber Deeds*, A: 108). He had taken the precaution to secure an uninterrupted view, by procuring, on December 21, 1656, a grant of the considerable strip of foreshore between the road and the river.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 178. As the Plan shows, a fine wall, pierced by two gateways, extended along the roadway. This was built before 1654, for Cornelis Willemsen van Linde burglarised the premises "during the public celebrations for peace between England and Holland," and it was alleged that he must have had accomplices to help him scale the wall.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 140, 141. A more ancient dwelling, as the Plan shows, stood back some distance from the road. Loockermans and his family were living in this old house in 1653 (recited in *Liber HH*: 12, Albany). It may have been built by Tymen Jansen, Mrs. Loockermans's first husband, or by Dirck Cornelisz, her second husband, to whom she had been married on August 28, 1646.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 14. The records contain nothing definite concerning it.

Loockermans built a third house, on the site of 119-121 Pearl Street, which he probably occupied at the time of his death; for, on the settlement of his estate, Marritje Jans, his widow, Balthazar Bayard, husband of his daughter, Mary, Hans Kierstede, who had married his daughter, Johanna, and Jacob Loockermans, his son, conveyed "certain their stone house and lot" to Cornelis Dircksen van Westveen, only child of Mrs. Loockermans's second marriage.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 21-22. This was later the home of Mr. John Robinson, alderman of the West Ward, who sold it for £600 sterling to William Cox. After that gentleman's death, in 1691, his widow, Sarah Bradley, married Captain William Kidd, who later turned pirate. They were living here in 1695, doubtless in the very house shown on the Plan.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 27; XXI: 65.

In 1677, the widow Loockermans lived between her two sons, Cornelis Dirxe and Jacob Loockermans, in a small house at 117 Pearl Street—now included in the Coffee Exchange. (See recitals in *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 314; XVIII: 27; *M. C. C.*, I: 51, 52.)

Govert Loockermans's early career is concisely summed up by Cornelis van Tienhoven, his contemporary, as follows:

Govert Loockmans . . . came to New Netherland in the yacht St. Martin in the year 1633 as a cook's mate, and was taken by Wouter van Twyler into the service of the Company, in which service he profited somewhat. He became a freeman, and finally took charge of the trading business for Gilles Verbruggen and his company in New Netherland. This Loockmans ought to show gratitude to the Company, next to God, for his elevation. . . . —Van Tienhoven's Answer in Jameson's Nar. N. Neth., 376.

While on a trip to Patria, Loockermans married Ariaentje Jans, his first wife, February 26, 1641.—*The N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Rec.*, V: 69-70. They left the Texel, July 30, 1641, in the ship "den Connick David," and, "on November 29th in the afternoon came to anchor at the *Manhatans* in front of the *Smits Valeij* in four fathoms."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 580, 603.

Two days later, their little daughter, Marritje, who was born at sea on the stormy night of November 3rd (*idem*), was baptised in the old Dutch Church.—*Baptisms in Dutch Ch.*, *N. Y.*, 12.

Loockermans was a typical Dutch burgher, thrifty, industrious, and hard at a bargain. That he was *persona non grata* to the New England colony is shown by the fact that Govert Aertsen, when he travelled in New England, was compelled to arm himself with a certificate stating that he was *not* Govert Loockermans.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 117.

He filled various offices acceptably: was fire-warden in 1655-6 (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 22, 304; II: 44); churchwarden, 1656-65 (*ibid.*, II: 50-1; V: 313), and schepen during 1657

(*ibid.*, II: 289), and again in 1660.—*Ibid.*, III: 124-5. In August, 1668, he became "Leftenant" of the military company.—*Ibid.*, VI: 144.

He died in 1671, before May 18th, when Willem Beeckman was commissioned to succeed him.—*Exec. Coun. Min.*, ed. by V. H. Paltsits, I: 90, 90n.

There were, at his death, four families of children to be considered: his two daughters by his first marriage; Elsie Tymens, his wife's daughter by her first marriage; Cornelis Dirxse, his wife's son by the second, and Jacob Loockermans, their own son. That there was friction in this complicated relationship, the *Records* clearly show.—See *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 99, 103; *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 35, 68, 69.

No. 15

The residence of Johannes van Brugh and his wife, Catherina Roelofs, a daughter of Annetje Jans. At the time of her marriage to Van Brugh, she was the widow of Lucas Rodenburgh, vice-director of Curaçao from August, 1644, until June, 1656.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 329; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 353. She arrived at New Amsterdam in the ship "Vergulden Otter," September 5, 1656, with her husband and one child, their little daughter, Elizabeth, who afterward made such an unhappy marriage with Ephraim Herrman. Lucas Rodenburgh died before April, 1657, when his widow asked permission to raise some money on his salary due from the Company, which amounted to 6,000 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 353; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 183; *Journal of Jasper Danckaerts*, ed. by James and Jameson, 145; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 364n. Mrs. Rodenburgh bought the lot here from Govert Loockermans, November 28, 1657.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 108. She was married to Van Brugh, in March, 1658.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 22. In August, her second husband made another effort to collect the balance of Rodenburgh's salary.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200. Apparently, this money helped to build the home here, although Johannes Pietersen van Brugh was already a prosperous man. As early as 1644, he was in Rensselaerswyck, but was in New Amsterdam by 1649, transacting business for Isaac Allerton.—*Ibid.*, 28, 51.

Taxed among the wealthy citizens, in 1653, Van Brugh was elected schepen in 1655, 1656, 1659, 1661, 1662, and 1665, and alderman under the English form of government in June of the last-mentioned year.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 281; II: 30; III: 23, 260; IV: 29; V: 185; *M. C. C.*, II: 53-4.

He was one of the great burghers in 1657, and orphan-master in 1658 and in 1663, in the later part of which year he went to Holland as one of the agents of the city, bearing their remonstrance to the West India Company.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 150, 199; IV: 244; *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 787-9. He became alderman in 1670-1 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 261, 333), and was burgomaster of New Orange in 1673.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 466; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 397.

Van Brugh and his wife still lived here in 1686, when Domine Selyns compiled his list of church members. Pieter van Brugh, their eldest son, having purchased the interests of the other heirs, sold the house, [1] in 1719, to Philip Livingston, Esq.—*Liber Deeds*, XXX: 6, 9, 10. It stood about in the centre of the present Cotton Exchange.

Nos. 16, 17, AND 18

The residence, in 1660, of Burger Jorissen (including his still-house—No. 17—and his smithy—No. 18). In 1644, when Jorissen bought Hendrick Jansen's grant, there was a house already built upon it.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, II: 124 (Albany). In 1649, "the house and

[1] Built between December, 1657, and September 14, 1658.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 73, 103-4.

Smith's shop of Burger Jorissen" were on the west side of "the Path which Burger Jorissen made to go down to the Strand." [1] Evidently, the "Burger's Path" was not wide enough for general use; perhaps it did not extend far enough north; for, in April, 1657, "the Neighbours in the *Glaziers* [Mill] *Street*" petitioned "for a cart way to the Strand, as was promised them." Apostilled: "As soon as the general survey is made, further attention shall be paid . . . that a suitable road be made."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 156. After the Smee Straet was cut through, which was between April and October, 1657, when it is called "the newly surveyed street" (*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 64), the smith took up his residence in the house at the north-east corner of that street and the Strand, and built a new smith's shop at the most northerly end of his lot (No. 18).

He sold the dwelling-house and still-house to Thomas Lewis, mariner, in 1668 (*Liber Deeds*, B: 144; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, 1665-1672, translated, 128-130), after getting a confirmatory grant from Governor Nicolls. This original patent, dated December 3, 1667, is owned by the New York Historical Society, and is printed in the *Collections* for 1913, p. 80.

The smithy he turned over to Marten Jansen Meyer, also a smith, who had come from Holland about 1659, under contract to work for Cornelis Jansen Clopper, still another smith, for whom the Smith's Valley was named.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 31.

Marten Jansen Meyer was confirmed here in 1667 (*Patents* II: 23, Albany), and rapidly became prosperous, for he purchased the confiscated house of Captain Delavall (formerly De Sille's), in 1674 (see Block L), shortly before which time he had sold his property here to Abel Hardenbrook, shoemaker.—*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 11-12.

The Smith's Street (Smee Straet) and the Burger's Path both owed their name to Jorissen, who was a native of Hirschberg, in Silesia. He was in New Amsterdam as early as May 26, 1637, when he signed a contract with the council of the colony of Rensselaerswyck, which contains these words: "Inasmuch as Cornelis Tomassen died and Arent Steveniersen,[2] who married the widow, does not understand smith's work, the council of the colony have decided to turn the iron and coal and all the tools over to *Burger Jorissen Smit* . . ."—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 815-6. Burger Jorissen remained but a year at Rensselaerswyck; he returned to New Amsterdam, August 18, 1639 (*idem*), married Engeltje Mans, December 18th of that year (*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 10), and went to the Mespat Kills, Long Island, where he first settled in 1642. In later years, he lived altogether on Long Island, so that, in 1671, when he returned to New York, he was obliged to rent a house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 293.

No. 19

This house belonged to the estate of Govert Loockermans, until 1672, when it was sold to Joannes van Brugh.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 195; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 219. In a mortgage of September 14, 1658, it was called "the house and lot of the mother of Mr. Wilhelmus Beeckman's wife.—*Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 103.

No. 20

The house of Metje Juriaens, sold to her by Burger Jorissen. It was built on the lot conveyed to Jorissen in January, 1660, by the burgomasters, "in exchange for his lot surveyed off" (*Liber Deeds*, A: 182, 184), a transaction against which Allard Anthony protested, as the land was really a part of his garden.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 159; *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 151.

[1] So called in *Patents*, II: 117 (Albany). The house is No. 21 in Block M.

[2] See account of this settler, in Block C, Nos. 15 and 16.

Jacob Hendricksen Varravanger's two houses, mentioned in his confirmatory patent.—*Patents*, II: 8 (Albany). Shortly after he obtained this, he sold the lower house, No. 21, to Gerrit Janse Stavast (*Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1913, pp. 14-15; *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 175), and the upper house, with all that remained of his original grant, to William Pattison (Paterson).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 153; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers*, (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 145. This latter house, confiscated by Governor Colve, was assigned to Gerrit Hendricks, the butcher, in lieu of his demolished house in Block H, No. 2.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 636-7.

One of these houses was rented, in 1660, to Dirck Houthuysen, a smith, who, in turn, rented out the front room to Marten van de Waart. In the summer of 1660, Houthuysen absconded, and his effects were sold by the bailiff, for the benefit of his creditors.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 192, 280. Varravanger, on October 12th, requested permission to lease the house, and asked "that the man, who occupies the front room shall vacate the same." Van de Waart protested, declaring that "he hired the front room for one year from the absconding Dirck Houthuysen and paid thereon fl. 69:8," a very high rent in comparison with that of other houses in the block. He was ordered to vacate, "if he cannot agree with M^r Jacob."—*Ibid.*, III: 229, 234. In the following May, Van Waart was arrested for theft. Apparently, he had been using his room as a cache for stolen goods, having, by his own confession, "without torture or force," admitted various thefts during the preceding seven or eight years. He was a youth of good family, and, out of "consideration for his friends and his wife," the sentence of a public whipping at a stake and banishment for twenty-five years, with costs, was reduced, first, to a private scourging "in a closed chamber," costs, and banishment for ten years, and later to banishment only.—*Ibid.*, 299, *et seq.*

Riker (*Hist. of Harlem*, 113) says that Marten van Weert was the ancestor of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André.

No. 23

This small outbuilding stood on Varravanger's land.

No. 24

Andries Rees, a cadet in the West India Company's service in 1657 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 187), seems to have been keeping a tavern here in 1660, though his patent issued some time later.—*Patents*, II: 40 (Albany). He served as watchman to the town, and seems to have been a peaceably disposed citizen, though Schout Tonneman harrassed him frequently, alleging minor offenses against the excise laws, etc. He was still taxed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 57; see also *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 104, 217, *et seq.*

No. 25

Ide Cornelissen van Vorst was confirmed here in 1668. The patent states that "he purchased the lot."—*Patents*, III: 44 (Albany). As his step-father, Jacob Stoffelsen, is recited to have been in possession of the lot in 1657 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 85), no doubt he was the vendor.

Ide Cornelissen van Vorst was a son of Cornelis van Vorst, of Bergen, whose bouwery is shown on the Manatus Maps. (Appendix, II.) Cornelis van Vorst died before March 31, 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 6. His widow was married to Stoffelsen before September, 1640.—*Ibid.*, 73. There is an amusing suit reported, in 1654, between Stoffelsen and his step-son, in which Ide Cornelissen is erroneously spoken of as a woman!—*Rec. N.*

Am., I: 242. For an interesting account of these families, see the *Bergen Records*, in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1914.

In November, 1665, Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst took the oath of allegiance, at Bergen.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st series, I: 49.

No. 26

Frans Claessen died December 4, 1658, in the little house on the roadway, near the Water Port (see No. 9). He left four little sons, Claes, Jacob, Dirck, and Tymen. Abraham de la Noy, their guardian, was directed by the orphan-masters "to do his best conscientiously" with their pitifully inadequate inheritance of 400 guilders.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, I: 77. The grant of this lot from the burgomasters was earlier than February, 1660, when Immetje Dircks, widow of Frans Claessen, rented his miserable little house here for part of the year, at the rate of 120 guilders per annum.—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 131.

In March, 1688, Claes Fransen and his three brothers received a quit-claim deed from the City of New York for this plot.—*Liber A*: 66, in Comptroller's Office; *M. C. C.*, I: 202.

BLOCK R

Nos. 1 AND 2

The dwelling (1) and tobacco warehouse (2) [1] of Albert Andriessen, [2] of Fort Orange.

The house was built by Roelof Jansen Haes, before February 17, 1646. He conveyed it, on that day, to Hendrick Kip, from whom Andriessen bought, August 29, 1651.—*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 92 (Albany).

Andriessen established a trading post here. He had no intention of making a home in New Amsterdam. He used the house as an office for his factor, and built a substantial warehouse on the rear of his lot. In 1658, the house was occupied by Jan Jansen de Jongh (who had formerly lived in Michiel Jansen's house, Block D, No. 21), and in 1664, by Allard Anthony.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 89-90; *Liber Deeds*, B: 58; cf. *Mortgages*, 1665-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 23. By 1664, the warehouse had been sold to Anthony de Milt (*idem.*); but the house was turned over by Andriessen to his eight children, "in lieu of their mother's estate," and they were confirmed here in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 28 (Albany).

Albert Andriessen, usually called "Albert the Noorman," came to Rensselaerswyck under a special contract with the Patroon. He sailed with his wife, Annetje Barents, in the ship "Rensselaerswyck," September 25, 1636. On the second day of November, a son was born to them, during an unusual gale. He was appropriately baptised Storm [3] Albertsen, and in later years took the surname Van der Zee (from the Sea).—*Van Rensselaer-Bowier MSS.*, 31, 327, 360. The Norman soon left the Patroon's service. He dealt heavily in furs and tobacco, raising the latter, in quantity. His long career in Albany is very interestingly told in the *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.* In the biography, on page 809, two wives are mentioned—Annetje Barents and Geertruy Pietersz Vosburgh. He had a third wife. At some time after 1663, Albert married Pietertje Jansen, the widow of Claes Jansen, from Naerden (de Ruyter)—see Blocks A and G—who was his partner in the contract which brought them both to New York, in 1636.

[1] So called in the entry in *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 89-90.

[2] Albert Andriessen Bradt (Bratt) was a Norwegian, coming from Fredrikstad. He was born about 1607, and died June 7, 1686.—Evjen's *Scand. Immigrants*, 19, 20, 29.

[3] That the name of Storm van der Zee thus originated, is confirmed, according to Van Laer, by an entry in the Van Rensselaer Letter Book.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 31.

Their marriage must have been rather in the nature of a business contract, for he kept his residence at Albany, while she pursued a busy and rather picturesque career in New Amsterdam, until her death, which occurred before January 29, 1667.—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 214; VII: 56, 57, 58, 59, 61-2.

Nos. 3 AND 3-A

The homes of Claes van Elslant, Senior, and of Andries Claessen, his son.

Although this grant was not recorded until 1647 (*Liber GG*: 183, Albany), Claes Jansen van Elslant mortgaged his house to David Provoost, at that time his employer, in April, 1644.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 18, 27. It seems to have been the earliest house on the block. Van Elslant was commissary for the West India Company and inspector of tobacco, in 1638-9.—*Ibid.*, 63; *Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 480. He had, doubtless, then been in the colony for some time, for Director van Twiller, on his return to Holland in 1639, left his affairs in his charge. His stewardship was not satisfactory. The new director, Kieft, in 1644, and Oloff Stevensen van Cortlandt, in 1646, demanded very sharply that he should account for his management of Van Twiller's affairs.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 29, 99.

A great many early deeds contain the statement that they were "measured" by Claes van Elslant; his "bill of survey," for instance, is spoken of in the Damen-Flodder transaction, north of the city wall. (See Key to Map of Dutch Grants.) Possibly, he may have been a surveyor, though, apparently, he is nowhere so-called.

He was a court messenger for the provincial court, and, after the organisation of the municipal government, in 1653, evidently served also, on occasion, as court messenger for the city, although he was never commissioned. On January 26, 1657, his son, Claes van Elslant, Jr., who had served as court messenger since 1653, and Gysbert op Dyck were officially appointed court messengers, for which service each was to receive yearly as salary "from the Director General and Council one hundred and fifty guilders and on the part of the City . . . fifty guilders."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 152; II: 276. On April 15, 1658, Pieter Schaaftbanck was added as a city messenger, "on the allowance as formerly."—*Ibid.*, II: 376. Claes van Elslant, Sr., continued, however, to serve the city in this capacity, but, in 1662, because of a dispute arising over an attachment claimed to have been discharged by him, he was "forbidden by the Burgomasters and Schepens . . . to perform any more, directly or indirectly, the duties of the office of Court Messenger to or for any person whomsoever, be he who he may."—*Ibid.*, IV: 81. We know that in 1661 he was acting in the capacity of grave digger.—See description of cemetery, in Block A.

Claes van Elslant mortgaged his house pretty heavily in 1669-70, and finally, in July, 1671, contracted to sell it to Hendrick Bosch, a sword-cutler from Leyden. He died before August 20, 1672, when his heirs gave a deed to Bosch.—*Liber Mortgages*, A: 52, 75; *Liber Deeds*, B: 198; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 223.

No. 4

This small building belonged to Jan Jansen Hagenaar, a carpenter, who did considerable work for the city.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 148. He and a fellow-craftsman, Willem Deuckles, bought a lot here from Gillis Pietersen, master carpenter for the Company in earlier days, but at this time of Fort Orange.—*Register of Walewyn van der Veen*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 113; *Liber Deeds*, A: 98, 160. Jansen lived in Breuckelen, and there is every indication that this structure, which was erected after June 27, 1659 (*idem*), was not a dwelling, but a carpenter's shop. Early in 1662, Jan Jansen asks the court "if there be any thing else to do, as all that he was ordered is done? He is ordered to look up the City ladders and to make a shed to keep the ladders under."—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 248. In November, follow-

ing, while crossing the East River from his home, he was drowned.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 213.

According to the *Register of Solomon Lachaire*, trans. by O'Callaghan, 364, William Doeckes (Deuckles, Doeckles, Dueckles) hired young Adriaen Jansen, a lad of sixteen years. The boy's guardians, however, soon secured his release, as the little fellow was not properly fed or clothed by his master. From his own pathetic statement, it appears that "whenever he earns a stiver by making any trifles, he must buy food for it."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 184, 192. Jansen's heirs sold the property, in 1672, to Roelof Jansen Slaughter (butcher).—*Liber Deeds*, B: 199; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 235-6. See controversy over the sale, in *Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 376-7.

The building shown on the Plan stood in the bed of the present New Street.

No. 5

The tavern of Pierre Pia, a Frenchman. It was owned by Joannes Vervelen, who had bought Willem Dueckles's lot (*Liber Deeds*, A: 179, 213), and stood on the corner of the little street which ran between the Van Elslant and Jansen grants, but which was closed and built upon by July, 1660. Pia, a native of Picardy, was in the colony as early as 1639.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 68.

In January, 1660, his daughter, Maria, married Meÿnart Coürten, of Arnheim.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 25. The occasion was, naturally, one of rejoicing and hospitality. The young couple were toasted in good red wine, and in the beer for which the house was famous. How inconsiderate of the schout to allege that the excise had not been paid by Pia "on beer laid in for his daughter's wedding," and to obtain judgment against him!—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 206.[¹] Schout Tonneman, a singularly vigilant official and a terror to all tapsters, was very watchful of Pierre Pia and his wife. He is said to have complained that "great revelling, noise, and considerable racket is carried on at their place by night," and further that, on New Year's Day they refused "to let him, the Officer, in, although he knocked divers times at the door"; therefore, he asks that they be banished from the city for three years, and not allowed to tap during that time. The burgomasters condemned Pia not to tap any more for six consecutive weeks (from January 16, 1663). On the next court day, January 23d, Pierre asked to be allowed to tap on the last of the month, promising then to obey the law; but he was informed that "The W^l Court persist in their rendered judgment."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 175, 179, 186, 219. In English days, Samuell Davis kept tavern here, "at y^e swan."—*M. C. C.*, I: 60.

The inn stood on the north side of Marketfield Street, at the east corner of New Street.

No. 6

Hendrick Egbertsen, from Nieuwenhuysen, had had "a house and lot situate opposite Jan de Jongh," which was "cut off by Director General and Council." He appealed to the burgomasters for payment for it, April 18, 1659.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 218. More than a year later, they replied "Whereas Director General and Council . . . have condemned the house and lot . . . and not the Burgomasters of this City, petitioner is therefore referred to the Director General and Council of N: Netherland."—*Ibid.*, VII: 252.

Only one early deed has been found into Egbertsen,[²] and the location of his house has not been definitely ascertained. It was "opposite Jan de Jongh," who at that time occupied Michiel Jansen's house (Block D, No. 21). The little street which originally separated the grants of Claes van Elslant and Evert Jansen Wendel opened directly opposite Michiel Jansen's house. It was closed by the survey of 1657. The natural conclusion is that Hendrick Egbertsen's house had encroached on some part of this street, which was city property, and that he, having only a squatter's title, had been ruthlessly removed.

[¹] See Riker's *Hist. of Harlem*, 210, for an interesting note on Coerten.

[²] This conveyance was from Abraham Pietersen, of a lot north-east of the bastion of Fort Amsterdam, for which, see Block C, Lot 4, Key to Map of the Dutch Grants. This could not have been the property condemned.

The burgomasters, "having conversed with the General," made a grant to Egbertsen of the land which had been covered by this little street. The deed was not delivered until August 23, 1660, although his new house was already built.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 209.

Within a few weeks, Egbertsen sold to Jan Schryver, a master-tailor (*ibid.*, A: 197), who fenced the lot in, and, undoubtedly, encroached on Hendrick van Bommel's property on the east; for the city had conveyed a lot wider than the little street itself. Van Bommel brought the tailor into court for trespass. On October 18, 1661, the burgomasters, after hearing the dispute, "undertake to make ocular inspection of it [the lot]."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 387. On April 7, 1662, Van Bommel asked the burgomasters again for restitution of fifteen feet of land belonging to him, and formerly a part of the little street along side of his house, "and given by the Burgomasters to Hendrick Eghbersen." The burgomasters replied, casually, that they would "inspect the locality."—*Exec. Min. of Burgomasters*, in *Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 134-135.

On the 10th of May, following, Schryver conveyed the lot to Paulus vander Beeck.—*La Chair's Register* in *Hol. Soc. Year Book*, 1900, p. 141. He, in turn, interrogated the city fathers, asking: "How it is with the lot, bought by him from Jan Schryver, lying East of the house and lot of Pieter Pia. He is told to be easy about it."—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 156.

The building at No. 18 Beaver Street covers the bed of this little street, which is not mentioned again. (See note on this extinct street in Key to Map of the Dutch Grants.)

No. 7

Evert Jansen (Wendel), from Emden, built this house, and occupied it with his young wife, Susanna du Trieux, a daughter of Philippe du Trieux, whom he married July 31, 1644.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. In 1648, he concluded to remove to Rensselaerswyck. The court there permitted him to move into the colony and to follow his trade as a *cleermaecker*, or tailor, on condition that he build a house at least two boards long.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 837.

Evert Jansen left his affairs in New Amsterdam in charge of his brother-in-law, Isaac de Forest, to whom he gave power of attorney.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 169.

Hendrick van Bommel bought the house in June, 1658, giving back a purchase-money mortgage of 400 guilders to De Forest, and one for 100 guilders to Abraham Pietersen, Wendel's other trustee.—*Mortgages*, 1654-60, trans. by O'Callaghan, 82, 91. Van Bommel was still taxed here in 1677.—*M. C. C.*, I: 60.

The house stood on the site of the present No. 20 Beaver Street.

Nos. 8 AND 9

Willem (Gulielin) Cornelis, the owner of these houses, in 1660, was a sea-captain. In 1641, he was skipper of the "Oak Tree."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 16. In 1663, he was appointed supercargo of the ship "Eagle."—*Ibid.*, 251. His sons were confirmed here, after his death, as Willem and Pieter Guilyams (*Patents*, II: 152, Albany), following the Dutch fashion of nomenclature, but, in 1685, they were known as William and Peter Cornelison.—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 73-6. During 1685-91, the corner house (on the site of No. 70 Broad Street) was occupied by Hendrick Jansen van ffeurden, a baker.—*Liber Deeds*, IX: 207 (Albany). In 1689, Hendrick van Veurden was alderman of the West Ward (*M. C. C.*, I: 204, 208) and a member of Leisler's Council.—*Doc. Hist.*, 8 vo. ed., II: 181; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 703-4.

No. 8 is the site of the present No. 28 Beaver Street.

LOCATIONS BEYOND THE WALL

In 1660, the fortifications on the north side of the town seem to have been in good condition. The "wall," or palisade, apparently, was strengthened, on its outer side, by a sodded bank of earth, sloping down to a ditch. The space between the palisades and the ditch was widest at the Highway, narrowest at the Strand; it was just forty-four feet wide at a point 140 feet east of Broadway, and thirty-seven feet wide at a point 190 feet west of Pearl Street. The line has been established by a series of five deeds, given to Captain John Knight, on December 14, 1685, by the various heirs of Jan Jansen Damen, and recorded in *Liber Deeds*, XIII, between pages 124 and 154, as well as at Albany, in *Liber Deeds*, IX: 40-55.

These five deeds recite various frontages, but a uniform depth of eighty feet north "from the Town ditch." The lots conveyed are all described as bounding south on Wall Street, from which fact it seems perfectly clear that the grantors believed that the north line of Wall Street was to be coincident with the town ditch.

After having this land secured to him by patent, on February 10, 1685/6 (*Patents*, V: 297, Albany), Captain John Knight, who had acted throughout as a dummy for Governor Dongan, conveyed the eighty foot strip "bounded south by Wall Street" to Dongan, March 9, 1685/6.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 64.

Meanwhile—on December 15, 1685—Governor Dongan commissioned a surveyor, Leonard Beckwith, to lay out Wall Street, "The saide Street being laide out thirty six foot in bredth [measured from the south side of the existing road]. Performed this 16 day of Decemb. 1685."—*Land Papers*, II: 145 (Albany).

Between this thirty-six foot street and the eighty foot wide parcel purchased from the Damen heirs stretched the strip of uneven width which lay directly north of the wall. Governor Dongan added it to the Damen parcel, and, on May 25, 1689, sold the entire tract west of Smith's Street (William Street) to Abraham de Peyster and Nicholas Bayard.—*Liber Deeds*, XXI: 25. The lots east of Smith's Street were also sold by Dongan, in smaller parcels. As conveyed, these lots had a depth varying from 117 to 124 feet.

No. 1

East of the Highway, outside of the Land Gate, stood a small house belonging to Sybout Claessen. His ground-brief was dated May 15, 1647.—*Liber GG*: 220 (Albany). Claessen did not live here; his home was on the Strand (Block O, No. 2). In 1664, he conveyed this lot to the burgomasters, in exchange for a lot on the Hoogh Straet, behind the City Hall. These deeds, made "with the knowledge of the late Director-General," were recorded November 17/27, 1664.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 56, 57; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 17, 19. The house stood about one hundred feet north of the line of Wall Street, the site of the present No. 96 Broadway.

No. 2

Jacques Pryn, a worthy burgher, one of the members of the town rattlewatch (*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 96), built this little cottage. He bought the "lot for a house and garden," unimproved, from Sybout Claessen (who had purchased it, August 1, 1657), paying two hundred guilders, cash, and giving back a mortgage of three hundred guilders; a good price, at that time, even for so wide a lot—six rods, six feet, and four inches, on the High-

way. Deed and mortgage were recorded February 19, 1659.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 147; *Mortgages*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan, 126. Evidently, the house was newly built when the Plan was drawn.

In the tax-list of 1665, Pryn is rated as "Jacob the Frenchman."—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 225. He sold the property to the deacons, who transferred it to "Sarah Kiersteed," widow of Dr. Hans Kierstede. She was confirmed here in 1668.—*Patents*, II: 162 (Albany). The original ground-brief was to Pieter Collet, earlier than May 15, 1647.—Recitals in *Liber*, GG: 220 (Albany). Collet married Aeltje Jans, from Bremen, widow of Cornelis, from Rotterdam, by license of the last of August, 1643.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 12. He was from Königsberg, in East Prussia.

NOS. 3 AND 4

Hendrick Pietersen, from Hasselt, procured a ground-brief for a lot seven rods wide on the road, and running back about eleven rods to the Damen grant, January 28, 1653. It is not of record, but is recited in *Liber Deeds*, A: 205, 206.

As early as October, 1641, Hendrick was in the colony, for he leased from Director Kieft the "maize land . . . on the highway" (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 17), later known as the King's Farm.

Under date of July 10, 1656, is found an entry relating to Pietersen's own dwelling here:

On the petition of Jan Vinje and Gerrit Jansen Roos setting forth, that Hendrick P. *Kint in 't Water* is occupying his house south of their, the petitioners' Houses, in a dangerous state as regards fire, it is ordered on the petitioners' request, The Street and Fire Inspectors are hereby requested and directed to inspect the condition, in which Hend^k Ptr. *Kint in 't Water's* house is, and together are authorized to give such orders therein, as they shall find necessary for the prevention of all danger and disaster.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 141.

Pietersen was living in June, 1660, according to an entry in *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 185, but died before the following January, when Joannes Nevius, acting for the orphan-masters, sold the southerly house to Joannes van Brugh and the northerly one to Gerrit Jansen Roos.—*Liber Deeds*, A: 205, 206. Hendrick Pietersen left no children. His widow, Grietje Adams, was a most unfortunate woman. She seems to have been feeble in mind and body. The orphan-masters arranged for her board, successively, first with one neighbour and then with another, paying nine guilders per week for her maintenance, and supplying her with all needful clothing. In June, 1661, they contracted with a skipper to take her back to Holland, where a small sum of money—some four or five hundred florins—which her mother had won in a lottery, was coming to her. Upon hearing of this decision, the poor lady "fell sick a-bed." Allard Coninck being consulted, "suggests it as the best thing to place the case into the hands of the Orphans Chamber at Amsterdam." Finally, the orphan-masters decided to "turn her over to the Deacons." This pathetic story is related, in careful detail, in the *Minutes of the Orphan-masters*, I: 182-193.

Pine Street runs through Hendrick Pietersen's old grant. His south fence was about twenty-five feet south of the street.

NOS. 5 AND 6

These two houses still belonged, in 1660, to Jan Vinje and the other heirs of Adriana Cuvilje (or Adrienne Cuviller), widow of Jan Jansen Damen.

The more northerly dwelling seems to have been the Damen farmhouse. In a recital of the partition of Madame Cuvilje's estate, it is listed as "the great house, now occupied by Cornelis Aertsen." The southerly house is named in the same instrument as "the small house now occupied by Pieter Stoutenburgh."—*Liber Deeds*, B: 103; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-

1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 55. Aertsen and Stoutenburgh were assessed here in 1665.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 225. One of the picturesque Dutch haystacks of the period stood behind the great house. It is, doubtless, this very haystack that has been mistaken for a church tower by so many students of the Visscher series of views. Pieter Stoutenburgh bought the small house in November, 1664.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 54; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 13.

The great house was acquired by Dr. Henry Taylor, in 1672.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 190; *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 210. It was ordered demolished by Governor Colve, in October, 1673, because it stood too near the fortifications. At the hearing, the doctor's wife appeared, and said "her husband is willing to risk his house, and to abide the result."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. According to a deposition concerning the surrender of the city, in August, 1673, Captain Manning and Doctor Taylor "opened the gates & lead in the Dutch . . ."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, III: 199.

The great house stood diagonally across Cedar Street, on Broadway. If it could be reconstructed today, its south corner would probably touch the new forty-story Equitable Building. Pieter Stoutenburgh's house lot forms part of the Equitable site. For more than two centuries it retained its identity, thirty-seven feet, six inches wide on the Highway. As number 112 Broadway, it was the site of the National Hotel.

No. 7

Beyond the Water Gate, in the Smith's Valley, there were but three houses south of the Maidens' Path, in 1660. The most imposing of these, No. 7, was built by Willem Teller, of Albany.

On July 16, 1648, he and his partner, Rutger Jacobsen, purchased from Goosen Gerritsen (van Schaick) a rectangular piece of land "without the Water Port, towards the East River; striking along by Jan Damen's land 16 rods, 2 feet. By the Strand side 16 rods, 3 feet. Along Adam Roelants, 8 rods, 7 feet, and on the side of Maryn Adriaensen, 10 rods." The deed is not of record, but is recited in the confirmation to Teller of the northerly half of the land, in 1667.—*Patents*, II: 64 (Albany).

Without doubt, the original grant for this parcel was from Kieft to Tymen Jansen. Judge Hoffman gives its date as 1640, and a reference to *Liber I*: 13, in Albany, which it has not been possible to verify.—Hoffman's *Estates and Rights of the Corporation*, 1862, II: 216. However, Jan Jansen Damen's grant on the west recites Tymen Jansen as a neighbour here.—*Liber GG*: 91 (Albany).

Gerritsen may have purchased it when he made that memorable trip to the Manhattans for which he bargained before he should finally settle down as a *gerechts persoon*, or member of the court, at Albany.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 811.

Teller's house was built before 1655, for it was taxed in that year (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 374); but, as he lived at Fort Orange from 1639 until 1692, except for "small intermissions upon voyages to New York [and other places]" (Munsell's *Collections on the Hist. of Albany*, IV: 170), the house upon the Strand was generally rented. In 1656, Frans Claessen owed Teller a balance of three years unpaid rent, presumably for this house.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 125.

In 1664, Teller procured a license to marry Maria Verleth, the widow of Paulus Schrick.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 29. She was his second wife, and he was her third husband.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 326n.

In 1693, Teller and his wife sold their property here to Marten Jansen Meyer, the smith.—*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 234. Probably, this deed but confirmed an earlier one which was not recorded, for the smith had already conveyed the southerly fifty feet of the property

to George Heathcote in 1676 and 1683.—*Liber Deeds*, V: 35 (Albany); *Liber Deeds*, XIII: 55 (New York).

In 1692, after a residence at Albany of more than half a century, Willem Teller came to New York, where most of his family were settled; and here he died, in 1701. His wife survived him but a year. His descendants are found today among New York's most prominent families. For Goosen Gerritsen, Rutger Jacobsen and Willem Teller—all prominent in Albany's earlier history—consult Munsell's *Collections*.

The Teller plot covered the northerly one hundred feet of Tymen Jansen's land, and was nearly square. The house stood on the north-west side of Pearl Street, about twenty feet south of Pine Street. The Wall Street sub-station of the Post Office covers the site. Rut Jacobsen sold his southerly moiety to Ryer Stoffelsen, September 10, 1655.—Recitals in *Patents*, II: 85 (Albany).

On August 30, 1658, the council refused permission to Geertje, widow of Ryer Stoffelsen, "to build a house right against the wall outside the city gate [the water gate]."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200. Forbidden to build, Geertje evidently cultivated her plot; in 1662, she asked "that a sewer may be laid near the work at the Water Gate to prevent the water from the work running thro' her garden. Whereupon it was stated, that attention should be paid to the matter."—*Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 83.

The burgomasters, on March 7, 1665, purchased from Geertje Jans Stoffelsen the most southerly end of her garden, two rods wide by seven rods, seven feet, deep, more or less, giving her in exchange a lot on the Hoogh Straet, behind the City Hall.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 67, 68; cf. *Mortgages*, 1664-1675, trans. by O'Callaghan, 41-43.

This transaction is exactly like the one at the Land Gate, between the burgomasters and Sybout Claessen. Probably, the intention was to enlarge the approaches to the gates.

No. 8

Augustine Herrman bought a lot on the Strand from Elizabeth Tyssen, widow of Maryn Adriaensen, rather more than five rods wide and nine rods deep. The deed was delivered in October, 1656.—Recitals in *Liber Patents*, III: 84 (Albany). The lot ran back to Herrman's orchard, which was part of the Damen land. The house stood at the present north corner of Pine and Pearl Streets, numbers 171-173 Pearl Street. The garden covered nearly all of the bed of Pine Street. From an entry of September 15, 1653, it seems that the house, Herrman's own home while he lived in New Amsterdam, was in process of erection at that time. Auken Jansen, a carpenter, demanded payment "of a balance of one hundred guilders in beavers according to contract for building deft's [Herrman's] house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 119.

In July, 1672, Herrman sold his "great and small houses without the City Gate" to John Paine, of Boston.—*Liber Deeds*, B: 194; cf. *Book of Records of Deeds & Transfers* (etc.), 1665-1672 (translated), 217. On November 28, 1673, Ephraim Herrman, as attorney for his father, appeared in court requesting:

that he may again take possession of the house and part of a lot and orchard . . . which his said father sold last year to one John Payne at Boston; but as he maintains that, by reason of the demolishing and removing etc, it is much depreciated . . . he requests therefore that before being resumed by virtue of the mortgage, it may be valued by arbitrators, in order that he may have his recourse ag'st said John Payne for the balance.

This request was granted.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 29-30. The demolishing and removing were, of course, subsequent to Governor Colve's order of October 8, 1673.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 629-636. Colve issued a new patent to Ephraim Herrman, July 17, 1674, for a "lot, garden and orchard in Smith's valley, without the city of New Orange."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., English*, 30.

No. 9

The small house of Lysbet Tyssen, widow of Maryn Adriaensen. Site: on Pearl Street, just south of Maiden Lane, about No. 193 or No. 195 Pearl Street.

Marinus Adriaensen sailed by "den Eendracht" in July, 1631, under contract with Kiliaen van Rensselaer. His wife and one child came with him. He probably left Rensselaerswyck in 1634, at the expiration of his three years' contract.—*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, 806.

On August 27, 1641, he purchased land in the Smith's Valley from Hendrick Jansen, the tailor.—*Government Grants*, 1642-1649, p. 1, in City Clerk's Library. He died before April 16, 1654, when his widow contracted a second marriage, with Gerlach Michielszen, from Collumer Zijll.—*Marriages in Ref. Dutch Ch.*, 18. They were married on the ensuing 3rd of May. In behalf of her young son, Tys Marynsen, she and her new husband asked the court to appoint guardians, who could, also, confer with her to make satisfactory settlement of the paternal estate with her married daughter, who had come down from Fort Orange.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 191.

In later years, this house was rented to Marten Jansen Smit, who afterwards purchased Willem Teller's house (No. 7).—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 304. He was taxed here as Marten Clazen Smith.—*Ibid.*, V: 225.

In August, 1673, when Colve issued his drastic edict of demolition, Lysbeth Tyssen was told "that her small houses will be examined, to see whether they cannot be spared."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 631. No doubt, she had built several houses by that time. All the records prove her to have been a shrewd business woman. She was still living in November, 1682.—*Liber Deeds*, XII: 100, 102.

No. 10

The formal garden on the west side of the Highway, outside of the Land Gate, was laid out by Jan Pietersen Verbrugge. It occupied the north-east corner of Cornelis Groensens's grant, of 1645. Its north line adjoined Jan Jansen Damen's land, and was coincident with the present north boundary of Trinity Churchyard. In the deed to Verbrugge, of April 12, 1654 (*N. Y. Col. MSS.*, III: 112), its frontage is given as "10 rods, less $\frac{1}{2}$ twelfth part"—a little less than 125 English feet.

It was bounded on the south by the "Cross street," a narrow lane which led to the North River.—See Map of Dutch Grants.

In 1662 and 1663, this piece of land was called the "garden of Jan Jellisen [Gillisen] Verbrugh."—*Liber Deeds*, A: 278, 285.

The Colve list, of 1673, rates it as the garden and orchard of Johannes van Brugh, valued at 460 florins.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, II: 630.

Now, part of Trinity Churchyard.

FRONTISPIECE

REDRAFT OF THE CASTELLO PLAN

The original pen and ink drawing from which this plate was reproduced is a rectified redraft of the Castello Plan (C. Pl. 82), augmented by information derived from other contemporary documents and records.

The redraft was prepared under the supervision of the author by Mr. John Wolcott Adams, from a tracing made from a full size photograph of the original by Mr. Rawson W. Haddon, who carefully corrected the elevations to agree with the actual topography, as recorded on the Ratzen Plan (Vol. I, Plate 42)—the earliest really reliable plan which shows the general contour lines—and on Bromley's real estate and insurance map of 1908 (C. Pl. 96, *et seq.*), which gives the modern street elevations above high water.

The Castello Plan itself is drawn in outline only without relief, and is entirely lacking in chiaroscuro, as well as in colour values and the indication of surface texture and materials, which important accessories the redraft seeks to supply, in such a way as to render the finished drawing as real and as true a picture as possible of New Amsterdam at the close of the Dutch period.

The Castello Plan has already been described, in detail (Plate 82); it is here necessary to draw attention only to such few supplementary indications as have been added in the redraft.

One of the most noticeable additions is that of the "gerecht," on the water-front at the present Whitehall. This, as the name implies, was the place of justice, and is one of the striking features of nearly all the early views of New Amsterdam (see Vol. I, Frontispiece, etc.). In July, 1660, according to the De Sille List, the "gherecht" was still "on the Capske." There is, apparently, no definite statement in the early Dutch records regarding the erection of the gallows or the accompanying instruments of punishment—the pillory and whipping-post—nor even of the site which they occupied; but frequent mention of these devices proves their existence at the period of the Plan, and earlier.

A sentence of death, imposed by the court of burgomasters and schepens, could not be carried out without the knowledge and consent of the director-general and council; and while, during the Dutch period, the death penalty was pronounced on more than one occasion by the court, the sentence, apparently, was almost invariably commuted to flogging, branding, or banishment, sometimes all three. Soldiers were, of course, tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, were shot, under military law. One of the earliest of such death sentences recorded was that imposed, in 1639, on a soldier, for mutiny.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 68. On May 13, 1655, three thieves, who had broken out of Fort Amsterdam, were summoned to appear at the Fort before the third beating of the drum, "on pain of having their names affixed to the gallows."—*Ibid.*, 148. On the following day, one of these thieves, Hans Breyer, a soldier, was sentenced to be conveyed to the place of execution, and there hanged until dead; but the sentence was commuted to life banishment, on the earnest plea of the public there assembled.—*Ibid.*, 148-9.

In January, 1660, a negro, accused of wounding a boy, was tried before the court of

burgomasters and schepens. The record in this case gives the various opinions of the different burgomasters and schepens as to the method of punishment which should be meted out to the criminal. Schepen Cornelis Steenwyck, for example, "Decides, that he be whipped and branded under the gallows, the halter being around his neck, and banished for ever and sent hence with his wife and children on pain of the gallows . . ." The final judgment of the court was that the negro should be brought to "the place, where justice is usually executed and, with the rope around his neck, be whipped, branded and banished the country." It was decided, at this time, to request of the director-general and council "liberty to erect a gallows before the City Hall and also to be empowered to banish criminals from the District of N. Netherland." In reply to this request, the burgomasters and schepens were, "for this time, authorized and qualified not only to banish the apprehended Hendrick Jansen Claarbout . . . ;" but "they are likewise permitted to allow a half-gallows to be erected before the City Hall, should that be necessary for carrying the judgment into effect."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 111-2. The sentence, already pronounced, was not the death penalty. Perhaps the half-gallows requested was to be used in connection with the flogging and branding of the criminal.

Whether the old gallows at the Capske was at this time in a state of decay, or whether the new gallows was intended only for the carrying out of sentences imposed by the city court, and not by the military authorities, is not ascertainable from the *Records* or other available documents of the period. The latter assumption seems the more likely, and it is also probable that the half-gallows, which, once at least, was authorised to be erected in front of the City Hall, was of a temporary character, intended only for carrying out a specific sentence, and afterwards removed.

The whipping-post and pillory evidently stood near the gallows, as is indicated by many entries in the records. In December, 1654, for example, George Stevensen, from Bruges, for stealing hogs, was sentenced "to be stripped to the waist and tied to the post at the place where judgment is publicly executed, and to hear this sentence read to him, and to be then banished, with costs."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 144. Martin Van Waart, in May, 1661, was condemned to be brought to the place, "where criminal justice is usually inflicted," and there "well and publicly fastened to a stake, very severely scourged and further banished."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 306-7. This sentence, however, was commuted by Stuyvesant to banishment only.

In the following month, two women were arrested for theft. One of them was condemned to be "brought to the place where justice is usually executed and there be bound fast to a stake, severely scourged and banished for ten years." This sentence, also, was commuted to banishment. The other woman, Annetje Mennens, was "placed on the rack and threatened with torture." She, too, was released. In November, 1661, Mesaack Martenzen, being threatened with torture, confessed the theft of some cabbages and clothing from a neighbour. The ludicrous sentence imposed by the court was that he be taken "to the usual place of execution, to stand in the pillory with cabbages on the head," and banished for five years, in addition to the costs of the suit.—*Ibid.*, III: 410.

In the redraft, the Fort has been shown entirely faced with stone, in accordance with several statements contained in the correspondence between Stuyvesant and the directors at Amsterdam. On December 19, 1656, the directors wrote that, to obviate any "further expenditures and troubles," they "consent to have the fort there [New Amsterdam] surrounded by a wall of hewn rock," and, "for that purpose," would send over some masons and carpenters in the spring. "Meanwhile," they recommend to Stuyvesant "to prepare the work there and have everything ready as far as possible. It is not necessary," they add, "to wait for the required sailors [probably requested by Stuyvesant], because the

Company's negroes are sufficient to bring and fetch the needed material."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 373. Three stone masons were sent over, in conformity with this promise, and arrived at New Amsterdam sometime in the early spring of 1658.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 401; *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 192. On July 23, 1659, Stuyvesant wrote to the directors:

If the work of the masons continues to progress as fast, as it does now, we may hope to have the fort completed by next summer; then it will be necessary to build new carriages for the guns, for which we shall require also wheels.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 443.

The parapet of the Fort is shown covered with sods, a construction clearly indicated in the Labadist view, of twenty years later (Vol. I, Plate 17).

It will be noticed that no belfry is shown on the church, a very careful examination of the Castello Plan having clearly established the fact that the construction shown at the meeting of the roofs is not a belfry, but merely a clumsy representation of the south gable of the governor's house. The fact that no belfry existed in 1660 on the church, and that a belfry had been added to the City Hall before this time, taken in connection with the subjoined entries, seems to indicate that, shortly after the Stadt Herberg became the City Hall, the town bell, which up to that time, very naturally, had been appurtenant to the church and to the governor's house in the Fort, was transferred to the new seat of popular government, and the now useless church belfry removed.

On January 24, 1656, the schout, Cornelis van Tienhoven "proposes orally":

Whether it be not advisable to ask the Hon^{ble} General for the bell, which stands idle in the Fort, either as a present or on valuation, to hang[¹] it, and make use of it, at the City Hall.—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 25.

Again, on March 28, 1659:

On Jan Gillis Koeck's petition, wherein he requests, that some allowance be granted him for ringing the bell on the Ordinary Court day and publication, is apostilled:—Petitioner is provisionally allowed for a yearly salary for the ringing of the bell for this City, and bringing and fetching the cushions in and out the Church the sum of fl. 50.—*Ibid.*, VII: 218.

The earliest reference that has been found to a market occurs in the *Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland* (p. 89), under date of March 10, 1648, where a weekly market day, Monday, and an annual "Free Market," beginning on the first Monday after St. Bartholomew's day (September 2d), and continuing for ten consecutive days, are referred to, "on which weekly and annual days" purchases were to be permitted and to be supplied to "the purchaser from a Booth." An earlier mention exists, in the *Laws and Ordinances* (p. 29), of the establishment of two annual fairs, in 1641, "a Cattle Fair on the 15th of October, and a fair for Hogs on the 1st of November." No permanent building was mentioned in connection with either of these, and in all probability none existed. Neither was any definite site named, although we are told that farmers coming to the city with "divers articles, such as Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage, and other Country produce" were "obliged to remain a long time at the Beach with their produce, frequently to their serious loss, because the Commonalty, or at least a majority thereof," who lived "at a distance from the Beach," were "not aware that such articles" were "brought for sale." To remedy this evil, another ordinance was passed, on September 13, 1656, establishing a regular market for country produce, to be held "on the Beach by or near the house of Mr. *Hans Kiersteede*," and changing the market day to Saturday.—*Ibid.*, 251.

This market seems later to have been removed, probably at the time when the sheet-

[1] The Dutch word used in the manuscript *Records* is, apparently, "*gangen*," not "*hangen*," but the general meaning of the entry, as here translated, may safely be retained.

piling along the Strand was finished—about 1658—as, with the completion of this work, the beach must have disappeared, except, perhaps, at low water. It is, however, possible that this market continued to exist in the same neighbourhood on the Strand until the establishment, by Andros, in 1677, of the new market house at the head of the pier.

The next reference to a market is under date of February 21, 1658 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 177), when Claas van Elslant, Sr., petitioned “to attend on the Market (*hal kneght*) as both the English and strangers sometimes ask, that some person may be appointed, who should keep block, scales and weights in the shambles, so as not to be at a loss, when they come there with their meat etc.” This petition, “for certain reasons,” was refused, but the complaints and dissatisfaction of the country people led to the establishment, in the following year, of a more satisfactory market for meat. On March 7, 1659, the burgomasters drafted a placard in English, which they sent to all the neighbouring towns, together with the following letter:

The annexed is to let your Hono^r know our resolution to erect and establish in this City a Market for fat and lean cattle, requesting your Hono^rs to be pleased to make the same known to your subjects, so that if any proprietor be among them, who may be inclined to repair hither with their Cattle at the time fixed in the enclosed, they may regulate themselves accordingly. Whereunto awaiting we are and remain Your Hono^rs friends,

The Burgomasters of the City Amsterdam in N. Netherland.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 216.

There is no indication that any permanent or substantial building was erected in connection with any of these early market places.

However, on April 18th, following, the burgomasters “resolved and concluded to erect the Meat-Market; further to cover it with tiles; to have a block brought therein, and to leave the key with Andries (de Haas) the baker who shall provisionally have charge thereof.”—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 219. This was, in all probability, the first permanent market building erected. Its exact location and the place where the market was held after it was removed from the strand or beach in front of Kiersteede’s house are nowhere mentioned in the records, although it is a significant fact that the earliest mention of the Marckvelt, which name was first applied to the plain *east* of the Fort, occurs on February 9, 1658, just about the time when the sheet-piling along the strand had been completed; and it seems a reasonable conjecture that the market place was removed from the beach to this location at this time.

It is also interesting to note that the first mention of the Marckvelt Steegh (which led from the canal to the plain around the Fort) occurs on July 6 of this same year (*Liber A*: 134), whereas, apparently, it was not until 1663 that the name Marckvelt was used to designate the plain *north* of the Fort.—*Ibid.*, B: 28.

It seems altogether likely that the building erected in 1659 for a meat market, and covered with tiles, stood east of the Fort, in close proximity to the new market-place, and that the market for lean (live) cattle, which is referred to in the Administrative Minutes of April 18, 1659, as “beside the ChurchYard” (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 220-1), was in this same locality, although it is possible that this reference is to the cemetery, on Broadway, above Morris Street.

At the general Court of Assizes, held from October 6th to 13th, 1675, an annual fair was again established, to begin the following season, in November.—*M.C.C.*, I: 4

There, probably, were no permanent buildings erected in connection with this *fair*, which must not be confused with the weekly *market*, which, doubtless, was still held on the smaller plain, east of the Fort.

On January 29, 1677, Governor Andros issued the following proclamation, which was published on February 3, 1677:

Whereas a weekly markett in this City hath beene thought Necessary for the Convenience good and welfare of the Inhabitants & Neighbourhooode for w^{ch} a fitt house beinge now built by the Water Side neare the Bridge and weighhouse, I have by the advice of my Covnsell & Co^{rt} of Mayor and Aldermen Resolved and Ordered and doe hereby Publish the said Markett to begine on Saturday the 24th of March next Ensueinge in the afores^d house and soe Every Saturday followinge, And the Ord^r of the Court of Assizes for a ffayre to bee alsoe observed to Witt att Breucklin for Cattell Graine &c Produce of the Country the ffirst Munday Tuesday & Wednesday in Nouember & in the City att the markett house & Plaine afore the Forte the Thursday ffryday & Saturday followinge, . . .—*M. C. C.*, I: 40-1.

In 1677, the new market house at "the Water Side neare the Bridge and weighhouse"—just south of the pier or wharf at the foot of Moore Street—was completed by Andros.—*M. C. C.*, I: 40-1. This little building is very clearly shown in the Labadist view (Vol. I, Plate 17). Apparently, the market was removed, in 1684, "to the Vacant ground before the Fort" (*M. C. C.*, I: 151), although the building probably remained, and, doubtless, is referred to in the following entries:

1686. May 11. Ordered that the Markett house of this City be *and* Employed as a warehouse for goods . . .—*M. C. C.*, I: 179.

1689. March 7. Ordered that m^r Merritt m^r Crundall and m^r De Millt Agree with Cap^ta John Tuder: and all other persons about Letting Such Shops: in the Market house: as it may Conveniently Containe: proporti[o]nable to the Length thereof: . . .—*M. C. C.*, I: 202.

It seems likely that the use of the market house erected in 1659, probably on the plain east of the Fort, was also discontinued at this time.

In 1691, it was

Resolv'd that there be but one Butchers Shamble within this City and that it be still dayly kept at the Green before the ffort vntill further Order; and all Butchers meate to be brought to the Said Shambles for Sayle and no other place.—*M. C. C.*, I: 215-6.

This reference to "the Green before the ffort" suggests the probability that such a green existed at the period of the Plan. In 1660, the locality was referred to as the square: "the Burgomaster Marten Cregier heard the soldiers, as they stood on the square before his house."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 159.

The open space formed by this green and the surrounding roadways, apparently, was used, even in these early times, for manoeuvres.

On September 25, 1694, it was ordered that "the Markett house or Shed in the Broadway be Lett to farme unto Henry Crosly . . ."—*M. C. C.*, I: 362-3. In 1707, this building was ordered demolished.—*Ibid.*, II: 338.

For more detailed information regarding the Marckvelt and the other early market places and buildings, etc., the reader is referred to the Chronology.

It will be noticed that the fences shown on the Castello Plan are very high—presumably for purposes of defense—and are generally made of vertical slabs or of clapboards, stone being difficult to secure and high in price. An ordinance of December 31, 1654, fixes a penalty for destroying or stealing "Clapboards, Palisades, Posts, Rails, and other fencing stuff."—*Laws & Ord.*, *N. Neth.*, 185-6.

Stone walls have been shown only where the Castello Plan or the Dutch records seem to indicate that actual masonry construction was used, although the terms "fence" and "wall" were, evidently, sometimes used without special distinction, as is the case in various parts of New England, even at the present day.

The palisades along the present Wall Street were erected in 1653. At this time England and Holland were at war, and the Dutch were apprehensive of an attack by New England, which was then undertaking military preparations. On March 14, 1653, the burgomasters

and schepens submitted to the provincial authorities a suggestion to "set off this City of New Amsterdam in the most convenient way with a stockade," and afterwards to put the Fort "in a proper condition of defense as a place of retreat."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 67. The director-general and council agreed to this proposal, and a placard was issued at once:

Notice: The Committee, appointed by Director General, Council and Magistrates of this City will receive proposals for a certain piece of work to set off the City with palisades, 12 to 13 feet long, by the rod. Any one, who wishes to undertake this work may come to the City Hall next Tuesday afternoon, hear the conditions and look over the work. Done etc. March 15, 1653.

Let one tell it to the other!—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 69.

The specifications for the erection of these palisades will be found in full in the *Records* (I: 72-3). It later, however, became necessary to alter these, as no bidder could be found who was willing to do the work at the low price of twenty-five florins per rod, which was all the committee would agree to pay. Therefore, instead of sharpened palisadoes, it was decided to alter the plans, and to set off the work with planks. Thomas Baxter, an Englishman, undertook to supply the posts and rails. The work included a ditch, "4 to 5 feet deep and 11 to 12 feet wide at the top sloping in a little towards the bottom."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 201. By the end of the first week of July, the fortifications were completed. Although the work was done at "great trouble, labor, loss of time and cost of the Commonalty," and the fortifications "as far as exigency of the time and case required and demanded, were finished with the aid of the good commonalty in the completest manner," the following spring (1654) found them in a dilapidated state. The burgomasters and schepens now appealed to their neighbours in Breukelen, Midwout, and Amersfoort, for help in repairing the works already erected, and also in setting up palisades along the North River.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 177, *et seq.* But the commonalty, "lulled to sleep by an idle rumor of peace," did not go beyond these tentative proposals. Stuyvesant reproved the burgomasters and schepens, on June 8th, saying that if they could not repair the outer works, they ought, at least, to return to the Fort the cannon which had been placed along the wall, in 1653, contrary to his advice, since these could be turned against the city, in case of attack.—*Ibid.*, I: 209.

Five days later—on June 13th—Stuyvesant and the council again specifically recommended certain necessary works for the city's defense, including changes in the "outer works," or palisades, and the removal of the cannon from thence, "that they may not be turned and used upon us, the more so as the works, especially the angles are completely destroyed."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 272-3.

The director-general and council now, once more, undertook the work of repairing the fortifications, considering it

highly necessary not only to repair the Works constructed last year, but also first and foremost, in addition to the repair and strengthening of the Fort, likewise to make some other new Trenches and interior Works, in order the better to defend the one from the other, and in case of need to be able to retire from the one on the other.

Officers of the "Subaltern Courts" were commanded by ordinance to help secure "able Ditchers and Diggers from each Village, colonie or Hamlet," and to have them on hand for duty on June 16th, to do whatever work might be "pointed out to them by the Director General and Council or their commissioners." The labourers were to receive two guilders a day, but the work was compulsory, and a fine was imposed on anyone drafted who failed to respond.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 161-2; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 275-6.

In August, 1654, an estimate was made of the expenditures "for the outer and inner works constructed this and last year for the defence of the country," and it was found that

they amounted to about sixteen thousand guilders, of which the city's quota was estimated to be "about three thousand guilders."—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 224-5.

On September 15, 1655, only a little over a year after the fortifications were repaired, an attack was made by the Indians, who fell upon the city with "murder, robbery and fire." The fortifications, in this critical juncture, were found inadequate for the city's defence, and, on September 20th, a resolution was passed, providing "that the aforesaid erected works shall be repaired with plank of 5 @ 6 feet high, nailed to the sides of the Palisades." This work was finished on the 28th.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 363-7.

To defray the cost of the work on the fortifications, and other necessary repairs to the city's works, an assessment was levied, but payments were slow, and as late as November of the following year less than a third of the assessment had been collected.—*Ibid.*, II: 218. In the meantime, work on the fortifications was allowed to lag; what had already been done was "wholly in ruin" by the fall of 1656, and the "work begun with palisades on the North River" was not completed.—*Ibid.*, II: 161-3.

Nothing further seems to have been done towards completing the outer fortifications until the summer of 1658, when the director-general proposed "to enclose the city at the river side by palisades, and to complete the stone wall of the fort."—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 200: cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 189-190. During this and the following year, extensive alterations, evidently, were made to the wall, for remarks concerning which see page 214. The records of this work are incomplete, probably being contained in the lost book of court minutes covering the period from September 27, 1658, to August 19, 1659. By 1660, as the Castello Plan shows, the palisades along the North River, apparently, had been constructed to a point nearly as far south as Battery Place. Within a few years after this date, however, they had, evidently, fallen, and the line along Wall Street, also, was much in need of repair.

On June 28, 1665, the inhabitants of New York were called together by a court order to consider the question of fortifying the city. Mayor Willet, in an address, drew their attention to the fact that the city lay "Verry Open and in Noe Capacity to Resist the Violence of an Enemy," and asked them if

they did not judge it necessary that the Ould works made for the fortifyinge off this Towne should be Repaired, and that the West syde alonge Hudsons River should be fortified with good and sufficient pallisades for the use off which the honourable Govern^r Richard Nicols hath prof-
fered to Contribute twoe thousand Pallissades & thouand Gilders in wampum.—*Rec. N. Am.*, V: 269.

It is a singular fact that the palisades along the North River are not shown on either "The Duke's Plan" (Vol. I, Plate 10) or the Nicolls Plan (Plate 10-A), although they do appear on the Miller Plan, of 1695. Whereas there seems every reason to suppose that these bastions, at the period of the Plan, were built of stone, no positive proof of this fact has been found in the records, and it is possible that they were built originally of palisades, and were later reconstructed of stone. The Miller Plan shows, along Wall Street and the North River, a single row of palisades, with "stone points"—evidence that, in 1695 at least, these palisades were in existence, and that the bastions were then of stone.

Another possibility, worthy of consideration, is that the stone points were built by the masons sent over in 1657 to complete the stone work of the Fort.

In 1699, the "Stones of the old bastions or batteries" were given by Governor Bellomont to the city, to be used in the construction of the new City Hall.—See Chronology.

ADDENDA

THE NICASIVS DE SILLE LIST
DESCRIPTION OF YE TOWNE OF MANNADONS
IN NEW NETHERLAND, AS IT WAS
IN SEPT. 1661

THE NICASIUS DE SILLE LIST

LIST OF THE TAKEN UP [OCCUPIED?] HOUSES ON THE 10 JULY 1660: WITHIN THIS TOWN AMSTERDAM IN N: NEDERLANT

(TRANSLATION)

[The Nicasius de Sille List]

THE following List belongs to the collection of New Netherland Papers (Dutch West India Archives) preserved in the Manuscript Division of the N. Y. Public Library. It was acquired in February, 1894, at the sale of the library of George H. Moore, forming part of item No. 1791. (Nicasius de Sille was at the time of the census both fiscal of the province and schout of the city.)

	BUILDINGS SHOWN ON THE CASTELLO PLAN	
The Heere ^[1] Straet [the Highway] where Bur- gomaster Poulus Leender Grift lives [A: 14], ^[2] there are	51. Houses	47
The Heere dwars straet [crossroad] is next to the Latin School [B: 10]	0. . . .	0
Outside of the Heere Poort [gate] on the road to Haerlem stand	9.	6
The Prince Gracht [Prince Canal] where the fiscal's house stands [L: 12], there are	24.	See footnote [3]
The Prince Straet is the brewery of the Red Lion [L: 3]	5.	5
The Tuijn [Garden] Straet where the fiscal's garden is located [L: 12]	1.	1
The Smee [Smith or Forge] Straet where Notary Schelluijn lives [4]	16.	15

[1] The word "Heere," as used in this List, can not be satisfactorily translated. The Heere Straet, Heere Gracht, etc., are names transplanted from Holland, where they were, doubtless, originally used to designate localities occupied by the upper classes, the literal meaning of "Heer" being lord, master, or gentleman.

[2] The references in square brackets refer to the outline key of the Castello Plan (C. Pl. 82-e).

[3] If the Prince Gracht is meant to designate only that portion of the street between the last bridge and Tuyn Street (Exchange Place), there are but 21 houses; if it is meant to include that part of the street north of Tuyn Street, usually called the Shaepe Weytie, then there are 28 houses. There is no separate mention, in the List, of the Sheep Pasture, which, if it contained four houses, would account for this discrepancy.

[4] Dirck van Schelluyn owned no property in New Amsterdam in July, 1660; he probably was a tenant on the Smee Straet. His standing as a burgher is clearly defined in an entry of May 27, 1658: "The Court . . . asked their Secretary, Joannes Nevius, if Dirck van Schelluyne had his own room or apartment in his [Nevius's] house, whereof he pays the rent, and if he keep fire and light there? Answers he has no room of his own, for which he pays rent, nor keeps fire and light at his place, but does indeed frequently sleep and write there . . . it is decreed, that Schelluyne having no *fixum domicilium* in this City is liable to be arrested here."—*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 390.

		BUILDINGS SHOWN ON THE CASTELLO PLAN
The Slick Steegie [Muddy Lane] where Evert Duijckinh lives [M: 12]	6. [Houses]	6
The Singel [Cingle or Wall Street] where Moesman lives [Q: 5], there are	17.	16
The Waeter Poort [Water Gate]		
On the Wael [river bank] where S ^r Govert Loocquermans lives [Q: 14] and Carel van Bruggen [P: 2], there are	23.	21
The Hooghstraet [High Street] where Notary van Vleeck lives [N: 11]	25.	See footnote [1]
The Heere Gracht [canal] where Jacobus Backer lives [M: 8]	23.	23
The Bevers Gracht [Beaver Canal] where Echbert Wouterse lives [C: 19]	14.	13
The Marckt velt [market-field or place] where Teunis Quick lives [D: 3]	10.	9
The Marckt velts Steegje [Market-field Lane or Alley] where Nevius lives [2]	9.	9
The Brouwers [Brewers] Straet where Burgo- master Cortlant lives [D: 10]	14.	14
The Winckel [Shop] Straet where the fiscal lives, there are	9.	See footnote [3]
The nieuwe Bruch [new bridge] [4] at Hendrick Jansen vander Vin's [O: 1]		See footnote [4]
The Brouwers Brugh [Brewers' Bridge] at Jacob van Couwenhoven's [N: 1]		
The Bruch [Bridge] Straet where Schepen Hendrick Kip lives [E: 9]	11.	11
Opt Waeter [at the waterside] where Stuijves- ant [D: 1], and Burgomaster Antonides [Allard Anthony] live [F: 10]	18.	18
The Paerle [Pearl] Straet where Schepen P: Couwenhoven lives [G: 11]	20.	20
The Schrijers Hoeck [Cryers' Hook or Cor- ner] where Michiel Jansen lives [J: 14]	2.	2
Stuijvesant's Hoeck [5] [Hook or Corner] where Jan Evert ^s Bout lives [H: 2], there are	5.	5
The Voorstadt [suburb] alias Smits Valleij [Smith's Valley or Dale] has	24.	
At the Kaeij [wharf or pier] at the end of the Voorstadt [suburb] there are	2.	

[1] 25 houses, if Van Couwenhoven's brewery is not counted.

[2] Joannes Nevius is not found as the owner of any property on the Marckvelt Steegie, in 1660. He probably rented a house there.

[3] 9 houses, including the Company's five houses.

[4] Only entry as to its date is one of August 30, 1659, when Cornelis Steenwyck rendered a bill for "151 plank for the New Bridge."—*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 38.

[5] This is the only mention of Stuyvesant's Hoogh—in this vicinity—encountered in the Records.

At the Belle Videre [¹] where D^o Drijsij [Domine
Drisius's] Houses stand [A: 12, 12A], there

are	4. [Houses]	3
							Houses	.	342
									333 ^[2]

The Castle Amsterdam stands on Stuijvesant's Hoogh [height or hill].

The Windmill the same.

The Company's garden on the Heere Straet [highway].

The Church in the Castle.

The cemetery on the Heere Straet [highway].

The Stadthuys [City Hall] stands by the Wael [river bank].

The Hall in the Hoogh [High] Straet behind the Stadthuys [City Hall].

The Vis marckt [fish market] by the Wael [river bank] in front of Hendrick Jansen vander Vin [O: 1].

The Waech [balance or scales] at the water side next to the Wijnbruch [Wine bridge] which is also strongly fixed at the water side.

The Gasthuys [hospital] [E: 23] is in the Bruch [Bridge] Straet behind the fiscal's house^[3] [E: 24].

The 5 houses of the Company stand in the Winckelstraet [Shop Street] [E: 6].

The gherecht [place of justice] on the Capske.

NAMES OF ALL PLACES IN NIEW NEDERLANDT UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF

THE WEST INDIA CO.

VILLAGES

The Castle Amsterdam	Breukelen
The City Amsterdam	Midwout
The Fort Oragne [<i>sic</i> : Orange]	Vlissinghen
The City Beverwijck	Middelburg
The Colony Rinselaerswijck	Heemstede
The Fort Altena	Aernhem
The Colony Nieuw Amstel	Vtrecht
The Colony of the Swedes Tinnecoñq	Haerlem
	Amersfoort
	Rustdurp
	Æsopis
	Gravesande
	Oostdurp

[1] "Belle Videre" is a new name, as applied to this locality.

[2] This total, which is approximate only, is arrived at by adding to the above figures the number of houses referred to in the footnotes in this column, and also by supposing the same number of houses in the suburb (24) and at the pier (2) as are given in the De Silles List. For a further comparison of the List and Plan, see page 210.

[3] The Manuscript, from this point, is in the handwriting of Fiscal-Schout Nicasius de Silles. V. H. P.

PLATES
83-84

1016.

Lijste vande opgenomen Huijzen
 op den 10 Julij 1660. in een
 deser Stede Amsterdam
 in N. Nederlandt

De Rode Straat dat Bregman de vanden Landt gift woont hi	51. Rijn.
De Rode Straat dat is vanden + Latijns School	0.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	0.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	24.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	5.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	1.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	16.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	6.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	17.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	23.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	25.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	23.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	14.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	10.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	9.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	14.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	2.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	11.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	10.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	20.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	2.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	5.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	24.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	2.
De Rode Straat dat is de Rode straat van de Rode	4.

bijf 342

Het Castle Amsterdam staat op Grinsland Booght
 Divint Moeth van wijkelen
 De Compagnie tinn op Des Rold Straat
 Orkide int Castle
 De Rold Goff op Des Rold Straat
 Het Stadt Rold staat op Des Rold
 Orkide inde Booght staat aelter Rold Stadt Rold
 Orkide Markt op Orkide voor Rold Rold Rold
 Orkide Rold
 Orkide Rold op Rold Rold Rold Rold
 Orkide Rold op Rold Rold Rold Rold
 Rold op Rold Rold Rold Rold
 Rold Rold Rold Rold Rold
 de 5 huizen vande Compagnie staan inde
 Winkel Straat.
 Het gherecht op het capke

Namen van alle plaatsen in Nieuw Nederlandt
 onder het Constrict vande West Indische
 Compagnie

Het Castle Amsterdam
 de Stadt Amsterdam
 Het fort Oragne.
 de Stadt Beverwijk
 de Coloni Rijnlandswijk
 Het fort Alena
 de Coloni Nieuw Amstel
 de Coloni vande Swed, Timesconq

Duipe
 Breukelen
 Midwoit
 Vlissinghen
 Middleburg
 Heerwade.
 Aernhe
 Vtrecht
 Haerlem
 Amerfoort
 Ruytduip
 Asois
 Gravefande
 Ruytduip

DESCRIPTION OF YE TOWNE OF MANNADONS
IN NEW NETHERLAND, AS IT WAS
IN SEPT. 1661

DESCRIPTION OF YE TOWNE OF MANNADONS
IN NEW NETHERLAND AS IT WAS
IN SEPT. 1661

THE manuscript reproduced on Plates 85 and 86 was found in 1906-7 by Miss Francis G. Davenport, of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution, among the records of the Royal Society of London, in a volume entitled Guard Book No. 7, part 1. It was reproduced and described for the first time, in 1909, by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, in his *Narratives of New Netherland*.

The origin of the manuscript is unknown, but its close correspondence—in date, title, and contents—with the so-called “Duke’s Plan,” of the same year—A Description of the Town of Mannados (Vol. I, Pl. 10)—is suggestive and interesting. For a brief comparison of these two documents and some remarks on their possible authorship, see Castello Plan (C. Pl. 82); Vol. I, Plate 10; and Chronology, where the manuscript is printed in full.

PLATES
85-86

The town lyeth about 40. deg. lat. hath good air, and is healthy, inhabited with
several sorts of tradesmen, and merchants and mariners, whereby it hat much
trade, of beaver - otter, musk - and other skin from ye indians and from ye other
towns in ye River and Contry, inhabitants there about. The paynt give wampum
and Beage money of ye indians making, and they receive of ye for cloth and other
manufactures brought from Holland.

From Long Island they have beef, pork, wheat, butter, some tobacco, wampum
and peage. From Newlyed beaf, sheep, wheat, peawer, bisket, malt, flax, butter,
Cider-apple, iron, tar, wampum and peage.

From Virginia, store of tobacco, orchards dried, some beef, pork and fruit, and
for paynt give Holland and other linneus, carriage, tape, thread, condage, brass,
staying cloth, stuffs, stockings, spires, fruit, all sorts of iron work, wine, brandy,
bonas, salt, and all useful manufactures.

The town is seated between New England and Virginia, commodiously for trade,
and it is their chief employment, for they plant and sow little.

From Amsterdam, each year, come 7. or 8. big ships with passengers, and all
sorts of goods, and they lade back beaver and other skin, dry orchards, and
Virginia tobacco. To sayd, of each year is carried from thence above 20.000.
pound. values, in beaver skin only.

The Governor of Maryland and New Netherland (so called by the Hollanders)
is called Peter Stuyvesant: he exerciseth authority from thence southward
towards Virginia / as far as Drilow-bay, being about 40. leagues. Ye Swedes
had plantation in Drilow-bay formerly; but of late years ye Hollander went
thore, displaced ye Swedes, sealed yungelung terna, have trade for beaver of the
parus, and authority Eastward towards New England unto West Chester, wh is
about 20. miles, and is inhabited by Swedes. Also on Long Island inhabitants as
far as Oportbay being farther Eastward on ye island side, ye Westchester & on ye
maine / being about one quarter part of ye island. Ye said island is in length 120. miles
East and West, between 40. and 41. deg. lat. as a good land and healthy.
ye other part of ye said island Eastward from Oportbay, is not ye authority of
New England Colonies, as it stretch itself on their coast, ye Dutchmen inhabi-
tants are not of ye English.

NOTE

It is with deep regret that the author is obliged to announce that complications caused by the present European war have made it impossible for the English manufacturers to exactly match the paper supplied under the original order, which, unfortunately, proved insufficient to complete the second volume beyond this point.

The new paper, which has just been received—after an exasperating delay—was made by the same firm as the old, in the same molds, and with the best materials procurable. To have refused to accept it would have entailed a serious further postponement of publication, and the author, therefore, trusts that his decision to proceed at once with the printing, using this paper, will, under the circumstances, receive the approval of subscribers.

I. N. P. S.

November 14, 1916.

IV
THE DUTCH GRANTS

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

THE Map of the Dutch Grants has been prepared with much care and is believed to be a substantially correct plotting of the locations and dimensions of the various ground-briefs, or patents, granted to settlers of Amsterdam in New Netherland by the directors-general and councils who governed New York under the Dutch. All known and available sources—in nearly all instances official records—have been searched, in an attempt to make this plan as complete and accurate as possible. Instruments of title, ground-briefs, transports, confirmations, deeds, and mortgages, not only in the Dutch period, but for many years subsequent to that time, have been painstakingly examined and collated. Researches have been made in Albany—in the offices of the Secretary of State, the State Librarian, and the State Engineer; in New York City—in the offices of the Register of Deeds, the Comptroller, and the City Clerk; in the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the Long Island Historical Society, the Library of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, etc. All available maps of the city, or parts thereof, from the earliest times, have also been examined for traces of original patent lines. Early street opening maps, belonging originally to the Office of the Commissioner of Street Openings, but recently transferred to the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Design and Survey, have yielded much valuable information.

After the examination of many plans, in search of one suitable for use as a background or base on which to lay down the grants, a selection was finally made of the extremely accurate series of Maps of the Burnt District surveyed by Joseph F. Bridges, city surveyor, immediately after the fire of 1835.

The Grant Map is designed to show the lines of the ground-briefs (patents) made to colonists by the Dutch West India Company, through its directors-general and councils. The Key, in each instance, after setting forth the date and description of the ground-brief, proceeds with the history of the title of the lot granted, its partitioning by transports (deeds of conveyance), etc., up to the close of Stuyvesant's administration (1664). In a few cases, it was thought advisable to recite some later records, as, for example, in connection with the subdivision, in Colve's time, of the garden of the West India Company.

Below the city wall, the blocks have been given literal designations—A, B, C, etc.—and the ground-briefs in each block have been numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Outside the wall, the ground-briefs only have been delineated and explained, and no attempt has been made to trace the subsequent history of these grants.

The earliest ground-brief recorded is one of July 20, 1638, to Andries Hudde, for a tract of land in Harlem. This grant and those which followed were in pursuance of an ordinance by Kieft and his council, passed June 24, 1638, as follows:

The Free people having by petition requested Patents of the Lands which they are at present cultivating, the prayer of the Petitioners is granted, on condition that at the expiration of Ten years, after entering on their Plantation, they shall pay yearly to the Company the Tenth of all crops which God the Lord shall grant to the field; also, from this time forth, one couple of Capons for a house and lot.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 16; *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 9.

From very early days, there was a general understanding that the lots were granted to settlers only upon condition that they build "regular, good and decent houses" thereupon, and improve the land. The earliest enactment that we find on this subject is an ordinance of July 25, 1647, wherein holders of ground-briefs were notified to build within nine months or forfeit their lots to "the Patroon or Lord proprietor," failing which they should be "conveyed to whomsoever he pleases."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 74; re-enacted April 9, 1658, *ibid.*: 343.

An ordinance of similar tenor was passed December 15, 1648, wherein the director-general and council "notify all persons once more for the last time to erect proper buildings on their lots . . . or the Director General and Council will dispose" of them "to those who are inclined to build."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 105.

The Amsterdam Chamber, by a letter dated May 18, 1654, conceded to the burgomasters and schepens the right to execute (i. e., record) transports and deeds of conveyance of houses and lots situated within the city.^[1] The fee for each record was one beaver or 8 guilders (about \$3.20), to be applied: 3 guilders for the seal, 1½ guilders for the schepens who signed the deed, and 3½ guilders as a fee for the clerk.—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 189.

In 1655, a survey of the streets was begun, and on February 25, 1656, "The Survey of the streets of this City . . . accompanied with a Model or Plan, according to which the Streets have been set off and laid out with stakes" was confirmed "for the present and future time, without making any alteration therein. . . . It shall remain to the Burgomasters to determine what Streets and Lots are first to be built on, only that according to ancient usage the patents required therefor are applied for and obtained from the Director General and Council."—*Laws & Ord., N. Neth.*, 219.

In 1657, the second survey or plan of the city was made by Jacques Cortelyou. Subsequently, on January 25, 1658 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 170), the director-general and council granted and conveyed to the burgomasters the "unconceded lots within this City's walls." But respecting "the further granting of lots, it is resolved to proceed no further before a map thereof be made," and the city surveyor (Cortelyou) was ordered to draw a map as soon as possible.—*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 182.

Under these several ordinances, some deeds were executed by the burgomasters, and will be found in the Key.

On June 7, 1660, Jacques Cortelyou, surveyor-general of New Netherland, was directed by the provincial government to survey and make a map of the lots within

[1] A municipal form of government, under a schout, two burgomasters, and five schepens, was granted to New Amsterdam April 4, 1652.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, I: 387, *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 169.

the City of New Amsterdam.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*, 213. This plan of the city was transmitted to the directors at Amsterdam on October 6th of the same year by the director-general and council (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 486), and can, almost without doubt, be identified as the original from which the Castello Plan was copied. That another and more elaborate plan was authorised and executed is evident from the fact that, at a meeting of the burgomasters held January 26, 1662, Cortelyou is asked how he progresses with the map of the city, and answers that he has completed it.—*Min. of Orph. Court*, II: 124. There are records proving that he and one Jacob van de Water, who assisted in the work, were paid for making this map one hundred rijksdaalder (dollars).—*Ibid.*, II: 129, 130.

The work of plotting the Dutch grants was greatly facilitated by the use of the Bridges Survey of 1835-6, the lines of which conform very closely to those of the old city. This early tax map was also found to have retained many of the old patent lines, now generally obliterated, although, in some instances, they may still be traced on the modern plan. Thus, the south line of the Damen grant is the north boundary of Trinity Churchyard; the line between numbers 61 and 63 Broadway (the buildings, respectively, of the Adams and American Express Companies), is the south boundary of the garden of the West India Company, being the north line of the grant made in 1649 to an infant son of Director-General Stuyvesant; and the south side of the Exchange Court building is the south boundary of Rutger Arentsen van Suyl's patent, of 1643.

For the purposes of this work, the Bridges Maps of the Burnt District were accurately re-drawn at the scale of the original (20 feet to the inch), and photographically reduced for reproduction here. The ground-briefs were first studied with regard to their probable location, and to their relation to the streets and to neighbouring grants, and their dimensions were reduced from Dutch rods and feet to English feet and inches.^[1] Confirmations from English governors, many of which recite transactions nowhere else recorded; early deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, and wills were grouped with the grants to which they refer. Then, a systematic search, backward, through the Locality Plant of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company was made. Frequent recitals of early grants and confirmations were found in instruments recorded often a century later, and in which the location was fixed beyond dispute. In this way, questions of ownership, location, and dimension were solved. Although the grant descriptions in many instances were vague and unsatisfactory, yet each one was eventually fitted into its proper place, an evidence of the remarkable accuracy of the Dutch real estate records, in even the earliest times.

One grant only, below the city wall, was found impossible of location,^[2] and not an inch of the walled city has been left unaccounted for on the Map of the Dutch Grants.

The instruments set forth are not transcribed in full, as will appear. Descriptions are not usually copied *verbatim et literatim*—brevity and clearness were necessary—but essential accuracy has been scrupulously observed. Proper names are not always uniformly spelled—the original forms in which they appear having generally been retained.

[1] After many calculations and comparisons, the best working standard was found to be: 1 Dutch rod = 12 ft. 6 ins., English; 1 Dutch foot = 11 inches, English.

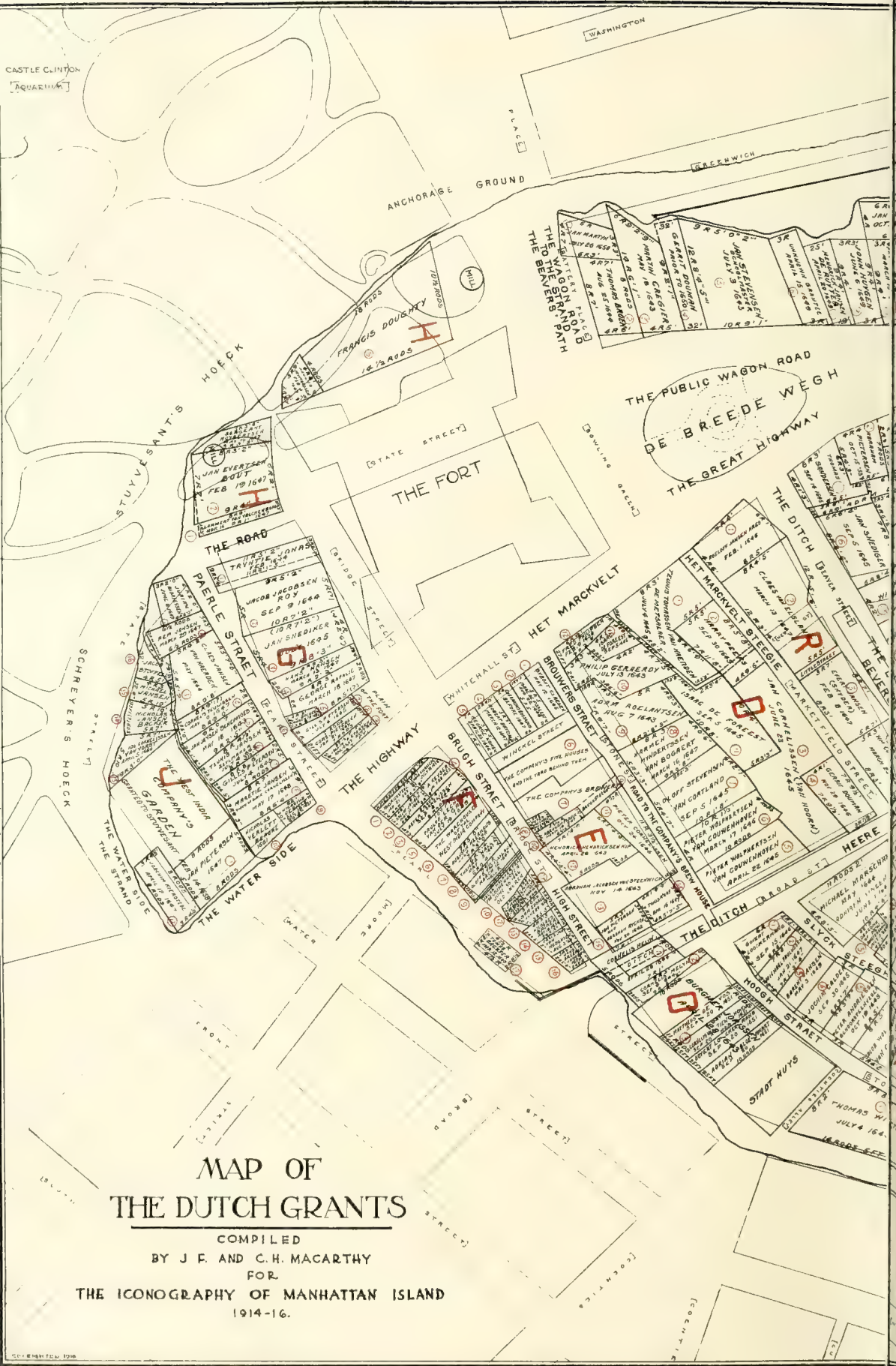
[2] Ground-brief to Ariaen Petersen van Alckmaer, Sept. 7, 1645. (See note at end of Key.)

A B B R E V I A T I O N S

afsd.,.....	aforesaid.
Alb.,.....	Albany.
amtg.,.....	amounting.
atty.,.....	attorney.
bet.,.....	between.
br.,.....	breadth, broad.
<i>Cal. Hist. MSS. Dutch.</i>	E. B. O'Callaghan's Calendar of the Colonial (sometimes referred to as Historical) MSS. translated from the Dutch.
cert.,.....	certain.
Co.,.....	County.
conf.,.....	confirmation, confirmed.
cont'g.,.....	containing.
desc.,.....	description.
<i>Dutch MSS.,.....</i>	Colonial MSS., Vols. I, II, III, in State Library.
E., E'ly,.....	east, easterly.
GG,.....	Volume of Dutch Grants marked "G. G." in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.
gr.,.....	grains; pepper-corns.
Gr-br.,.....	Ground-brief.
HH,.....	Volume marked "H. H." in office of Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.
HH-2,.....	Part II of Vol. H. H. afsd.
ho., hos.,.....	house, houses.
Lib.,.....	Liber.
Lib. A (etc.) Deeds, N. Y. Co.,.....	Libers of Conveyance in the Office of the Register of the County of New York.
m.,.....	married.
mtge.,.....	mortgage.
N., N'ly,.....	north, northerly.
<i>N. Y. Col. Docs.,.....</i>	Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York.
Pat., Pats.,.....	patent, patents.
Pats. Alb.....	Volumes of Patents in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.
p. o.,.....	part of.
<i>Rec. N. Am.,.....</i>	Records of New Amsterdam.
r.,.....	rod.
S., S'ly,.....	south, southerly.
s. a.,.....	same as.
St.,.....	street.
W., W'ly,.....	west, westerly.
wid.,.....	widow.

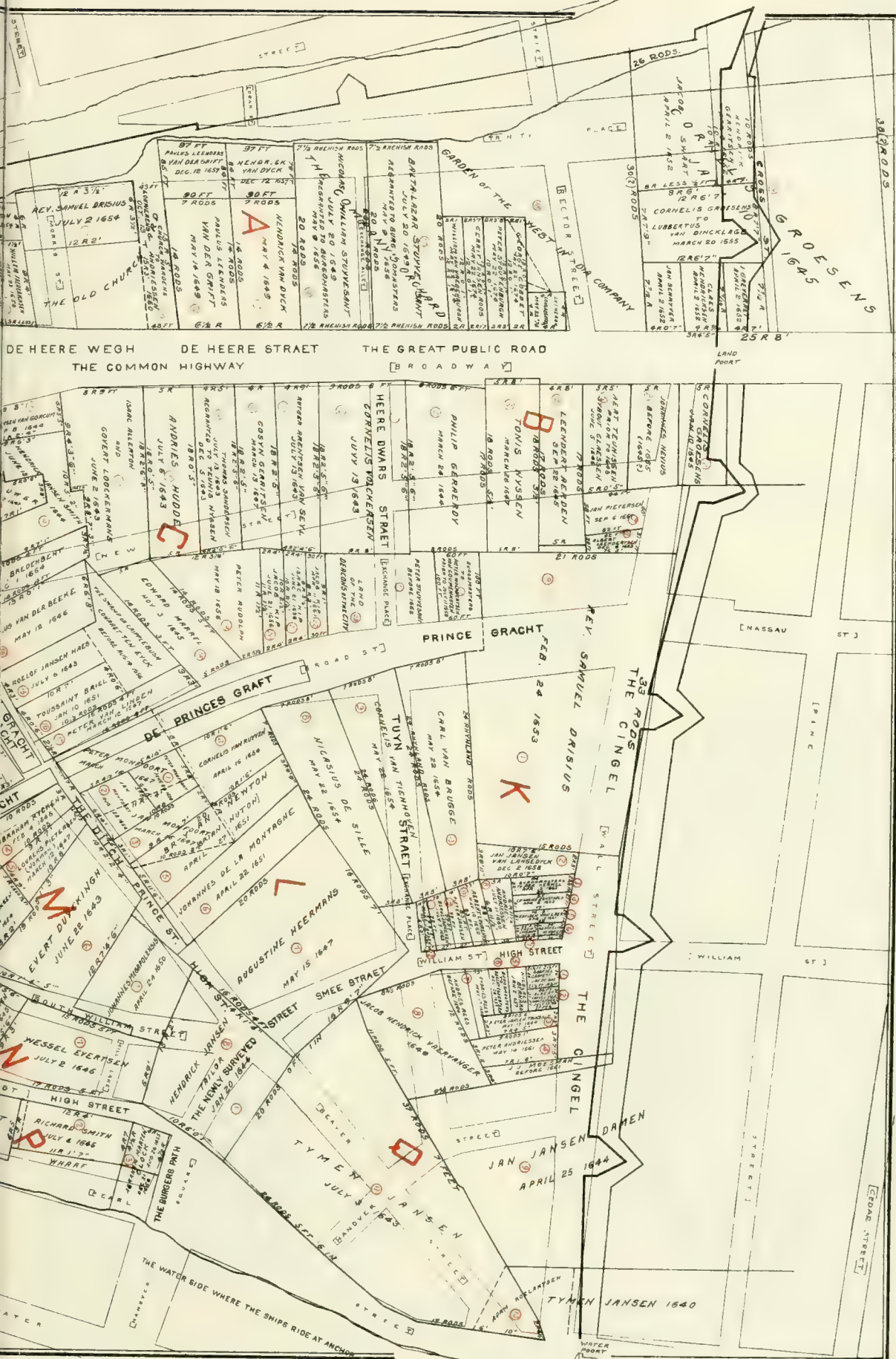
PLATES

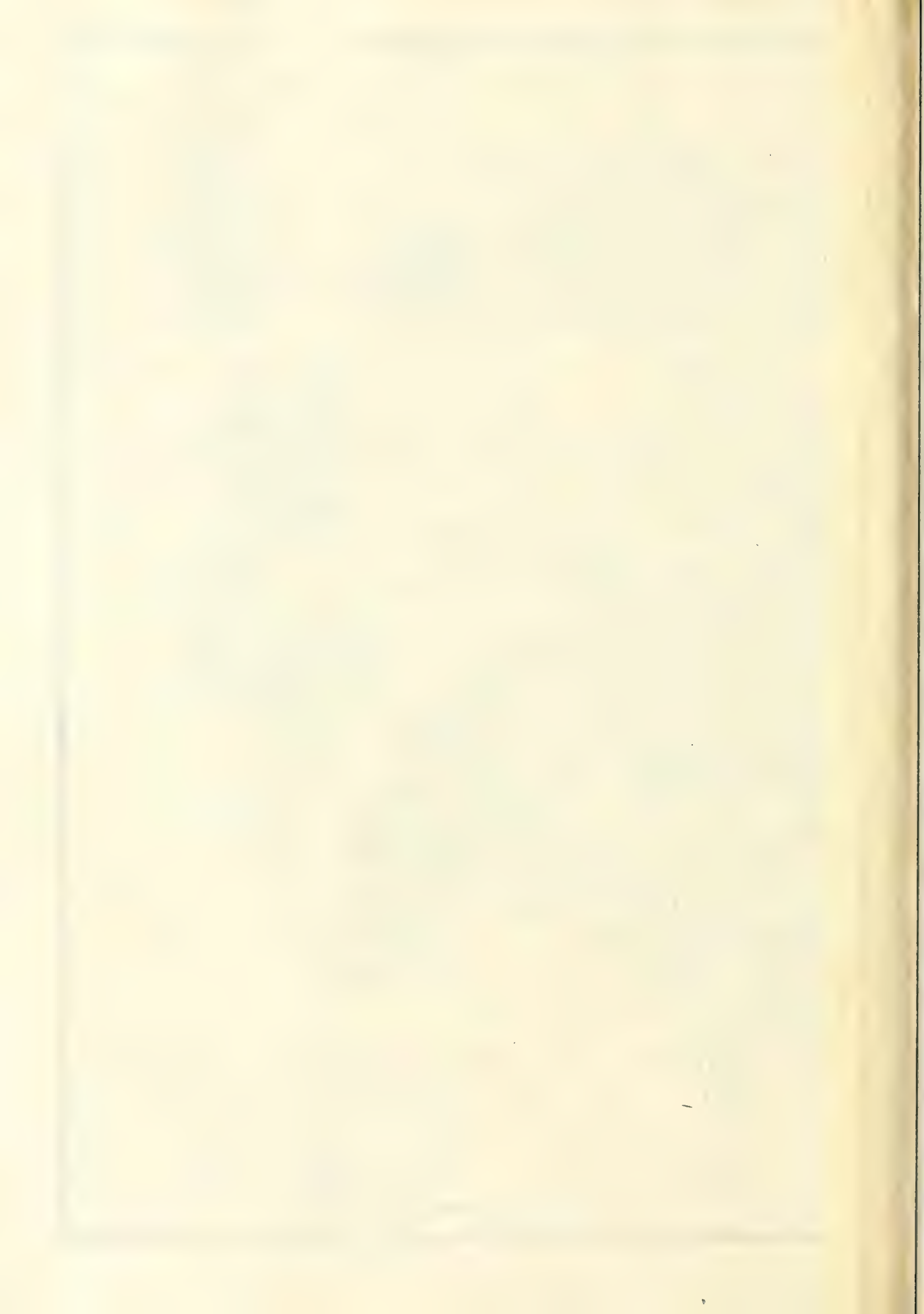
87-87-a



MAP OF
THE DUTCH GRANTS

COMPILED
BY J. F. AND C. H. MACARTHY
FOR
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
1914-16.





KEY TO THE DUTCH GRANTS

BLOCK A

LOT I

- 1650
- July 26 Gr-br. to Jan Martyn. Not found of record. Recited below in conf. to Lodowyck Pos. (Pats. Alb., II: 109.)
- 1656
- May 15 Bill of sale of above granted lot and a ho. Jan Martyn to Lodowyck Pos. Recited in following instrument:
- 1662
- Mch. 27 Deed. Jan Martyn to Lodowyck Pos. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 257.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Strand of North river; bounded N. by ho. and lot of M. Cregier, 3 r., 3 ft.; E. by ho. and lot of wid. of Pieter Kock, decd., 6 r., 3 ft.; S. by wagon road terminating near strand of North river, 4 r., 7 ft.; W. by strand of North river, 6 r. Recites gr-br., July 26, 1650; bill of sale May 15, 1656.
- Mch. 27 Deed. Lodowyck Pos to Claas Jansen Ruyter, Pieterje Jans, ux. and Herman Doussen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 258.) Lot E. of Strand of North river, bounded N. and E. by the houses and lots of L. Pos; S. by wagon road terminating near strand of North river; W. by strand afsd., 65 ft.; S. E. side, 46 ft.; S. W. side, 50 ft.; N. E. side, 36 ft. Recites foregoing instrument of even date; measured by J. Cortelyou, Feb. 28, 1661. This conveyance included only p. o. the premises of which Lodowyck Pos was possessed.
- 1663
- June 16 Deed. Johannes Nevius, Vendue Master, to Simon Jansen Romeyn. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 113.) Reciting terms and conditions of sale. Desc.: s. a. foregoing deed.
- 1667
- Feb. 28 Conf. by Mayor and Aldermen to Simon Jansen Romeyn of same premises. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 115.)
- Sep. 24 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Lodowyck Pos. (Pats. Alb., II: 109.) Recites gr-br. to Jan. Martyn, July 26, 1650; deed to Pos, Mch. 27, 1662. Desc.: To E. of Strand of North river, having to N. Martyn Cregier; to E. wid. of Pieter Cock, decd.; to S. a cert. waggon-way that goes down to the Strand of the North river; and to W. the Strand afsd. Cont'g in length on the E. side, next to wid. of Pieter Cock, 6 r., 3 ft.; and on the W. alongst the river-side, 6 r.; in br., on the S. side, 4 r., 7 ft., and on the N. side, 3 r., 3 ft.
- Note: This instrument errs in confirming Pos in whole of gr-br., as piece sold to Claas Jansen Ruyter must be excluded therefrom.

LOT 2

- 1644
- Gr-br. to Thomas Broen. Not found of record. Re- Aug. 25 cited below in conf. to Anneke Cock. (Pats. Alb., II: 166.)
- 1661
- Ho. built by Anneke Dircks (Cock). (See *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 310.)
- 1668
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Anneke Cock, wid. of Feb. 13 Pieter. (Pats. Alb., II: 166.) Recites gr-br. to Thomas Broen, Aug. 25, 1644; deed to Gerrit Douman; deed Douman to Pieter Cock, May 15, 1648. Desc.: To the S.* (N.) of the Beaver's Path, bet. the Fort and the lot of Jan Stevensen; stretching to the N.* (S.) side alongst the Beaver's Path, 8 r.; on the E. side, 4 r., 6 ft.; on the S. side, next to the Fort, 8 r., 7 ft. and next to the Strand on the W. side, 4 r., 7 ft.; amtg. in all to 38 r., 2 ft. and 5 ins.
- *The confirmation of the gr-br. to Thomas Broen contains many inaccuracies. It was situated to the north of the Beaver's Path, instead of to the south of it; it did not extend to the Strand. The date was undoubtedly earlier than Aug. 25, 1644 for there is a mortgage of record, made by Jaannitje Broen, wife of Thomas Broen to Isaac Allerton, for a house near Fort Amsterdam, as early as July 25, 1644. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 29.) Thomas Broen sold a ho. and lot N. of Fort Amsterdam to Jan Jansen Damen, Aug. 24, 1648. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 42.) Damen may have lived here much earlier, for De Vries says, in his Journal, under date of 1642 (in reference to the building of the new church in the fort) "We chose . . . Damen because he lived close by the Fort." (Jameson's *Nar. N. Neth.*: 212.) As Damen is not found elsewhere "close by the Fort" probably the name in the confirmation should be Damen, not Douman.
- #### LOT 3
- 1643
- Gr-br. to Martin Cregier. (GG: 60.) Desc.: A May 18 cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying N. of the Fort on the Island of Manhattans, extending from the ho. about westward, 9 r., 2 ft., 1 in.; towards the Fort about S., 6 r., 9 ft., 2 ins., 9 gr.; again about in an Easterly direction with a great outpoint, 14 r., 6 ft., 1 in.; further, to the place of beginning, 4 r., 5 ft.; amtg. in an uneven four-sided figure to 86 r., 3 ft., 6 ins., 7 gr.
- 1664
- Gr-br. to Martin Cregier. (HH-2: 135.) "In place Jan. 26 of a lot granted to him 18 May, 1643, and surrendered." Said new gr-br. being on the same land as that of previous date, but dimensions modified as follows: A lot for a ho. and garden in the city on the W. of the Great Highway, N. of the lot of Anna Cox, S. of Francis Boon; in br. on E., 41 ft. (wood measure), 5 ins.; on W. 44 wood ft., 5 ins.; in length on N. and S., 13 r.
- 1666
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Martin Cregier. Not found Feb. 20

Feb. 20 of record. Recited in deed (Lib. 13, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 183.)

LOT 4

No gr-br. found of record. Gerrit Douman in possession prior to Jan. 8, 1650, according to recitals in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 10.

Sep. 6 ¹⁶⁵¹ Deed. Peter Stoutenbergh to Jan Hendricksen Steelman. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 94.) Desc.: For a lot N. of the Fort; Northward of Ft. Amsterdam and the Beaver's Path and Southward the ho. and lot at present belonging to Dominie Megapolensis, same as deed to Pieter Stoutenbergh, Jan. 8, 1650, except so much as has already been surveyed off.

Mch. 17 ¹⁶⁵⁵ Deed. Jan Hendricksen Steelman to Jacobus Backer. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 10.) Recites deed for ho. and lot Gerrit Douman to Pieter Stoutenbergh, by Henry Van Dyck, atty., Jan. 8, 1650; Pieter Stoutenbergh to Jan Hendricksen Steelman, Dec. 3, 1654. Confirmed to Steelman, May 20, 1655, by City Seal, "by President." Desc.: Ho. and Lot N. of Ft. Amsterdam and Beavers Path on North river; S. of ho. and lot of Dominie Megapolensis; br., 32 ft. on E. and W. sides; long, as much as the other lots, according to survey.

Sep. 15 ¹⁶⁵⁹ Deed. Jacobus Backer to Jacob De Langh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 177.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Heere Straet, bounded S. by Mr. Cregier's newly built ho.; W. by Strand of North river; N. by ho. and lot of Dominie J. Megapolensis and E. by above street. 32 ft. on E. and W. sides and long same as other lots, according to survey.

LOT 5

July 3 ¹⁶⁴³ Gr-br. to Jan Stevensen, Schoolmaster. (GG: 70.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden lying N. of the Ft. Amsterdam, stretching in the length 12 r., 8 ft., 4 ins. and 5 gr.; in br. in front of the ho. 10 r. 9 ft., 1 in.; in the rear in br. 9 r., 5 ft., 2 gr.; amtg. together in a crooked cornered lot to 103 r., 9 ins., 2 gr.

Aug. 13 ¹⁶⁴⁹ Certificate. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 51.) "That we, the undersigned . . . testify and declare . . . that Jan Stevensen, late Schoolmaster here, hath sold to . . . Jacob Jacobsen Roy a cert. ho. and garden standing on the N. side of the fort as appears by the gr-br. thereof, for which ho. and garden he, Jan Stevensen, was paid in full by Jacob Roy, and in consequence of his sudden departure for Fatherland, no deed was executed . . . In Testimony, etc., (signed) Claes Van Elslant. Abraham Pietersen."

Aug. 13 Deed. Jacob Jacobsen Roy to Abram Isaacksen Planck. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 52.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Stevensen, July 3, 1643; above certificate; and conveys same premises.

Apl. 15 ¹⁶⁵⁰ Deed. Abraham Verplanck to Dirck Bensinck. Not found of record. Recited in instrument set forth below.

Aug. 3 ¹⁶⁵⁵ Deed. Dirck Bensinck to Johannes Megapolensis. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 26.) Recites deed Abraham Verplanck to Dirck Bensinck, Apl. 15, 1650, approved by Director-General, May 23, 1650. Desc.: Ho. and lot N. side Ft. Amsterdam, W. side Great Highway, abutting on S. side to Jacob Backer; W. side, the River E. side, the Highway; N. side, other part of land of Megapolensis. Br. in front, on E. side, 4 r., 9 ft.; long on S. side, 10 r., 5 ft.; N. side, 9 r., 5 ft. This is p. o. gr-br.

1656

Deed. Abraham Verplanck to Johannes Megapol- Jan. 21
ensis. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 27.) Desc.: Lot N. side of Ft. Amsterdam, W. side the Great Highway; abutting on S. side to the lot conveyed by Verplanck to Dirck Bensinck and by the same to Megapolensis; bounded E. by the Common Highway; N. by the lot of . . . ; W. by the river; in br. on street, 4 r., 3 ft., 1½ ins.; rear, 4 r., 2½ ft.; long on the N. side, 12 r., 4 ft., and on the S. side, 9 r., 5 ft.; according to survey by Court Messenger, Aug. 21, 1649; and that in virtue of deed Aug. 13, 1649; recites also gr-br. to Roy, July 3, 1643. Conveys p. o. gr-br.

1663

Deed. Dominie Johannes Megapolensis to Cornelis Mch. 10
Van Ruyven, Secretary and Receiver of West India Co. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 5.) Conveys s. a. deed, Bensinck to Megapolensis (*supra*). Probably a trust deed, by way of mortgage, Megapolensis being found in possession of same premises later. See conf. set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Dominie Johannes Mega- Jan. 9
polensis. Pats. Alb., II: 153 confirms latter in possession of premises described in deeds Bensinck to Megapolensis, Aug. 3, 1655 and Verplanck to Megapolensis, Jan. 21, 1656 (*supra*).

LOT 6

1649

Gr-br. to unknown grantee. Not found of record. Apl. 15
See conf. below for recital.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Lucas Andries. (Pats. Apl. 30
Alb., II: 20.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to . . . Apl. 15, 1649. Land to the N. of the garden of Jacob Roy Constapel, to the S. of the Old Church Yard;* cont'g in br. before towards the waggonway, 3 r. and behind on the Strand side, the like; also, that the title and interest were made over to Lucas Andries.

*"S. of the Old Church Yard" is general, as this grant did not stretch as far N. as the Church Yard.

LOT 7

1649

Gr-br. to Hendrick Jansen (de Ruyter) van Utrecht. Apl. 20
Not found of record. Recited in instruments set forth below.

1659

Deed. Hendrick Jansen to Barent Cruytdorp. (Lib. Apl. 5
A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 155.) Recites gr-br. Apl. 20, 1649. Desc.: Ho. and lot on Heere Wegh; S. by Lucas Andriessen; N. by L. Pieters; E. by street, 19 ft.; W. by Strand of North River, 25 ft. Measured by sworn surveyor, J. Cortelyou, Apl. 3, 1659; at length 40 ft. it is 22 ft. wide; long in the whole, 9 r., 4 ft.

1663

Bill of Sale. Court of City to Gerrit Hendricksen. Apl. 25
(Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 82; *Rec. N. Am.*, IV: 135.) s. a. above-described premises. Mentions "ho. and lot formerly of B. Cruytdorp."

LOT 8

1649

Gr-br. to Jan Huygen. (Original in library of J. June 6
Pierpont Morgan, Esq.) Desc.: Cert. premises for a ho. and garden situated and located on the Island of Manhattan along the paling of the Gentlemen's Carriage Road,* bet. the Church-yard and the premises of Hendrick Jansen having a br. on the Gentlemen's Carriage Road of 3 r.; its length along the premises of Hendrick Jansen of Utrecht, 9 r., 4 ft.; and on the S. side; Northward toward the Church-yard, 9 r., 4 ft. Recites

*Broadway.

June 6 measured by Paul Leendertsen, surveyor and found to have a length of 7 r., 3 ins. Recites Jan Huygen died; the widow married again with Dirck Wiggerts. According to the calculation the following are the dimensions of the premises: Br. of front along the road, 3 r.; br. of rear, 3 r., 3 ft.; length of both sides, 9 r., 11 ft., 3 ins.

1668

Feb. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Dirck Wiggerts. (Pats. Alb., II: 169.) Recites gr-br. to John Huygen, June 6, 1643 (*sic*); also, death of Huygen and marriage of his widow to Wiggerts. Desc.: W. side of the Broad Highway, bet. the Church-yard and lot of Hendrick Jansen. On the Highway, 3 r.; behind, towards the strand, 3 r., 3 ft.; in length, S. side, next to Hendrick Jansen van Utrecht, 9 r., 11 ft., 3 ins.; and on the N. side, towards the Church-yard, the like.

LOT 9

1651

Mch. 10 Gr-br. to Frederic Jansen. (Original in library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.) Desc.: Premises for a ho. and garden situated on the Island of Manhattan, on the W. side of the great Gentlemen's Road (Highway), bet. the premises of Jan Huygen and William Fredericksen, wide, along the Highway, 3 r.; along the shore or W. side, 3 r., 4 ft.; long, both on the S. and N. sides, 9 r., 4 ft. Endorsed: The measure of this property has been retaken and has been staked off according to this indenture, Manhattan, Apl. 4, 1659. J. Cortelyou, Sworn Surveyor.

1656

June 23 Bill of sale. Jan Pietersen, husband and guardian of Gretchen Jansen, wid. of Frederic Jansen to Hans Steyn. (Original in library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot situated in this city on the Broadway, which property is bounded on the S. side by that of Lysbet Pietersen, wid. of Jan Huygen, and on the N. side by that of Dirck Jansen's; wide and long according to the gr-br. dated Mch. 10, 1651. "As it was at the beginning of the month of April, 1655, as at that time it was fenced and built upon and was entered upon by the purchaser."

1663

Nov. 15 Deed. Jan Pietersen (having m. wid. of Frederic Jansen) to Hans Steyn. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 28.) Recites gr-br. to F. Jansen, Mch. 10, 1651; bill of sale June 23, 1656. Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Marckvelt; bounded S. by ho. and lot of D. Wiggersen; N. by ho. and lot of Director-general; according to said gr-br. is br. in front on street, or the E. side, 3 r.; in rear, on W. side, 3 r., 4 ft.; long, both N. and S. sides, 9 r., 4 ft.

1656

June 30 Bill of sale. Hans Steyn to Lucas Dirck Van Den Burgh. (Original in library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot situated in this city on the broad way which are bounded on the S. side by the property of Lysbet Pietersen, wid. of Jan Huygen, and by that of Dirck Jansen; on the N. side, wide and long according to gr-br. dated Mch. 10, 1651; another cert. strip of ground according to the bill of sale dated Aug. 28, 1655, for an alley 4 ft. in general width to the end of the length of the lot of Jan Swaen who sold the same strip to Hans Steyn, along the S. side of the lot of Dirck Nes and the lot of Frederick Jansen; and this by authority of gr-br. of date of October 23, 1654.

1663

Nov. 15 Deed. Hans Steyn to Lucas Dircksen Van Der Burgh. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 29.) Conveys s. a. preceding instrument.

1668

Feb. 13 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Lucas Dircksen. (Pats. Alb., II: 163.) Confirms premises s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 10

1650

Gr-br. to unknown grantee.* Not found of record. May 23 Recited in following instrument:

1655

Deed. Dirck Nes to Cornelis de Bruyn. (Lib. A, Aug. 31 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 28.) Recites a gr-br., dated May 23, 1650, Stuyvesant to; also recites deed to Dirck Nes, Aug. 18, 1652; also power of attorney given to Dirck Van Schelluyne and another, July 27, 1654. Desc.: A ho. and lot on the Great Highway, southwards of Church-yard; N. of the ho. and lot of H. Steyn; in front on the street or E. side, 3 r., less 1 ft.; in the rear, on the W. side, 3 r., 1½ ft.; long on both N. and S. sides, 9 r., 4 ft.; according to survey by the Court Messenger.

1657

Deed. Cornelis Willemsen d'Beer, agent of Cornelis June 2 De Bruyn to Ryndert Jansen Hoorn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 92.) Recites Power of atty. to Cornelis Willemsen d'Beer, December 20, 1656; also, deed to De Bruyn, Aug. 31, 1655. Desc.: s. a. preceding deed.

Deed. Ryndert Jansen Hoorn to Petrus Stuyvesant. Not found of record, but recited in deed set forth below.

1672

Deed. Judith Stuyvesant, wid. and relict of Petrus Apl. 12 Stuyvesant, decd. to Peter Simkam. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 188.) Recites deed from R. J. Hoorn, same as now fenced. Desc.: Ho. and lot to the W. of Broadway, having to the N. the Old Church-yard; and to the S. the ho. and lot of the widow of Luyckas Dirckse.

THE CHURCH-YARD. (THE OLD BURYING-GROUND.)

It was called the "Old Church Yard" in April, 1649, although there was no other church-yard in New Netherland at that date. (Pats. Alb., II: 20.)

It was finally disposed of by the City June 1, 1687. (Lib. A, Comptroller's Office: 31.)

(See for further history Key to Castello Plan, Vol. II.)

*This gr-br. was probably to William Fredericksen. Jansen's gr-br. on the S. side (*supra*) recites William Fredericksen as a N. neighbor in Mch. 1651; by 1656, the land of Dirck Jansen (Nes?) is recited on the N. side.

LOT 11

1654

Gr-br. to Jan Swaen. (HH-2: 20.) Desc.: A lot on Oct. 23 the Island of Manhattan in rear of the lot of Dirck Nes and the lot of Frederick Jansen, extending on the N. along the lot of Do. Drisius and on the S. along the lot of Jan Huygen; is in br. on E. and W., 6 r.; in length on N. and S., 4 r.

1655

Deed. Jan Swaen to Hans Steyn. (Original in library Aug. 28 of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.) Desc.: A cert. strip of lot for a passage, 4 ft. in regular width from end to end, of the length of the seller's lot along the S. side of the lot of Mother Pietersen, wid. of the late Jan Huygen, situated in the rear of the lot of Dirck Nes and the lot of Frederick Jansen within this city, to the S. of the afsd. Hans Steyn's dwelling and premises. And this by authority and in accordance with gr-br. dated Oct. 23, 1654.

1657

Deed. Jan Swaen to Luycas Dircksen Vanderburgh. Mch. 1 (Original in library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.) Desc.: Cert. ho. and lot situated in this city behind the premises of Dirck Nes and the premises of Frederick Jansen, extending on the N. side of Rev. Drisius's premises and on the S. side of Jan Huygen's premises, being wide, on the E. side, 6 r. and on the W. side wide 6 r.; in length on the S. side, 4 r. and on the N. side, 4 r.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Lucas Dircks. (Pats. Alb., Apl. 1 III: 8.) Recites deed, John Swaen to Dircks, 1 Mch., 1657. Desc.: s. a. gr-br. recited above.

LOT 12

1654.

- July 2 Gr-br. to Rev. Samuel Drisius. (HH-2: 17.) Desc.: A piece of land on the Island of Manhattan, on W. of the common Wagon Road, in the rear of the burying-ground; is in length on E., 12 r., 2 ft.; on W., 12 r., 3½ ft.; in br. on N. side, 6 r., 3½ ft.; on S. side, 6 r.

1668

- May 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Do. Drisius. (Pats. Alb. III: 37.) Desc.: For lott W. side Broad waggon-way, behind the Church-yard, cont'g in length on the E. side, 12 r., 2 ft.; on the W. side, 12 r., 3½ ft.; in br. on S. side, 6 r. and on the N. side, 6 r., 3½ ft. Recites gr-br. set forth above.

LOT 13

1660

- Oct. 13 Deed. Nicasius de Sille and Hendrick Jansen Van der Vin, Church Wardens of this City, to Louwerens Andriesen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 217.) Desc.: Lot W. of Heere Straat, bounded S., Churchyard, 15 r., 3 ft.; W., Shore North River, 43 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of P. Leenders Vander Grift; 15 r., 5 ft.; E. by St. afsd., 43 ft. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, September 9, 1660.

Note: This is a strip 43 Dutch ft. (39 ft., 5 ins. English) in width, taken from the N. end of the Church Yard, reducing it to a width of 150 English ft., more or less. The Map shows the Church Yard fenced of the original width.

LOT 14

1649

- May 14 Gr-br. to Paulus Leendersen Van Der Grift. Not found of record. Recited in instruments set forth below.

1667

- June 1 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Paulus Leenders Van Der Grift. (Pats. Alb. II: 73.) Recites gr-br. from Stuyvesant, of May 14, 1649. Desc.: W. side of Great Broadway, to N. of Churchyard and to S. of Hendrick van Dyck's; striking in br. alongst said Broadway, 6½ r. and towards the Strand side, 7 r.; in length, 14 r.; and there being likewise an addition of ground granted May 11, 1654, by said Dutch Governor unto said Van der Grift, of 1 r., 7 ft. in length on the S. side of said lot, next to the said Churchyard, and on the N. side next to Hendrick van Dyck's, of 1 r., 6 ft.

This following conf. endorsed on the foregoing pat.: Whereas, the late Dutch Governor did grant unto said Paulus afsd. over and above what is mentioned in the within written pat., a cert. lot lying behind his other lot, cont'g on the N. side, 84 ft.; on the W. side, 97 ft.; on the S. side, 85 ft.; and on the E. side, 90 ft. as by the endorsement, on the additional gr-br., bearing date the 12th of December, 1657, doth appear; and do hereby likewise ratify and confirm, etc.

LOT 15

1649

- May 4 Gr-br. to Hendrick Van Dyck. Not found of record. Recited in confirmation set forth below.

1667

- July 22 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Van Dyck. (Pats. Alb. II: 79.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Van Dyck, May 4, 1649. Desc.: Lot and garden W. side of Great Broadway, to the N. of Paulus Leenders Van der Grift and to the S. of the Orchard heretofore belonging to the West India Company; striking in br. alongst the said Broadway, 6½ r.; towards the Strand side, 7 r.; in length, 14 r. And there being likewise an additional grant from Stuyvesant to Van Dyck, May 11, 1654, having in length on the S. side next to Paulus Leenders,

1 r., 6 ft. and on the N. side, 1 r., 5 ft., and whereas there was also on the 12th of December, 1657, another additional grant endorsed and made to Van Dyck, of a lot lying behind his former lot, cont'g on the S. side, 84 ft., W. side 97 ft.; N. side, 79 ft. and E. side, 90 ft.; which is also confirmed, etc.

LOT 16

1649

- Gr-br. to Nicholas William Stuyvesant. (GG: 224.) July 20 Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying in the city of New Amsterdam W. of the great public road; bounded on S. by Hendrick Van Dyck and N. by Balta Lasar Stuyvesant; extending along the said public road in br. 7½ Rhinish r.; in length of both sides, 20 r.; in the rear on the W. side on the North river, its br. is 7½ Rhinish r.*

*This plot was re-granted by Director-General and Council to the Burgomasters, May 9, 1656. Nicholas William Stuyvesant was b. 1648 and was therefore not more than a year old at the date of the grant.

1656

- Deed. Oloff Stevenson Van Cortlandt, Burgomaster, Aug. 25 to Allard Anthony. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 68.) Recites deed Director-General Stuyvesant May 9, 1656, to the Burgomasters. Desc.: Lot W. of the Great Highway, bounded S. side by ho. and lot of Hendrick Van Dyck, 20 r.; N. side by F. de Koninck, 20½ r.; E. in front on street, 3 rods, 2 ft.; W. in rear on North river, 3 r., 3½ ft. Being p. o. above recited gr-br.

1667

- Conf. Governor Nichols to Allard Anthony. (Pats. Dec. 6 Alb., II: 145.) Confirms s. a. instrument foregoing and "an additional piece, in br. before described towards the Strand of the North river in like manner as was heretofore granted by the Dutch Governor unto Hendrick Van Dyck and Paulus Leenders for their lots adjoining."

1656

- Deed. Allard Anthony and Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, Burgomasters, to Frederickus De Kooninck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 65.) Recites deed by Director-General Stuyvesant to the Burgomasters, May 9, 1656. Desc.: Lot W. of Great Highway, bounded E. side by the street, 3 r., 2 ft.; S. side by A. Anthony's lot, 20½ r.; W. side by the North river, 3 r., 3½ ft.; N. side by lot of Warner Wessells. Being remaining portion of foregoing gr-br.

- Deed. Frederick de Kooninck to Allard Anthony. Not found of record, but recited below.

1667

- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Allard Anthony. (Pats. Dec. 6 Alb., II: 144.) Recites deed Aug. 25, 1656, Burgomasters to Frederick de Coninck and later deed from De Coninck to Anthony for valuable consideration.

1656

- Deed. Allard Anthony and Oloff Stevensen, as Burgomasters to Warner Wessells. (Lib. A, Deeds N. Y. Co.: 66.) Recites deed of Director-General to parties of the first part, May 9, 1656. Desc.: Lot W. of the Great Highway; N. by lot of Stevensen, 21 r., 1 ft.; S. by lot of Coninck, 20 r., 8 ft.; E. in front, 3 r., 2 ft.; W., in rear, 3 r., 3½ ft.

1657

- Deed. Warner Wessells to Jan De Jongh. (Lib. A, Nov. 14 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 110.) Recites deed Burgomasters to Wessells, Aug. 25, 1656, conveying same premises, but reciting P. C. Van der Veen on the N. side.

1661

- Deed. Jan Jansen De Jongh to Jacobus Backer. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 231.) Recites deed Nov. 14, 1657 and public sale, Dec. 28, 1660. Desc.: Lot W. of Heere Straet, bounded S. by garden of A. Anthony, 20 r., 8 ft.; W. by Strand of North river, 3 r., 3½ ft.; N. by garden of P. P. Schuyler, 21 r., 1 ft.; S. by street afsd. in front, 3 r., 2 ft.

1667

- June 29 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacobus Backer. (Pats. Alb. II: 62.) Recites Deed de Jongh to Backer, May 30, 1661 (*supra*) and confirms same premises.

LOT 17

1649

- July 20 Gr-br. to Balta-Lazar Stuyvesant. (GG: 223.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden, lying in the City of New Amsterdam, W. of the great public road, bounded on the S. by Nicolas William Stuyvesant, extending in front on the public road from N. of the garden of the noble Company; its br. is $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rhinish r., and on each side the length is 20 r.; in the rear on the North river the b. is $7\frac{1}{2}$ r.*

*This plot was re-granted by Director-General and Council to the Burgomasters, May 9, 1656. Balthazar Stuyvesant was born 1647 and was therefore an infant of about two years at the date of the grant.

1656

- Aug. 25 Deed. Allard Anthony, Burgomaster, to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 69.) Recites P. Stuyvesant to Burgomasters, May 9, 1656. Desc.: Lot W. of Great Highway, bet. lots of Warner Wessels on S. and P. C. Van der Veen on N.; E. in front, 3 r., 2 ft.; W., in rear, 3 r., $3\frac{1}{5}$ ft.; S. by Wessels, 21 r., 1 ft.; N. by Van der Veen, $21\frac{1}{2}$ r.

1657

- Mch. 28 Deed. Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt to Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 85.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1656

- Aug. 25 Deed. Allard Anthony and Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, Burgomasters, to Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 67.) Desc.: W. of the Great Highway; N. by Company's Garden, 21 r., 8 ft.; S. by lot of Oloff Stevensen, $21\frac{1}{2}$ r.; E. by Street, in front, 3 r., 2 ft.; W. in rear by North river, 3 r., $3\frac{1}{5}$ ft.

1659

- May 1 Deed. Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen to Philip Pietersen (Schuyler). (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 158.) Desc.: lot W. of Heere Straet; S. by lot of J. J. De Jongh, $42\frac{1}{2}$ r., 1 ft.; W. by Strand of North river, 6 r., $6\frac{2}{5}$ ft.; N. by Garden of West India Company, $42\frac{1}{2}$ r., 8 ft.; E. by street afsd., 6 r., 4 ft.*

*In this instrument, as two lots were conveyed the length as well as the breadth was doubled by mistake of the conveyancer, and therefore "42 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods" should read "21 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods."

1667

- Apl. 24 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Philip Pietersen Schuyler. (Pats. Alb., II: 19.) Conf. s. a. above.

THE GARDEN OF THE WEST INDIA COMPANY

The Company's Garden, which originally included the two Stuyvesant grants (Lots 16 and 17), is first mentioned in a lease from Governor Kieft to Jan Jansen Damen, April 19, 1638, set forth in history of Lot 18, below.

1674

- May 22 Patent. Governor Colve to William Van Vredenberg (*Hist. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-24.) Desc.: A cert. lot marked No. 1, situated within this City W. of Broadway in the Garden of the West India Company, bet. the lots of Gerrit Janse Roos and the garden of Stephanus van Cortlandt; br. in front on the st., 2 r.; also in the rear on the W. side, 2 r., 1 ft., timber measure; long on each side 12 r., 1 in., like timber measure.

- May 22 Patent. Governor Colve to Gerrit Janse Roos. (*Hist. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-23.) Desc.: A cert. lot marked No. 2 situate within this City, W. of the Broadway, in the Garden of the West India Company, bet. the lots of William Van Vredenberg and Peter Stoutenbergh, in front on the st., 2 r., 1 timber ft., 7 ins.; also, in the rear, on the W. side, 2 r., 3 ft., 7 ins., timber measure; long on each side, t . . . r., 1 in., like measure.

Patent. Governor Colve to Peter Stoutenbergh. May 22 (*Hist. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-22.) Desc.: A cert. lot marked No. 3 situate in this City, W. of the Broadway in the Garden heretofore belonging to the West India Company, bet. the lots of Gerrit Janse Roos and George Cobbet; br. in front on the st., 2 r., 3 ft.; also in the rear, at the W. side . . . three . . . 8 ins., timber measure; long on each side, 12 r., 1 in., like measure.

Patent. Governor Colve to George Cobbet. (*Hist. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-25.) Desc.: A cert. lot marked No. 4 in this City, W. of Broadway in the Garden of the West India Company bet. the lot of Peter Stoutenbergh and the Lutheran Congregation, br. in front on the st., 2 r.; also in the rear, on the W. side, 2 r., 1 ft., timber measure; long on both sides, 12 r., 1 in., like measure.

Patent. Governor Colve to the Lutheran Congrega- May 22 tion. (*Hist. MSS.*, XXIII: 433-26.) Desc.: A cert. lot marked No. 5 in this City, W. of the Broadway in the Garden of the West India Company, bet. the lot of George Cobbet and the Cingel or City Wall; br. in front, on the st., as well as on the W. side, 4 r., timber measure; long on each side, 4 r., like measure.

LOT 18

1638

Lease. Governor Kieft to Jan Jansen Damen. (*Cal. Apl. 19 Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*: 1.*) Desc.: A tract of Land, situated to the North of the Company's Garden, and to the South of the said Jan Damen, extending from the road to the river. For a term of six years.

*Corrected translation by Mr. A. J. F. Van Laer, given in *Bibliography Bulletin*, No. 46. N. Y. State Educ. Dept.

1645

Gr-br. to Cornelis Groesens. Not found of record, Jan. 10 but recited in deed set forth below:

1649

Deed. Cornelis Groesens to Lubbertus Van Dinck- Apl. 29 lagen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 33.) Desc.: Lot of land bounded E. by the Great Highway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Recites gr-br. to Groesens, Jan. 10, 1645, for piece of land bounded E'ly by the Great Highway, W'ly by the shore of the North river, adjoining S'ly the Company's Garden, and N'ly on the land of Jan Damen; extending in br. along the Highway, 25 r., 8 ft.; along Jan Damen's land, on the N. side to the Strand, 38 r.; along the Strand or on the W., 26 r.; in the br., along the Hon'ble Company's Garden, or on the S. side, 30 r. or thereabouts, amtg. altogether to 880 r., 6 ft.

1652

Dirck Van Schelluyne, as agent for Lubbertus Van Apl. 2 Dincklagen, to Isaac Greveraet. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 106.) Desc.: Adjoining on N. the Cross St.; on S., Claes Hendryx, carpenter; on the W., Mr. Dincklagen; cont'g in length, 77/12 r.; and br. in front on the Main street, 4 r., 7 ft.

1652

Deed. Dirck Van Schelluyne, agent for Lubbertus Apl. 2 Van Dincklagen, to Claes Hendricksen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 105.) Desc.: W. side Great Highway, adjoining on N. Isaac Greveraet and on S., Jan Schryver; br., 4 r., 7/10; long 7 r., 7/10.

1654

Deed. Claes Hendricksen to Christian Barentsen. Feb. 17 Not found of record, but recited in deed Barentsen to Pluvier (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 113) set forth below.

1657

Deed. Lubbertus Van Dincklage to Christian Ba- July 30 rents. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 90.) Desc.: A lot situate on the W. side of The Wall on The Highway (Heerewegh), according to the survey of Jacques Cortelyou made May 26, 1657, as follows: In width on the N. side, 8 r., 7 ft., 7 ins.; on S. side, 7 r., 7 ft., 9 ins.; long on the E. side, 12 r., 6 ft., 7 ins.; on the W. side,

July 30 like length and that by virtue of deed given by Col'n's Groesen dated Mch. 20, 1655 to the appearer, &c.*

*Should refer to the deed dated Apl. 29, 1649 (*supra*).

1657

Nov. 17 Deed. Christian Barentsen to Cornelis Pluvier. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 113.) Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot on W. side Broad Highway, which afsd. ho. and lot fenced, improved and bounded he transfers to the above-named Cornelis Pluvier by the executing hereof: as they stand and are situate on the W. side of the Broad Highway, bounded on the E. and N. sides by the same Highway and this City's walls, W'y by Do. Drisius and S'y by the ho. and lot of Jacobus Vis and the Hon. Company's Garden, and according to the bill of survey dated 26th May, 1657 made by Jacques Cortelyou, the sworn surveyor, is found to be br. on the E. side, 3 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.; long on the N. side, 7 r., 5 ft.; the S. side the same length; the W. side br. 8 r., 6 ft., on which br. the length on the N. side, which is the Wall, is 8 r., 1 ft., 7 ins.; the S. side, 7 r., 7 ft., 9 ins., being further wide in the rear, the W. side, 8 r., 1 ft.; all free, &c. according to a bill of sale 18 May, 1657, from Dirck Van Schelluyne, Notary, &c.

1652

Apl. 2 Deed. Dirck Van Schelluyne, agent of Lubbertus Van Dincklagen, to Jan Schryver, Master Tailor. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 105.) Desc.: For a lot situate on the W. side of the Great Highway, cont'g in length 7 7/12 r.; br. in front on the Main street, 4 r., 7 ins.; being part of land conveyed to him, Dincklagen, on 29th of April, 1649 by Cornelis Groesen.

1657

Aug. 22 Deed. Hendrick Hendricksen Obe to Jacobus Vis. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 97.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on W. side of the Great Highway about the Landport. Cont'g according to survey of J. Cortelyou made 30—(?) br. on st., 4 r., 7 ins.; W. side, 4 r.; on (*sic*) long, 7 r., 6 ft., 4 ins. on the same length. By virtue deed Apl. 29, 1649 (*supra*). Recites Conveyed to . . . who hath again conveyed the same to Hendrick Hendricksen Obe.

1664

June 18 Deed. Jacobus Vis to Jan Meindersen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 40.) Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot W. of Heere Straat, within this city, bounded N. by ho. and lot of C. Pluvier; S. by West India Co.'s Garden. In front on E. side, 4 r., 7 ins.; W. side, 4 r.; long N. and S., 7 r., 6 ft., 4 ins. Recites deed Aug. 22, 1657 (*supra*).

1652

Apl. 2 Deed. Dirck Van Schelluyne, agent of Lubbertus Van Dincklagen, to Jacob Swart, Carpenter. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 107.) Desc.: W. side Great Highway, cont'g in length 10 r., in br., 8 r., less 1/2 ft., adjoining on the N. Hendrick Gerritsen, tailor; on the E., Mr. Dincklager; on the S. the Company's Garden; on the W. the Strand of the North river.

1654

Nov. 5 Deed. Jacob Hellekers, *alias* the Black Carpenter to Samuel Drisius. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 9.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot on North river, bounded N. by H. Gerritsen, E. by Mr. Dincklagen; S., the Hon'ble Company's Garden; W. the shore of North river. Length, 10 r.; br., 8 r., less 1/2 ft., fenced and built on by virtue of deed D. van Schelluyne as atty. of L. van Dincklagen to Jacob Hellekers,* Apl. 2, 1652. Recites "Hellekers agrees that if the Hon. Cornelis van Tienhoven hath any claim to above ho. and lot on account of the fugitive Jan Gerritsen Smith, who inhabited the ho., that he will satisfy the same."†

*Hellekers is the same person as Swart.

†1653. Dec. 1. Cornelis van Tienhoven, schout, petition v. Jan Gerritsen, smith, charged with theft, fugitive from justice, that "ho. and lot and whatever may be found therein" be sold at public vendue to highest bidder." (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 134.)

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to D^e Samuel Drisius. May 15 (Pats. Alb., III: 34.) Recites Dirrick Van Schelluyne (having procurator from Lubbert van Dincklagen) did, 2 April, 1652, transport to Jacob Swart Timmerman, lot lying and being by the North River on the W. side of the Broad Highway, contg. in length 10 r. and in br. 8 r., 9 1/2 ft.; having to N. Hendrick Gerrits; to E. the said Lubbert Dincklagen; to the S. the Orchard heretofore belonging to the West India Company and to W. the Strand of the North River; and whereas, Jacob Hellackers *als* Swart did, 5 Nov., 1654, transport said lot with ho. thereupon, together with rights, &c. unto Domine Drisius, NOW, &c.

1652

Deed. Dirck Van Schelluyne, agent of Lubbertus Apl. 2 van Dincklagen, to Hendrick Gerritsen, Tailor. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 107.) Desc.: W. side of the Great Highway, on the Cross st. leading from the Great Highway to the Strand of the North river, adjoining N. said Cross st.; E., Mr. Dicklagen; S., Jacob Swart; in the length, 10 r., in the br., 4 r., 7 ins.

1653

Deed. Hendrick Gerritsen to Jacob Strycker. (HH: Feb. 11 10.) Desc.: A lot along the W. side of the Great Highway on the Manhattans, in the Cross st. extending from the Great Highway to the beach of the North river; bounded N. by the said Cross st.; E. by Mr. Dincklagen; S. by Jacob Swart; in length, 6 r., 8 1/2 ft.; in br., 4 r., 7 ins.

1664—7

Deed. Jacob Strycker to Burgomasters and Schepens July 4 of Amsterdam in New Netherlands for the behoof of the City. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 41.) Recites deed Feb. 11, 1653 from Hendrick Gerritsen. Desc.: Said lot is situate W. of the Heere Straat, bounding according to the afsd. deed on the E., Dincklagen, S., Jacob Swart, W., a certain oblique st.; in the length, 6 r., 8 1/2 ft.; br., 4 r., 7 ins.

1653

Deed. Hendrick Gerritsen, Tailor to Auke Jans, Jan. 12 Carpenter. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 108.) Desc.: For a ho. and lot on the W. side of the Great Highway, cont'g in br., 4 r., in the length, 3 r., 1 1/2 ft., being part of his deed from Mr. Dincklagen.

1653

Deed. Auke Janse, Carpenter, to Hendrick Hendricksen, of Middleborch. (HH: 30.) Desc.: A lot with a dwelling ho. on the W. side of the Great Highway on Manhattan Island, cont'g by survey thereof made by Claes van Elslant, being in br. 4 r. and in length 3 r. and 1 1/2 ft.

1653. July 14. Auke Jansen v. Hendrick Hendricksen, the drummer. In regard to balance of purchase money on ho. and lot, deft. demands delivery of a proper deed. Pltf. says he gave a deed dated May 2d, which deft. apparently denies and also claims "the wall of the city diminishes the lot." It is called a "cert. lot through which the city wall is made." Hendricksen ordered to pay balance and Jansen to deliver "the deed and letters of ownership." (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 86, 89, 97, 101, 112.)

1661. Feb. 15. In Court of Burgomasters and Schepens, Hendrick Hendricksen v. Symon Hermesen Cort. Plff. demands "that he may resume the lot, which he sold the deft. as he cannot obtain any payment therefore." Granted. (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 267.)

1652

Deed. Dirck van Schelluyne, Agent of Lubbertus Apl. 2 van Dincklagen, to Dirck van Schelluyne. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 108.) Desc.: W. side Great Highway, in the length, 10 r.; in br., along the highway, 12 r., less 1/2 twelfth; adjoining on N. heirs of Jan Damen; on the S., the Cross st.; on the W., Mr. Dincklagen.

1654

Deed. Dirck van Schelluyne to Jan Pietersen Ver. Apl. 12 brugge. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 112.) Desc.: W. side Great Highway; length, 10 r., less 1/2 twelfth part, adjoining on the N., Damen; on the S., Cross st.; on the W., Mr.

- Apl. 12 Dincklagen; in virtue of a deed dated Apl. 21 (*sic*), 1652.

BLOCK B

LOT I

1643

- July 13 Gr-br. to Cornelis Volckersen. (GG: 83.) Desc.: A double lot for two hos. and two gardens, lying on the Common Highway, its br. along said road is 9 r. and 8 ft., and below on the marsh of the same br.; its length on the N. side is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. and 6 gr. and on the S. side of the same length, amtg. to 187 r., 8 ft. and 5 ins.

1655

- Apl. 29 Deed. Jan Peeck to Evert Pels. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 17.) Recites gr-br. to C. Volckertsen, July 13, 1643, whose surviving wid. married Jan Peeck. Desc.: E. side Great Highway, bet. lots belonging on N. side to Director General P. Stuyvesant; S. side to C. Hendricks; br. in front of road or W. side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or 33 running ft.; in rear on E. side, like br.; long on both N. and S. sides, same as other lots, according to gr-br., 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. and 6 pepper-corns.

1656

- Oct. 25 Deed. Evert Pels to Augustyn Heermans. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 76.) Recites s. a. Jan Peeck to Pels, Apl. 29, 1655. Desc.: Ho. and lot on E. side Great Highway, bet. lots on N. side of P. Stuyvesant and S. side the old house of P. P. Schuyler, through which a street is laid out.

1662

- Sep. 17 Deed. Augustine Heermans to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip the Younger. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 280.) Recites according to gr-br. and deed Oct. 25, 1656. Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Heere Straet; bounded N. by P. Stuyvesant; E. Prince Graght; S. Heere Dwars Straet. W. Heere Straet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. or 33 running feet; in rear, E. side like br.; long N. and S. same as other lots, 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., according to gr-br.

Note: This deed conveyed more land than Heermans had acquired from Pels. The additional lot bet. the grant line and Broad Street was undoubtedly bought by Heermans from the Burgomasters but the deed is not found of record.

On June 4, 1668, Heermans conveys again to Kip, through his attorney, Nicholas Bayard, the E'ly portion of the lot.

1668

- June 4 Deed. Nicholas Bayard, atty. of Augustine Heermans to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Jr. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 147.) Desc.: "On Sept. 17, 1662, A. Heermans did convey to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, a ho. and lot lying in this city on the Heerwegh, in length and br. according to the deed recorded in the city on the date afsd. Now, the said Heermans conveys to said Kip also a cert. other lot on the E. side of the first-mentioned lot, in length both sides 8 r., 1 ft. and in br. equal to said lot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ft. both front and rear."

- Aug. 10 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Kip. (Pats. Alb., III: 82.) Confirms both above recited deeds.

LOT 2

1644

- May 24 Gr-br. to Philip Geraerdy. (GG: 93.) Desc.: A lot for two hos. and gardens lying on the Public Highway, N. of the lot of Cornelis Volckertsen. It extends along the said public road 8 r. and 6 ft.; on the N. side its length is 17 r.; in the rear its br. is 8 r.; on the S. side its length is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. and 6 gr. Amtg. in all to 146 r., 1 ft. and 4 ins.

Deed. Philip Geraerdy to Teunis Nyssen.

Deed. Teunis Nyssen to Petrus Stuyvesant.

Neither of the above instruments found of record, but recited in confirmation below.

1660

Deed. Petrus Stuyvesant Director-General of New Sep. 20
Netherland to Jan Jacobz. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 216.) Desc.: 2 lots E. of Heere Straet, bounded N. by ho. and lot of P. Schaafbanck, Court Messenger 110 ft.; E. by P. Stuyvesant, 50 ft.; S. by same, 110 ft.; W. by street afsd., 50 ft.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Petrus Stuyvesant. (Pats. Nov. 6
Alb. II: 138.) Recites gr-br. to Philip Geraerdy, May 24, 1644 (*supra*). Further recites that said gr-br. was transported by said Geraerdy to Teunis Nyssen and was by Nyssen transported to Stuyvesant.

LOT 3

1647

Gr-br. to Teunis Nyssen. (GG: 203.) A cert. lot Mch. 28
lying on the Island of Manhattan, formerly derived from "Long Tryn" (Tall Catharine), extending W. from the public wagon road, S. of the afsd. Teunis Nyssen, N. of the lot of Leendert Aertsen and E. of the Company's land. Its br. on the W. side is 5 r. 8 ft.; its br. on the E. side is 5 r., 8 ft.; its length on the S. side is 18 r., $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; its length on the N. side is 18 r. 5 ft.

Note. The foregoing description should read: "Bounded W. by the public wagon road, S. by the afsd. Teunis Nyssen; N. by the lot of Leendert Aertsen; E. by the Company's land," etc.

1649

Deed. Teunis Nyssen to Govert Loockermans. May 13
(*Dutch MSS.*, III: 35.) Desc.: A lot of land E. of the Great Highway, opposite the Company's garden, according to the ground-brief to Teunis Nyssen, on the 28th Mch., 1647.

By 1655, this plot was owned by Pieter Schaafbank, the Court Messenger. According to a recital in *Original Book of N. Y. Deeds*, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1913, p. 35, Schaafbank (or Schaerbanck) received a deed for this property from Teunis Cray, which was dated Mch. 2, 1656. No connection is traced between Loockermans and Cray. (*Cf.* Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 12, 14, 216; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 11.)

LOT 4

1645

Gr-br. to Leendert Aerden. (GG: 103.) Desc.: A lot Sep. 22
for a ho. and garden lying S. of the lot of Aert (Aaron) Teunissen, on the Common Highway; its br. along the said road is 4 r., 8 ft.; its length on the S. side is 17 r.; in the rear on the E. side its br. is 5 r.; its length on the N. side or next to Aert Teunissen is 17 r.; amtg. in all together to 84 r., 1 ft., 4 ins.

1646

Deed (?) Leendert Arenden to Teunis Nyssen. (*Dutch Dec. 1*
MSS., III: 152.) (Note: Apparently a mortgage.) Desc.: Opposite Company's garden on the Great Highway. "According to the gr-br. dated Sept. 22, 1645."

1651

Deed. Leendert Aerden to Lubbertus Van Dincklagen. Mch. 30
Not found of record but recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 12, 14.

1655

Deed. Lubbertus Van Dincklagen to Cornelis Groe- Mch. 20
sens. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 12.) Desc.: E. side Great Highway, bet. lots on S. side of P. Schabanck and on N. side lot of P. Koek. Recites s. a. gr-br. above. Recites: "Extract sealed with City Seal Apl. 3, 1655."

Bill of sale. Cornelis Groesens to Joseph and Resolved Waldron. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 130.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on the E. side of the common highway, S. of Aert Teunissen's lot; is br. along the Highway, 4 r., 8 ft.;

- Apl. 3 along on the S. side, 17 r.; br. in the rear or on the E. side, 5 r. and long on the N. side, 17 r.; amtg. altogether to 84 r., 1 ft., 4 ins.
- Apl. 28 Deed. Cornelis Groesens to Joseph and Resolved Waldron, brothers. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 14.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.
- May 8 Deed. Joseph and Resolved Waldron to Deaconry of City of New Amsterdam. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 263.) Recites measured by Jacques Cortelyou, May 4, 1662; deed April 28, 1655. Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Heere Straat, bounded N. by ho. and lot of D. Sieckers, 71 ft., 5 ins.; E. by Do. Drisius; S. by ho. and lot of J. Waldron, 71 ft., 5 ins.; W. Street afsd., 36 ft.; br. 39 ft. 8 ins., again one side and other long, 11 r., 7 ft.; br. there, 40 ft.

1662

- Feb. 25 Conf. Governor Nicolls to The Deacons. (Pats. Alb., II: 175.) Recites transport Resolved and Joseph Waldron to the Deacons "then in office in this place," May 8, 1662. Desc.: s. a. in deed May 8, 1662.

The remainder of the Waldron plot was confirmed to the wid. of Joseph Waldron as follows:

- July 18 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Anneke Daniels. (Pats. Alb., III: 1.) Desc.: A cert. lot of ground ho. and garden in this City. Said lot of ground on Broad Highway, having to N. the lots belonging to the Deacons and to the S. the lot of Pieter Schaafbanck. Is long on the Highway 23½ ft. and behind over against Do. Drisius, 26 ft.; in length 240 ft.; recites gr-br. to Leendert Arenden dated Sept. 22, 1645; transport to Lubbert van Dincklagen, Mch. 30, 1651; transport by him to Cornelis Groesens, Mch. 20, 1655 and his right having been since purchased by Joseph Waldron "from persons empowered to dispose of the same." Now, the said Joseph Waldron being deceased, confirmation is to his wid. above-named Anneke.

LOT 5

Prior to 1643

Gr-br. to Aert Teunissen. Not found of record.
Note: Aert Teunissen was killed by Indians in 1643. His wid. m. Sybout Claessen.

1646

- June 5 Gr-br. to Sybout Claessen, who has m. the wid. of Aert Teunissen. (GG: 148.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden, lying along the Public Road (Broadway) near to the garden of Jan Damen, extending in the br. along the said road 5 r., 5 ft. and in the length till to the post-and-rail fence of said Jan Damen and behind along the post-and-rail fence in br. 5 r., 5 ft.

1649

- Aug. 13 Deed. Sybolt Claesen to Pieter Cock. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 52.) Desc.: A lot on the Highway near the garden of Jan Damen, by virtue of a gr-br. of June 5, 1646.

1654

- May 20 Deed. Pieter Kock to Jacob Steendam. Not found of record. Recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 45.

1657

- May 8 Deed. Jacob Steendam to Harmen Smeeman. Not found of record but recited in a mtge. of same date. (*Mtges.*, 1654-1660, trans. by O'Callaghan: 59, in City Clerk's Library.)

- Mch. 15 Harmen Smeeman requests grant of "an ungranted lot about 70 ft. wide and 80 ft. deep, lies behind his ho. in this City, as lots are granted to others." Granted. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 146-7.)

Prior to 1659

- Feb. 19 Deed. Harmen Smeeman to Dirck Siecken. (Deed recorded Oct. 23, 1671, Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 187; *Cf. Min. Orph. Court*, I: 70.)

1656

Deed. Jacob Steendam to Leendert Aerden. (Lib. A, May 27 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 45.) Recites sale "according to the sale made at public auction to Frederic Gysbertsen and that in virtue of the deed granted to him, the appearer, dated May 20, 1654, by Pieter Kock at the Secretary's Office of the Director-General and Council of New Netherland which afsd. lot he, the appearer, Jacob Steendam, with the consent of the afsd. Frederic Gysbertsen, cedes and conveys unto" Aerden. Desc.: A cert. part of his lot on E. side Great Highway, S. of ho. and lot of Johannes Nevius and N. of ho. of H. Smeeman, br. in front on street or W. side, 30 ft.; in rear on E. side, 30 ft.; long both N. and S. sides 130 ft.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Barent Jacobsen. (Pats. May 15 Alb., III: 35.) Recites deed Jacob Steendam to Leendert Aerden, May 27, 1656 (*supra*). Now, Leendert Aerden being decd., and his children all daus. and one dau. being the wife of Barent Jacobsen, conf. is to the latter.

LOT 6

Note: Johannes Nevius certainly before 1655 (see deed on N., Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 11) probably as early as the date of the gr-br. on the N. to Cornelis Groesens, which is recited to have been on Jan. 10, 1645. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 11.) That deed undoubtedly follows the wording of the grant, and it bounds S. by Johannes Nevius. When Nevius protested that so much of his lot was cut off by the survey of 1657 and demanded five or six hundred guilders compensation, it seems certain that the Burgomasters bought his plot and re-sold or granted it to Christian Barentsen in Aug. of 1657. Barentsen recites that he has a gr-br., and sells in May, 1658, for 600 guilders and a mortgage of 500 guilders on the ho. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 130; *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 158.)

1658

Deed. Christiaen Barents to Hendrick Hendricksen. May 30 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 130.) Refers to a gr-br. Aug. . . . , 1657 and deed of sale, Jan. 12, 1658. Desc.: Lot in Heere Wegh by Land Gate; W. side br., which is the Heere Wegh, 3 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; N. side long, 11 r., 2 ft., 8 ins.; br. on E. side, 1 r., 6 ft., 4 ins.; long S. side, 11 r., 1 ft., 9 ins.

LOT 7

1661

Two gr-brs. to Jan Pietersen. Neither found of record, Sep. 6 but recited in confirmation set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Pietersen. (Pats. Alb. May 15 III: 34.) (1) Recites gr-br. to Jan Pietersen, Sep. 6, 1661. Desc.: Cingel, being to E. above and W. of Drisius; to S. of fortifications by the water-side*; to N. of Joseph Waldron; cont'g in br. on the N. side, 30 ft.; on the S. side, 29 ft.; on the length on the W. side, 94 ft. and on the E. side, 87 ft. (2) Recites another gr-br. of same date to Jan Pietersen; desc.: in the Cingel, having to W. the above, to E. Hendrick de Scuyder; to S. of the fortification; to N. of Joseph Waldron; cont'g in br. on the N. side, 30 ft.; on the S. side, 29 ft.; length, on the W. side, 87 ft. and on the E. side, 82 ft.

Subsequent conveyances recite Drisius as the holder of the above recited conf. (Lib. 12, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 114, 118; Lib. 23, Deeds: 57; Lib. 28, Deeds: 157.) This is error. Drisius came into possession of the premises under consideration, but was not confirmed therein. The date of the deed from Jan Pietersen to Samuel Drisius has not been ascertained; but it seems probable that it was of even date with the above cited conf. Drisius died seized of the property.

*Mistake in translation, "Waal" for "Wall."

LOT 8

1663

Dec. 8 Gr-br. to Albert Leendertsen. Not found of record, but recited in confirmation set forth below.

1667

July 13 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Albert Leendertsen. (Pats. Alb. II: 72.) Recites gr-br. (*supra*). Desc.: Lot on the Cingel on the E. side of Jan Pieters and on the W. side of Do. Samuel Drisius. Cont'g in br. on N. side, 31 ft.; on S. side, 30 ft.; in length on W. side, 82 ft.; on E. side, 76 ft., 5 ins.

LOT 9

1653

Feb. 24 Gr-br. to Do. Samuel Drisius. Not found of record but recited in conf. set forth below.

1660

Feb. 14 Deed. Do. Samuel Drisius to Ariaen Huybersen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 187.) Recites measured by Cortelyou, Jan. 26, 1660. Gr-br. Feb. 24, 1653 (*supra*). Desc.: Lot S. of Cingel; bounded E. by ho. and lot of W. Simsen, 60 ft.; S. by lot of Drisius, 30 ft.; W. by Drisius, 60 ft.; N. by Cingel, 30 ft.

May 27 Deed. Ariaen Huybersen to Joris Stevensen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 194.) Br. and length cited according to deed Feb. 14, 1660 (*supra*). Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

May 27 Deed. Do. Drisius to Tomas Davidts. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 220.) Recites measured by Cortelyou, May 22, 1660; gr-br. Feb. 24, 1653. Desc.: lot W. of Prince Graght; bounded S. by land of Drisius, 30 ft.; W. by land of Drisius, 62 ft.; N. by Cingel, 30 ft.; E. by afsd. Graght, 60 ft.

1668

May 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Do. Samuel Drisius. (Pats. Alb., III: 38.) Recites gr-br. of Feb. 24, 1653. Desc.: Piece of ground in Schaape Weytie, to the S. of the land formerly belonging to Jan Jansen Damen, decd.; cont'g in br. on W. side, 21 r.; on the E. side behind, 15 r.; in length on the N. side, 33 r. all amtg. to 585 r.; and of which said patent or gr-br. there was, upon 27 May, 1660 a transport made of a part unto Teunis Davits. Confirms Drisius in the remainder of the plot.

LOT 10

Prior to 1658.

July 11 Deed. Burgomasters to Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven (see transcript from *Records* below).

1658

July 11 The Burgomasters ordered the treasurer of the city "to summon Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven once again to pay for the lot which he bought from the City, and if he decline to cite him before Burgomasters." (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 189.)

1664

Nov. 18-28 Delivery of Deed. Burgomasters to Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 57.) Desc.: Lot W. of Prince Graft; bounded S. by a cert. street; W. by lot of P. Stuyvesant; N. by lot of S. Drisius; E. by Graft afsd.; br. in front on Graft or E. side and rear on W. side, 60 ft.; long S. and N. sides, 100 ft.

LOT 11

This lot was in possession of Peter Stuyvesant by Aug. 10, 1668. (Recitals in Pats. Alb., III: 82.)

LOT 12

1645

Jan. 10 Gr-br. to Cornelis Groesens. Not found of record, but recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 11. A further "order" was subjoined, Oct. 8, 1646.

1655

Deed. Cornelis Groesens to Lubbertus van Dincklagen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 11.) Recites in virtue of gr-br. to Groesens Jan. 10, 1645 and further order subjoined, Oct. 8, 1646. Desc.: E. side of the Great Highway, bet. lot of J. Nevius on S. side and Sybout Clasen on N. side; is broad, in front, on Highway 5 r.; long on N. side and S. side, 11 r., 5 ft.; in rear, on E. side, broad $4\frac{1}{2}$ r., through which the City Wall is at present built.

BLOCK C

LOT 1

1645

Gr-br. to Thomas Sandersen. (GG: 102.) Desc.: One Sep. 14 lot for a ho. and garden lying at the W. end of the ditch and bounded on the S. of the end of the lot of "wylen" (deceased) Marten Ael, extending before on the S. side 4 r., 1 ft. and 3 ins.; on the W. side in length, 6 r., 3 ft.; on the E. side, 6 r., 5 ft. and on the N. side next to the lot of said Marten Ael, 6 r., and 3 ft.; on this end there is a projecting point of 1 r., 2 ft. in length, and 1 r., 2 ft., 8 ins. in br., amtg. in all to 34 r., 9 ft. and 2 ins.

1650

Deed. Thomas Sandersen to Jan Jansen Brestee. July 29 Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Jansen Brestee. Re- June 14 cites gr-br. to Thomas Sanderson, dated Sept. 14, 1645 (*supra*); transport of July 29, 1650 by Sanderson to Brestee; approval of said transport by the then Governor, on Sept. 12, following. Desc.: Substantially s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 2

Prior to 1645

In possession of Marten Ael. Recital in GG: 102.

1653

Deed. Adriaen Keyser, Vendue Master for Director- Oct. 15 General and Council to Abraham Pietersen. (HH: 54.) Desc.: Two hos. on the Broadway heretofore purchased of Abraham Pietersen by Paulus Leendertsen, then Equipage Master, on behalf of the Company.

1656

Deed. Abraham Pietersen to Peter Stoutenburgh. Feb. 8 Not found of record but recited in Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 61. Desc.: Ho. and lot east of Heere Straet; bounded N. by ho. and lot of A. P. Molenaar; S. by lot of J. J. Brestee; in front on st. or W. side, 2 r.; in rear, on E. side, 1 r., 9 ft., 2 ins.; long on S. side, 5 r., 4 ft., 3 ins.; N. side, 6 r., 7 ft., 2 ins.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Abraham Pieters. (Pats. May 15 Alb. III: 36.) Recites Adrian Keyser (being authorized by Governor Stuyvesant) did, October 15, 1653, transport and make over to Abraham Pieters, two cert. hos. in the Broadway, bet. the hos. and lots of Jan Jansen the Cooper and Gerritt the Miller. Cont'g in br. before towards the street, 4 r., 4 ft. and behind towards Adam Brower's lot, 4 r., 5 ft.; in length on N. side, 7 r. and on S. side, 5 r., 4 ft. and 3 ins.

LOT 3

1644

Gr-br. to Peter Jansen, from Gorcum. (GG: 99.) Sep. 8 Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden formerly occupied by Gerrit Douman, lying on the Island of Manharrans, on the Common Highway, W. of the lot of Hendrick Jansen Smit, it extends along the said public road, 8 r., 8 ft., 8 ins.; on the N. end, 4 r., 5 ft., 5 ins.; on the E. side next

- Sep. 8 to the lot of Hendrick Jansen, 10 r., 2 ft., 4 ins.; on the S. side, next to the lot of Boy Jansen, 2 r., 9 ft.; amtg. to 35 r., 6 ft., 9 ins. and 2 grs. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 89.) Desc.: s. a. preceding Apl. 14 instrument, which is recited. 1668
- Feb. 2 Deed. Jan Jansen Schepmoes to Gerrit Fullwever. Not recorded, but recited in conf. set forth below. (Note: No deed found of record to Schepmoes.) 1650
- June 6 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Gerrit Fullwever. (Pats. Alb., II: 42.) Recites transport made by Jan Jans Schepmoes to Gerrit Fullwever, dated Feb. 2, 1650. Desc.: In the Broad or Highway, abutting on the N. to the ground then belonging to David Provoost; and on the S. to ho. and ground of Abraham Pieters Meulinaer. Cont'g in br. and length all that quantity of ground as in the gr-br. granted to Pieter Jans Van Gorcum, Sept. 8, 1644. Recites transport by Hendrick Jansen to Gerrit Fullwever, dated Oct. 15, 1653. Desc.: Another lot in the broad Highway afsd., cont'g in length on the W. side, $9\frac{1}{2}$ r., 6 ins.; on the N. side, 6 r., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. together with a small quantity of land in a corner or hook there adjoining, of 2 r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a ft. This confirms the whole grant and deed. Part of it had been conveyed to J. L. Van Lubeck (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 35, set forth below); part had been conveyed to Dirck Bensinck (HH: 58, set forth below). Fullwever died seized of the S. one-half only, of his original plot. 1667

LOT 4

- June 13 Gr-br. to Hendrick Jansen Smith. (GG: 98.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden lying at the E. end of Gerrit Douman and d'boer Jansen,* extending along the lots of Govert Loockermans and Mr. Allerton, 10 r., 5 ft., 2 ins.; on the E. side, 9 r., 7 ft., 1 in.; and on the W. side, 9 r., 6 ft., 9 ins.; an inward corner (*een inhoek*) on the S. side, 5 r., 5 ft., 4 gr. To the front of the lot on the W. side, 2 r., 3 ft., 4 ins.; in front of the lot in length, 8 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; amtg. in all to 123 r., 6 ft. and 9 ins. 1644
- *Pieter Jansen van Gorcum.
- Oct. 15 Deed. Hendrick Jansen Smith to Gerrit Fullwever. (HH: 53.) Desc.: A lot lying on the Great Highway in length on the W., 9 r., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; on the N., 6 r., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; together with a corner thereby of 2 r., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; on the S., $6\frac{1}{2}$ r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 1653
- Aug. 2 Deed. Abraham Pietersen, Vendue Master, to Hendrick Egbertsen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 46.) Desc.: Lot situated N. E. of the bastion of the fort by virtue of a gr-br. and bill of sale of Andries Hudde, of June 13, 1644. Note: The gr-br. of June 13, 1644 was to Hendrick Jansen Smith, and is wrongly recited as being to Hudde. 1649
- Aug. 2 Deed. Hendrick Egbertsen to Dirck Bensinck. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 46.) Desc.: The S'ly one-half of the above mentioned lot. 1656

LOTS 3 AND 4

- Feb. 15 Deed. Gerrit Fullwever to Jacob Leendertsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 35.) Desc.: E. side Great Highway abutting on N. side ho. and lot of A. Hoppen; on S. side Gerrit Fullwever; front on W. side on Highway; br. in front on street 2 r., 3 ft., 4 ins.; in rear on E. side, 2 r., 3 ft., 4 ins.; long on N. side by A. Hoppen, 10 r., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; S. side, by Fullwever, 10 r., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. according to survey made by Court Messenger, Feb. 12 inst. and that in virtue of gr-br. and deed by J. J. Schepmoes to Fullwever, dated February 2, 1650. 1657
- Apl. 14 Deed. Jacob Leendertsen van Lubeck to Pieter Ebell. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 89.) Desc.: s. a. preceding Apl. 14 instrument, which is recited. 1668
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Ebell. (Pats. Alb., Feb. 11 II: 160.) Recites Jacob Leenderts van Lubeck transported and made over to Pieter Ebell, Apl. 14, 1657, by desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1653
- Deed. Gerrit Fullwever to Dirck Bensinck. (HH: Oct. 15 58.) Desc.: A lot on the Broadway bet. the lots of David Provoost and Gerrit Fullwevers; in front br. 2 r., 7 ft.; in the rear br. 2 r., 3 ft.; in length on the S. 14 r., 2 ft.; on the N., 13 r., 9 ft. Prior to 1656
- Deed. Dirck Bensinck to Andries Hoppen. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below. 1668
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Children of Andries Hoppen. (Pats. Alb., III: 43.) Recites Gerrit Fullwever transported to Dirck Bensinck, Oct. 15, 1653, a lot in Broadway, bet. lot of David Provoost and that of said Fullwever, cont'g in br. before towards the street, 2 r., 7 ft. and behind 2 r., 3 ft.; in length on the S. side, 14 r., 2 ft. and on N. side, 13 r., 9 ft., which said lot was later sold to Andries Hoppen, who being decd., the conf. is to Geertien his wid. and their five children: Geertien resigning her rights, conf. to children. May 25
- Deed. Hendrick Jansen to Adam Brouwer. (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 141.) Desc.: "formerly occupied by Jeuriaen Roodolff." 1645
- Gr-br. to Adam Brouwer. (GG: 167.) Desc.: A cert. Feb. 7 lot for a ho. and garden out of the lot of Hendrick Jansen, on the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1644, laid out by the surveyor. It extends in front on the road from the E. end, 9 r., 2 ft., 2 ins. and 7 gr. On the W. side, 6 r. to the rear of the ho. along a cert. fence; further on as the fence runs, 2 r., 9 ft., 2 ins.; on the W. side the length to the rear of the lot, 5 r., 6 ins.; the br. in the rear or on the N. side, 3 r., 8 ft., 1 in. and 2 gr.; on the E. side in length next to the lot of Willem Bredenbent, 9 r., 7 ft., 3 ins. and 1 gr.; amtg. in all to 61 r., 5 ft. 8 ins. and 3 gr.* 1647
- *All subsequent transactions prove this desc. erroneous. The actual dimensions and form of the grant are shown on Map.
- Deed. Adam Brouwer to Dirck Van Schelluyne. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 69.) Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of begun Graft* bet. lot of Jan the Cooper on W. and E. Woutersen on E. side; br. in front on St. with free drop on both sides, 1 r., 4 ft., 6 ins.; thence E. along division of lot of H. Jochemsen, equi strait (*sic*) to rear of garden, 6 r., 9 ft.; thence E. up to fence and division of E. Woutersen, 3 r., 6 ft., 2 ins., along said division line, N. up 7 r., and 1 ft.; thence W. along the division of D. Bensinck's lot to Gerrit the Miller's lot where Jacob the Brewer's man has now built, 3 r., 6 ins. along said lot; S. up 4 r., 3 ft. along corner of Gerrit the Miller's lot back E. 1 r., 7 ft. and so forward along division of Gerrit and Abram the Miller's lot unto the rear of Jan the Cooper's lot; again S., 5 r., 5 ft., 4 ins.; thence again a hoeckie running E., 1 r., 2 ft. and 8 ins.; thence to front of st., S. 5 r., 6 ft. and 1 inch; according to survey by Court Messenger in presence of E. Woutersen and ors. on Aug. 18 inst.; in virtue of gr-br. by Director-General to Adam Brouwer, Feb. 7, 1647. Aug. 19
- Deed. Dirck Van Schelluyne to Jacobus Vis. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 99.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1656
- *Beaver Graft (now Beaver Street).

June 9 Deed. Jacob Vis to Jan Schryver. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 37.) Recites above instrument. Desc.: s. a. in two preceding instruments.

LOT 6

Sep. 5 Gr-br. to Jan Snediger. (GG: 115.) Desc.: One lot for a ho. and garden bounded on the W. of the lot of William Bredenbent, with a northern corner touching to the lot of Hendrick Jansen; it extends next to the ditch on the S. end of the lot 8 r., 8 ft., 6 ins.; on the E. side along the lot of William Bredenbent 5 r., 8 ft. and 4 ins.; on the N. side next to the lot of Aert Willemsen, 7 r., 8 ft., 3 ins.; on the W. side, 6 r., 6 ft., 4 ins., amtg. in all to 54 r., 1 ft., 3 ins.*

*Remained in Snediger and his heirs until 1667. (Lib. B, Deeds N. Y. Co.: 130.)

LOT 7

May 19 Deed. Albert Cuy to Isaac Allerton and Govert Loockermans. (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 57.)

June 2 Gr-br. to Isaac Allerton and Govert Loockermans. (GG: 62.) Desc.: Two lots lying on the E. side of the great highway on the Island of Mannhattans, extending in br. along the said road 8 r. and 9 ft.; on the N. side of the lots 18 r., 2 ft. 6 ins. and 8 gr.; on the S. side 9 r., 8 ft., 7 ins. and 3 gr.; the outpoint (projecting point) being right-angled 1 r., 8 ft., 7 ins. and 6 gr. and in a S'y course; further to the road, 9 r., 4 ft., 3 ins. and 6 gr.; amtg. in all to the content of 161 r., 9 ft., 2 ins. and 2 gr.

Note: No deed found of record of Allerton's one-half of above-described plot; but Loockermans conveyed the whole grant, by two deeds, as follows:

Oct. 15 Deed. Govert Loockermans to David Provoost. (HH: 52.) Desc.: A ho. and lot on the E. side of the Great Highway, being just one-half of the ground-brief. (Conveyed the S'y moiety.)

Dec. 20 Deed. Govert Loockermans to Samuel Etsal. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 115.) Ho. lot and garden on E. side Heere Straat, bounded N. by ho. and lot of A. Willemsen; E. by lot of C. Ten Eyck; S. by ho. and lot of M. Gysbert van Imbroeck. W. by Heere Straat. Recites s. a. gr-br. June 2, 1643, and according to bill of sale Apl. 26, 1657 by Notary D. van Schelluyne. (Conveyed the N'y moiety.)

Sep. 28 Deed. Samuel Etsal to John Blacklets, Jr. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 24.) Recites deed, Dec. 20, 1657. Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Heere Straat, bounded N. by ho. and lot of A. Willemsen's wid.; E. by lot of C. Ten Eyck; S. ho. and lot of T. Fransen; W. st. afsd.; br. in front on St. or W. side, 34½ ft.; E. side, 30 ft., 7 ins.; in length according to gr-br. June 2, 1643; also recites deed of Dec. 20, 1657.

Sep. 4 Deed. Samuel Edsall to Thomas Francen. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below:

May 18 Conf. Governor Nicolls to John Damrill. (Pats. Alb., II: 30.) Recites transport Samuel Edsall to Thomas Francen, Sept. 4, 1658; Francen to Damrill, Mch. 19, 1667. Desc.: E. side High Street having to N. Samuel Edsall; to E. Conraet Ten Eyck; to S. Gysbert van Imburgh and to W. the street; cont'g on the W. side, 24 ft., 5 ins.; on the E. side, 22 ft.; in length on the S. and N. sides, 18 r.

June 28 Deed. Isaac de Forest and Jacob Kip, having authority and power from Gysbert Van Imbroeck to Jan

Hendricksen Van Gunst. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: June 28 222.) 2 hos. and lots E. of Heere Straat, bounded N. by ho. and lot of T. Fransen; E. by lot of R. Reinoutsen, 2 r.; S. by ho. and lot sold by party of the first part to Ensign Dirck Smith; W. by st. afsd., 2 r., 6 ft., 4 ins. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Apl. 5, 1659; length according to gr-br. and according to Bill of Sale Jan. 20, 1659. Deed Feb. 1, 1655 [from David Provoost].

Note: This deed was re-recorded in Lib. A. Deeds, N.Y. Co.: 176.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Hendricks Van Gunst. June 25 (Pats. Alb., II: 54.) Recites transport Isaac de Forest and Jacob Kip, having procurator from Gysbert van Imbroeck, June 28, 1660 unto van Gunst. Desc.: E. side of the High St. abutting to the N. on Thomas Fransen; to the E. on Reynout Reynoutsen; to the S. on Gysbert van Imbroeck sold to Dirck Smitt and on the W. to the aforementioned st. Cont'g in br. on the W. side, 2 r., 6 ft., 4 ins.; on E. side, 2 r.; in length as on the gr-br. is set forth.

LOT 8

Gr-br. to Andries Hudde. (GG: 74.) Desc.: A lot for July 6 a ho. and garden lying along the Great Highway, extending in the br. in front on the said road, 5 r.; in length, 18 r. and 5 ins.; the br. in the rear, 5 r. and back to the said road, 18 r., 5 ins., amtg. to 91 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.

Deed. Isaac Forest to Weyntie Aartsen.* (Lib. B, Apl. 19 N. Y. Co.: 127.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Heere Wegh, bet. hos. of I. Greveraet and Mr. Blacklets; in front, to way, 5 r., rear 5 r.; length both sides, 18 r., 5 ins. Recites gr-br. to Hudde (*supra*).

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Weyntien Aartsen. (Pats. June 11 Alb.: 46.) Confirms s. a. above.

*Wid. of Aert Willemsen, who d. before Mch. 9, 1662, in possession of land for which deed is here delivered.

LOT 9

Gr-br. to Thomas Sandersen. (GG: 84.) Desc.: A July 13 lot for a ho. and garden lying along the Public Highway on the N. side of the lot of Andries Hudde; its br. in front along said road is 4 r. and 5 ft.; its length on the N. side till to the Marsh is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. and 6 gr.; its br. behind along the Marsh is 4 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. and 6 gr.; amtg. to 83 r. and 7 ft.

Gr-br. to Teunis Nysen. (Above land re-granted.) Dec. 5 Not found of record, but recited in deed set forth below.

Deed. Teunis Nysen to Cosyn Gerritsen. (Lib. A, Dec. 13 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 78.) Desc.: Lot E. side Great Highway, bet. lots of I. Forest and Cosyn Gerritsen; br. front on st. 4 r., 2 ft. and in rear on E. side, 4 r.; long on both N. and S. sides, 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; according to gr-br. by Director-General to Teunis Nysen, dated Dec. 5, 1643.

Deed. Cosyn Gerritsen to Hendrick Hendricksen. May 3 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 79.) Desc.: Lot E. side Great Highway, bet. lot of A. Willemsen and M. Capito, according to survey dated Apl. 8, 1648 and bill of sale dated July 27, 1651; br. in front on st., 3 r., 5½ ft.; E. side, 3 r., 92/3 ft.; length N. and S. sides, 18 r., 51/3 ft. By virtue of deed T. Nysen to Hendrick Hendricksen.

Deed. Hendrick Hendricksen to Jacob Leendersen July 9 Van der Grift. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 163.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Heere Straat, bounded N. by ho. and lot of P. Rudolphus, 18 r., 5 ft. 1/3 of a ft.; E. by lot of P. Rudolphus, 3 r., 92/3 ft.; S. by ho. and lot of A. Willemsen,

- July 9 18 r., 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ ft.; W. by above street, 3 r., 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Recites deed May 3, 1657.
- July 9 Deed. Jacob Leendersen Van der Grift to Isaac Greveraet. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 164.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites deed July 9, 1659.
- 1667
- Sep. 20 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaack Greveraet. (Pats. Alb., II: 105.) Recites transport Jacob Leenderts to above Isaac Greveraet, July 9, 1659. Desc.: To E. of the highstreet or Broadway, having to the N. the ho. and lot of Pieter Rodolphus; to the E., ditto; to the S. that of Aert Willems, deed.; to the W. the street; cont'g in br., towards the St., 3 r., 5 ft., 6 ins.; behind on the E. side, 3 r., 9 ft., 8 ins.; in length same on N. and S. sides, 18 r., 5 ft., 4 ins.

LOT 10

- 1647
- Mch. 13 Gr-br. to Cosyn Gerritsen. (GG: 186.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden, lying on the Common Public Highway (Heerenwegh: Broadway), betwixt Rutger Aertsen and Joris (*sic*) Nyssen's; its br. on the afsd. road is 4 r.; its length on the S. side is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; its length on N. side is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., amtg. in all to 27 r., 8 ft., 2 ins.
- 1657
- May 3 Deed. Cosyn Gerritsen to Matys Capito. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 81.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. side of Great Highway, bet. hos. and lots of H. Hendricks on S. and Cornelis J. Cloppenborgh on N.; br. in front on st., 4 r., 8 ft., 9 ins.; E. side, rear, 4 r.; N. and S. sides, 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; according to a survey by Court Messenger, Nov. 7, 1651; in virtue of a gr-br. to Nyssen, Mch. 13, 1647, and deed from Teunis Nyssen.
- 1658
- Feb. 9 Gr-br. to Matthys Capito. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below to Frederick Phillips. Note: This gr-br. by way of conf. of his deed.
- Prior to 1658
- May 20 Deed. Matthys Capito to Pieter Rudolphus. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below. (Cf. *Rec. N. Am.*, II: 382.)
- 1667
- Apl. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frederick Phillips. (Pats. Alb., II: 7.) Recites that Matthys Capito had heretofore a gr-br. from Stuyvesant; that he did transport the same over to Pieter Rudolphus; also that the wid. of Rudolphus m. Frederick Phillips and hence this conf. to him. Desc.: E. side of Broadway to the N. of Isaac Greveraet; to the S. of De Haes. Cont'g on the W. side, 2 r., 9 ft., 4 ins.; on the S. and N. sides 6 ft., 7 ins. (*sic*) in length and on the E. side, 2 r.
- 1660
- May 8 Deed. Matthys Capito to Gabryel de Haas. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 193.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Heer Straet, bounded N. by ho. and lot of C. J. Visser, who m. the wid. of C. J. Cloppenborgh, 18 r.; E. partly by lot of I. Kip and part by lot of P. Rodolphus, 26 ft.; S. by ho. and lot which P. Rodolphus bought from Capito at public sale, 18 r.; W. by st., afsd., 28 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 25, 1658. Recites deed May 3, 1657.

LOT 11

- 1643
- July 13 Gr-br. to Rutger Arentsen Van Seyl. (GG: 79.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden bounded on the E. by the common highway, northward by the land of Cornelis Volkertsen; its br. along the Highway is 4 r. 9 ft.; its length along the said lot of Cornelis Volkertsen is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., 6 gr.; in the rear, its br. is 4 r., 2 ft., 4 ins. and 6 gr.; amtg. to 88 r., 4 ft., 9 ins. and 4 gr.

1644

Deed. Rutger Arentsen to Arent Reyniersen. (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 130.) Desc.: Ho. and lot situate on the Great Highway on the Island of Manhattan. Sold "according to the gr-br."

Note: Arent Reyniersen is called Arent Styffander in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 103. His wife was Anna Thomassen.

1653

Deed. Anna Thomassen (of Gravesend) to Jacob Tysen. (HH: 47.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Broadway bet. Jan Peeck and Matys Capito, in length and br. the equal half of what is contained in the gr-br.

Deed. Jacob Thyssen (*sic*) to Jacob Steendam. (HH: 48.) A ho. and lot in Broadway, bet. Matys Capito and Geurt Coertsen; in length and br. as by the deed given to the grantor by Anna Thomassen.

1656

Deed. Jacob Steendam to Cornelis Jansen Coppenbergh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 33.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Great Highway, bet. ho. and lot on N. side of Geurt Coerten and on S. side of Matys Capito and that large and small wide and long as same belongs to Steendam according to gr-br. to R. Aersten, July 13, 1643, being $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof. Recites deed Oct. 15, 1653, Jacob T. Van der Heyden to Jacob Steendam.

Deed. Claes Dangeloppen, who m. the wid. of Cornelis Jans Coppenburgh to Adam Oncleback. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Adam Oncleback. (Pats. Alb., II: 37.) Recites transport by Jacob Steendam, dated Jan. 8, 1656 unto Cornelys Jans Coppenborgh. Further that the right, title &c. devolved upon Claes Dangeloppen who m. the wid. of Cornelys Jans afsd. and Reynout Reynoutsen, as atty. for the said Claes Dangeloppen (*sic*) having sold and transported the same to Adam Oncleback, therefore the conf. is to the latter. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1654

Deed. Anna Tomassen, wife of Arent Styffander, to Geurt Courten. Not found of record. Recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 103.

1657

Deed. Geurt Courten to Jacob Kip. (Lib. A, Deeds, Sep. 13 N. Y. Co.: 103.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Heerwegh bet. lots of Jan Bexel and C. Jansen; in front on st., 2 r., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; rear on E. side, 2 r., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; long both on N. and S. sides, 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., 6 pepper corns. Recites deed of Aug. 28, 1654; recites gr-br. of July 13, 1647; being one-half of the lot of Anna Tomassen, wife of Arent Styffander; recites deed by Rutger Arentsen to Arent Reyniersen (Styffander).

Note: This deed was re-recorded June 9, 1664 in Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 35, by substantially same desc.

1664

Deed. Jacob Kip to Francis Douty, of Newtown. June 9 (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 36.) Recites deed June 9, 1664. Desc.: s. a. said deed.

LOT 12

1643

Gr-br. to Cornelis Volkertsen. (GG: 83.) Desc.: A July 13 double lot for two hos. and two gardens, lying on the Common Highway; its br. along said road is 9 r. and 8 ft. and below on the marsh of the same br.; its length on the N. side is 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., 6 gr.; and on the S. side of the same length, amtg. to 187 r., 8 ft. and 5 ins.

1655

Deed. Jan Peeck to Jan Gerritsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, Apl. 29 N. Y. Co.: 15.) Desc.: E. side Great Highway, bet. lots on S. side of G. Courten, and on N. side, C. Hendricksen. Br. on W. side 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r., on front st.; E. side, like br.; long,

Apl. 29 N. and S. sides, same as other lots, 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., 6 pepper corns. Recites in virtue of gr-br. to C. Volckertsen, July 13, 1643, whose surviving wid. was lawfully m. to Jan Peeck.

1659

Mch. 13 Deed. Jan Gerritsen to Jacobus Vis. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 151.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Heere Straat, bounded S. by ho. and lot of I. Kip; W. by afsd. st., 2½ r.; N. by ho. and lot of P. Pietersen (Schuyler); E. by ho. and lot of Deaconry, 2½ r.; S. and N. sides both long s. a. other lots, according to gr-br. July 13, 1643, granted unto C. Volckertsen, 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., 6 pepper corns. Recites deed Apl. 29, 1655.

1663

Dec. 21 Deed. Jacobus Vis to Cornelis Gerloffsen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 30.) Recites gr-br. to C. Volckersen, July 13, 1643. Deed, Mch. 13, 1659; Bill of Sale, Dec. 12, this year. Desc.: A ho. and lot E. of Heere Straat; bounded E. by lot of the Deacons and their ho.; S. by ho. and lot of E. Doutry; W. by street afsd.; N. lot of Philip P. Schuyllaart with ho.; br. W. side or front on st., 2½ r.; E. side like width; long, both S. and N. sides, s. a. other lots.

1655

Apl. 29 Deed. Jan Peeck to Claes Hendricksen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 18.) Recites residue of gr-br. Director-General to C. Volckersen, whose wid. Jan Peeck m.; dated July 13, 1643. Desc.: 2 hos., one old and one new, E. side the Great Highway, bet. ho. and lot conveyed by Jan Peeck on N. side to Elbert (Evert) Pels, and on S. side to J. Gerritsen; br. 4 r., 7½ ft.; front and rear in length 18 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., 6 pepper corns, both on N. and S.

1656

Mch. 16 Deed. Claes Hendricksen to Philip Pietersen Schuyler. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 38.) Desc.: "One large and one small decayed old ho." E. side of Great Highway, bet. ho. of E. Pels and Jan Gerritsen, Mason, and that as great and small, br. and long as they belong to Claes Hendricksen, according to deed given by Jan Peeck to him, Apl. 29, 1655; recites agreement bet. parties, Mch. 15, 1656.

1667

Apl. 23 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Phillip Pieters. (Pats. Alb., and II: 18, 19.) Recites transfer made to Schuyler by Claes Hendricksen, for two hos. and lots "the one being a great new ho. and the other a small old one." Desc.: s. a. above recited instrument.

LOT 13

1654

Dec. 1 Gr-br. to William Bredenbent. (HH-2: 28.) Desc.: Lot in the city of New Amsterdam in rear of* the lot of Claes van Elslant, is in br. in front along the street, 4 r., 2 ft.; in br. in the rear, E. and W. to the lot of Conraet Ten Eyck, 3 r., 7½ ft.; in length on W. along Egbert Wouter, 14 r., 4 ft. and on E. adjoining Paulus Van der Beek, 14 r., 4 ft., making together 53 r., 3 ft.

*Opposite to.

LOT 14

1646

May 12 Gr-br. to Paulus Van der Beeke. (GG: 145.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying betwixt the lot of Willem Bredenbent and Ensign de Leuw in br. in front of the ditch or on the S. side, 6 r., 3 ft., 1 in.; its br. on the N. side or behind on the Cripplebush, 6 r., 6 ft. and 8 ins.; its length on the W. side or next to Bredenbent's, 13 r., 1 in.; amtg. in all to 80 r., 7 ft., 7 ins.

1653

Mch. 22 Deed. Paulus Van der Beeck to The Deaconry of New Amsterdam. (HH: 24.) Desc.: A lot on the island of Manhattan; is in br. in front along the road or S. side, 3 r., 8 ft., 5 ins.; and on the N. side 3 r., 8 ft., 5 ins.; on the E. adjoining Philip de Truyn, decd., in length, 11 r.,

9½ ft. and on the W. adjoining Mr. Paulus its length is Mch. 22 13 r., 1 ft., 9 ins.

LOT 15

1643

Gr-br. Roelof Jansen Haes. (GG: 75.) A lot for a July 6 ho. and garden lying at the S. end of the Company's valley (marsh) and N. E. from the fort; the br. in front of the ho. and along the old ditch is 3 r. and 3 ft. and along the other side, amtg. to 18 r., 9 ft.*

*This grant should measure 4 r., 3 ft. br. Subsequent conveyances so recite.

Note: Philip De Truyn (de Truy) is recited as the owner or occupant of this parcel in descriptions on the E. and W. sides. He may have settled here very early. May 22, 1640, he received a grant in the Smith's Valley (GG: 34) where he resided.

1646

Deed. Nicolas Stilwell to J. J. Schepmoes. (Dutch Nov. 25 MSS, II: 152.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on the N. side of the Graft, heretofore occupied by Ensign Gysbert de Leuw.

1656

Dec. 29 Deed. Sara Pietersen, late wid. of Jan Jansen Schepmoes, now m. to William Koeck, to Isaac de Forest. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 82.) Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of the Graft, bet. lot of Deacons on W. and T. Briel on E. side; formerly of R. d'Haes, Ensign de Leeuw, Nicholas Stilwell and Sara Pietersen's late husband as by gr-br. appears dated July 6, 1643, and assignment endorsed thereon by virtue of brief.

1657

Deed. Isaac de Forest to Nicolaes Langevelthuysen. Jan. 25 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 84.) Desc.: s. a. above.

1658

Deed. Nicolaes Langevelthuysen to William Harck. Mch. 28 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 126.) Desc.: 2 hos. and lot N. of Beaver's Graft, bounded W. by ho. and lot of Deaconry; N. by C. Ten Eyck's tannery; E. by ho. and lot of T. Briel; S. by the Graft. In br. and length as same stand at present and according to bill of sale Jan. 17, 1658; recites deed Jan. 25, 1657.

Note: Herrick's (Harck's) wid. was m. to T. Wandell.

1663

Deed. Tomas Wandel to Jacob Leunissen. (Lib. B, May 10 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 14.) Recites deed dated Mch. 28, 1658. Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of Bevers Graft; bounded W. by ho. and lot of Deaconry; N., Tannery of C. Ten Eyck; E. ho. and lot of Tomas Wandel; S. by the Graft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Apl. 25, 1663, is found: S. side, 29 ft.; W. and E. sides, 142 ft.; N. side, 25 ft.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Leunissen. (Pats. June 6 Alb., II: 43.) Recites transport Thomas Wandell of Mispats Kills, dated May 10, 1663 to Jacob Leunissen. Desc.: N. side Beaver's Graft, abutting on W. to Deacons of this place; on the N. to the Tann Yard of Coenraet Ten Eyck; on the E. to Thomas Wandell afsd.; and on the S. to the Graft. Cont'g on the S. side, 29 ft., E. and W. sides, 142 ft.; N. side, 29 ft.

Further recites transport Thomas Wandell to Jacob Leunissen, dated Apl. 27, 1665. Desc.: N. side of the Graft, having to the W. the lot of said Jacob Leunissen; to the N. the tan-yard of Ten Eyck; to the E. Toesen (Toussaint) Briel and to the S. the Graft; cont'g in br. before towards the street on the S. side 29 ft.; in length on the E. and W. sides, 142 ft. and on the N. side alike as on the S.

LOT 16

1651

Gr-br. to Toesyn (Toussaint) Briel. Not found of Jan. 10 record but recited in confirmation set forth below.

1660

Deed. Tousein Briel to Dirck Jansen of Oldenburgh. Feb. 14 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 189.) Desc.: Lot N. of

Feb. 14 Beaver's Gragt, bounded W. by the ho. and lot of the first party, 10 r., 3 ft.; N. by the lot of C. Ten Eyck, 24 ft.; E. by hos. and lots of A. Lubbersen, Dirck Jansen and Tomas Frericksen, 10 r., 3 ft.; S. by above Gragt 24 ft.; measured by J. Cortelyou, Feb. 12, 1660. Recites gr-br. Jan. 10, 1651.

Apl. 16 Deed. Dirck Jansen van Oldenburgh to Tomas Jansen Mingael. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 204.) Desc.: Lot N. of the Bevers Gragt; bounded W. by ho. and lot of T. Bryell, 56 ft.; N. by lot of C. Ten Eyck, 24 ft.; E. by ho. and lot of T. Frericksen, 56 ft.; S. by the Gragt., 24 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Apl. 15, 1661; found agreeably to minute thereof, Dec. 7, 1660. Recites deed Feb. 14, 1660.

Aug. 12 Deed. Tomas Jansen Mingael to Cornelis Barenen Van der Kuyl. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 275.)

Apl. 20 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Toesyn (*sic*) Briel. (Pats. Alb., II: 16.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Briel, dated Jan. 10, 1651. Desc.: N. side of the Moat or Graft bet. the ground belonging to Philip de Truix and that of Claes Hermans, cont'g in br. on the S. side, before towards the street, 4 r., 6 ins.; and on the N. side behind, the like; in length on the E. side, 10½ r.; and on the W. side, 10 r., 7 ft.

LOT 17

Mch. 12 Gr-br. to Peter Van Linden. (GG: 181.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden on the Island of Manhattan, N. of the ditch; it extends in length in front of the road or ditch, 16 r., 4 ft.; northward on to a trench in the valley (marsh) till to the road in front or on the S. side, 2 and ½ r.

June 29 Deed. Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, agent of Claes Harmensen, to Thomas Fredericksen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 56.) Desc.: A lot N. of the Graft, rear 3 r., 3 ft., E. of the lot of T. Briel, 16 r., 4 ft.; W. of the lot of decd. Monfort, being now the street, 16 r. and 4 ft. S. side, in front, 2½ r. Recites according to gr-br., Mch. 12, 1647 to P. Linde.

Feb. 12 Deed. Tomas Frericksen of Bergen, to Cornelis Barenen Van der Kuyl. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 31.) Recites deed June 29, 1656. Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of Bevers Graft, bounded W. by the lot of T. Briel; E. by the Prince Graft; br. in front on st. or S. side and in rear or N. side, 34½ ft.; long both E. and W., sides, 51 ft., 7 ins.

June 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelys Barent Van der Kuyl. (Pats. Alb., II: 50.) Recites transport Thomas Jansen Mingael, to Cornelys Barent Van der Kuyl, dated Aug. 12, 1662, and transport from Thomas Fredericks, Feb. 12, 1664 to the same, and confirms both parcels.

July 10 Deed. Tomas Frericksen and Dirck Jansen Van Oldenburgh to Boele Roeloffsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 227.) Desc.: Lot W. of Prince Gragt, bounded S. by lot of Van Oldenburgh, 59 ft., 4 ins.; W. by lot of Touseyn Briel, 26 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of Van Oldenburgh, 59 ft., 8 ins.; E. on said Gragt, 26 ft.; W. side, like br.; measured by J. Cortelyou, June 20, 1660. Of which length and br., Van Oldenburgh conveys 26 ft., E. and W. and N. and S. 24 ft. Tomas Frericksen conveys remainder. Recites Deeds, June 29, 1656, Feb. 14, 1660 (the latter being for a part of Briel's grant.)

1668
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Bool Roeloffsen. (Pats. Jan. 13 Alb., II: 149.) Recites transport by Thomas Fredericks and Dirck Jans van Oldenburgh to Bool Roeloffsen, dated July 10, 1660. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1659
Deed. Tomas Frericksen to Abraham Lubbersen. July 15 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 167.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of the Prince Gragt; bounded E. by above Gragt, 26 ft.; S. by ho. and lot of Frericksen; W. by lot of T. Briel, 26 ft.; N. by lot of Frericksen, deep 35 ft. Dutch. Recites deed June 29, 1656.

Deed. Abraham Lubbersen to Dirck Jansen of Oldenburgh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 168.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1661
Deed. Dirck Jansen Van Oldenburgh to Tomas Jansen Mingael. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 203.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of the Prince Gragt, bounded S. by ho. and lot of B. Roelofsen, 59 ft.; E. by the Gragt, 26 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of A. Lubbersen, 34 ft.; W. lot of T. Briel; further on N. 24 ft. by W., 51 ft. according to minute, Dec. 7, 1660, and deed of July 15, 1659. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Surveyor, Apl. 15, 1661.

1664
Deed. Paulus Leendersen Van Der Grift, Govert Loockermans, Orphan Masters of Amsterdam, as Curators of Estate of Tomas Jansen Mingael, decd., to Nicolaes de la Plaine. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 46.) Recites deed Apl. 16, 1661, public sale, March 19, 1663. Desc.: Tomas Jansen Mingael's ho. and lot, W. of Prince Gragt, bounded S'ly by ho. and lot of B. Roeloffsen; E., Graft afsd.; N., ho. and lots of A. Lubbersen; W., lot of T. Bryeel. S. side, 59 ft., N. side, like length; E. side, 26 ft.; W. side, 25 ft.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicholas De La Plaine. July 1 (Pats. Alb., II: 64.) Recites transport by P. L. Van der Grift to Govert Loockermans, Apl. 16, 1661, as Trustees for Thomas Jan Mingael, decd. to above named De La Plaine. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1656
Deed. Tomas Frericksen to Coenraet Ten Eyck. Aug. 19 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 64.) Desc.: Lot in Sheep Pasture in rear of Tomas Frericksen; in front of Coenraet's lot br. in front, on st. or E. side, 3 r., 7½ ft. and rear on W. side, 3 r., 6½ ft.; long on N. side, 3 r., ½ ft.; S. side, 3 r., 2½ ft. Recites in virtue deed June 29 this year.

1660
Deed. Tomas Frericksen to Conraet ten Eyck. (Lib. May 31 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 195.) Desc.: Lot W. of Prince Gragt, bounded E. by said Gragt, 41 ft.; N. by lot of C. ten Eyck, 34 ft., 7 ins.; W. by lot of C. ten Eyck, 41 ft.; S. by lot of A. Lubbersen, 34 ft., 7 ins. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou Apl. 12, 1660; deed Jun. 29, 1656.

1664
Deed. Tomas Frericksen, of Bergen, to Abraham Lubbersen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 32.) Recites deed June 29, 1656. Desc.: Lot W. of Prince Gragt; bounded S. by ho. and lot of N. de la Plaine; N., tannery of C. ten Eyck; br. in front on st. or E. side, 26 ft.; rear, 27 ft.; long both S. and N. sides, 59 ft.

1668
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Teunis Tomas. (Pats. Alb., May 15 III: 35.) Recites that Thomas Fredericks transported, Feb. 12, 1664, unto Abraham Lubberts, lot by desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites: since transported to Teunis Tomassen.

LOT 18

- Nov. 3 ¹⁶⁴⁵ Gr-br. to Edward Marrel. (GG: 126.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manhantans, on or at the Cripplebush, E. of the lots of Isaac Allerton and Govert Loockermans and behind the lots of Mr. Poulus* and William Bredenbent; it extends in br. or on the W^{ly} side 5 r.; in length on the N. side, 14 r. and 5 ft.; its br. on the E. side, 14 r.; its length on the S. side, 14 r., 3 ft.; amtg. in all to 64 r., 8 ft. †
- *Paulus van der Beeck.
†In above gr-br. translator's error reverses dimensions. Should read E. and W. sides, 5 r.; N. and S. sides, 14 r.
- Nov. 15 ¹⁶⁵² Deed. Wessel Everts to Conraet Ten Eyck and Barent Mynderts. (HH: 5.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites according to gr-br. Nov. 3, 1645. Note: No deed into Wessel Everts found of record.
- June 8 ¹⁶⁵⁵ Partition deed. Not found of record, but recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 23. Bet. Conraet Ten Eyck and Barent Mynderts.
- July 15 ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Conraet Ten Eyck. (Pats. Alb., II: 76 [2].) Recites transport dated Nov. 15, 1652 by Wessell Everts to Conraet Ten Eyck and Barent Mynderts for lot lying on the E. of the lots of Isaack Allerton and Govert Loockermans, behind those heretofore belonging to Mr. Paulus and William Bredenbent, a part of which said lot is now only in the tenure and occupation of said Conraet Ten Eyck, the rest being conveyed away to several other persons; And whereas Thos. Fredericks did upon the 19th Aug., 1656 transport unto the said Conraet Ten Eyck a cert. part of his lot near the former on the street called the Schaapen Weytie behind his own and before the lot of the said Conraet, and he having likewise upon 31st May, 1660, conveyed unto said Conraet his said Thomas Fredericks's lot lying on the W. side of the Prince's Graft having to the E. said Graft, N. and W. ground belonging to said Conraet and to the S. Abraham Lubberts; All which said several parcels being lately surveyed together they are found to lie to the E. of Egbert Mynderts, to the N. of Teunis Tomassen Quick and to the S. of Cornelius Barents and cont'g on E. side 49 ft., 2 ins.; W. side, 29 ft.; N. side, 14 r., 6 ft.; S. side, 13 r., 12 ft., 7 ins.
- May 31 ¹⁶⁶⁰ Deed. Conraet Ten Eyck to Daniel Tourneur. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 219.) Lot W. of Prince Graght, bounded N. by lot of R. Reinoutsen, 13 r., 10 ft.; E. by Graght, 40 ft.; S. by lot of Conraet Ten Eyck, 14 r.; W. by lot of P. Van der Beeck, 20 ft., measured by J. Cortelyou, Apl. 12, 1660. Recites deeds Nov. 15, 1652; Aug. 19, 1656.
- Apl. 11 ¹⁶⁶³ Deed. Daniel Tourneur to Cornelis Barendsen Van der Kuyl. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 10.) Recites deed May 31, 1660. Subject to 200 guilders mtge. The passage way bet. both remaining in common. Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of the Prince Graft, bounded N. by the ho. and lot of Daniel Tourneur; E. by the Graft afsd.; S. by the ho. and lot of P. Van der Beeck, measured by J. Cortelyou is found: E. side, 18 ft., 3 ins.; the passage-way, etc.; N. and S. sides, 112 feet, 4 ins.; W. side, 7 ft., 8 ins.; the lot being there again broad on E. side, 26 ft., 5 ins.; N. side 66 ft.; S. side, 69 ft.; W. side, 21 ft., 9 ins.
- June 12 ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelys Barents Van der Kuyl. (Pats. Alb., II: 51.) Recites transport by Daniell Tourneur, dated Apl. 11, 1663. Desc.: Substantially s. a. preceding instrument.
- ¹⁶⁵⁶ Deed. Conraet Ten Eyck to Paulus Vander Beeck. Sep. 25 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 72.) Desc.: Lot in Sheep Pasture in rear and on the line of Mr. Paulus's lot; bounded S. by the said Mr. Paulus's lot, 4 r., 2½ ft.; N., Mr. Rynhout Rynhoutsen's lot, 3½ r.; W. by Mr. Gysbert's lot, 2½ r.; E. by the lot of Conraet Ten Eyck, 3 r., 7½ ft. In virtue of deed by W. Eversen to Conraet Ten Eyck, Nov. 13, (sic) 1652.
- ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Daniel Turner. (Pats. Nov. 27 Alb., II: 137.) Recites transport by Conraet Ten Eyck to above for Desc.: W. side Prince's Graght having on N. lot of Reynout Reynoutsen; to E. the Graght afsd. and to S., lot of said Conraet Ten Eyck and to W. that of Paulus Van der Beeck. Cont'g E. side, 40 ft.; W. side, 20 ft.; S. side, 14 r.; N. side, 13 r., 10 ft.
- ¹⁶⁵⁵ Deed. Barent Meynderts to Rynhout Rynhoutsen. June 8 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 23.) Desc.: Lot in Sheep Pasture abutting W. side Mr. Gysbert; on S. side, C. Ten Eyck, N. and E., open and ungranted land; br. on W. side, in rear, 2½ r.; E. side, front, 6½ r., ½ ft.; long on N. side, 14 r., 5 ft.; S. side, bet. C. Ten Eyck and in straight line, 14 r., 4 ft. Recites agreement of partition bet. Conraet Ten Eyck and Barent Meynderts, June 8, 1655. s. a. gr-br.; s. a. W. Eversen to Ten Eyck, Nov. 15, 1652, and Barent Meynderts.
- ¹⁶⁵⁹ Deed. Reinhout Reinhoutzen to Jacob Mensen. (Lib. Mch. 13 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 153.) Lot in Schape Weitie, W. of Prince Graght; bounded N. by T. Verdon, 119 ft.; W. by tannery of R. Reinhoutzen, 17 ft.; S. by C. Ten Eyck, 119 ft.; E. by above Graght, 22 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou Mch. 22, 1658. Deed, June 8, 1655.
- ¹⁶⁶⁸ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Mensen. (Pats. May 6 Alb., III: 22.) Recites transport Reinhout Reinhoutzen to Jacob Mensen. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.
- ¹⁶⁵⁹ Deed. Reinout Reinoutsen to Tomas Verdon. (Lib. Mch. 13 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 152.) Lot in Shaape Weytie, W. of the Prince's Graght, bounded N. by Jan Cornelissen, 119 ft.; W. by Tannery of Reinoutsen, 17 ft.; S. by J. Mensen 119 ft.; E. by the Graght, 22 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Mch. 22, 1658. Recites deed June 8, 1655.
- ¹⁶⁶³ Deed. Tomas Verdon to Cornelis Barends Van der Apl. 9 Kuyl. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 8.) Recites deed set forth above. Desc.: Ho. and lot on the Prince's Graft. Bounded N. by the ho. and lot of A. Hardenbroek;* E. by the Graft afsd.; S. by the ho. and lot of J. Mens; W. by the Tannery of R. Reinoutsen. In front on st., 22 ft.; in rear, on W. side, 17 ft.; in length, S. and N. sides, 119 ft.
- *Abel Hardenbroeck m. Annetje Meynders, wid. of Dirck Smit. (Min. Orph. Court, Vol. II, under date Jan. 31, 1664.)
- Deed. Cornelis Barendsen Van, der Kuyl to Paulus Apl. 9 Andriessen Stulp. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 9.) Recites deed, Apl. 9, 1653. Desc.: s. a. as above.
- ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Paulus Andries Stulp. May 25 (Pats. Alb., II: 36.) Recites a transport Cornelys Barends van der Kuyl to Stulp, dated Apl. 9, 1663. Desc.: s. a. above.
- ¹⁶⁵⁹ Deed. Reinhout Reinhoutzen to Jan Cornelissen van Mch. 13 Vlensburgh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 154.) Desc.: Lot in Shaape Weytie W. of Prince's Graght; bounded N. by P. Rudolphus, 119 ft.; W. by tannery of Van Vlensburgh, 17 ft.; S. by T. Verdon, 119 ft.; E. by the Graght, 24 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Dec. 5, 1657. Deed recited of June 8, 1655.

- July 15 Deed. Jan Cornelissen Van Vlensburgh to Willem Jansen Van Bockloo. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 233.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Prince Graght, bounded N. by ho. and lot of P. Rudolphus's wid., 119 ft.; W. by tannery of R. Reinhoutsen; S. by Cornelis Bordensen, 119 ft.; E. by Graght, 24 ft. Recites deed Mch. 13, 1659.
- July 17 Deed. Willem Jansen Van Bockelo to Annetje Dircks, wid. of Dirck Smitt. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 234.) S. a. preceding instrument. Recites deed July 15, 1661.

LOT 19

- May 18 Gr-br. to Peter Rudolf. (HH-2: 51.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden in the city of New Amsterdam in the Sheep Pasture, bounded on the N. by Jacob Kip; on the S. by Reyndert Reyndertsen; on the W. by Aert Willemssen and on E. by the street; is in br. on E. or street side, 2 r., $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; on W. 12 r., $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; in length on N., 11 r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and on S., 17 r.
- Note: The S. side should be 14 r. See grant to Edward Marrel.

1667

- Apl. 10 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frederick Phillips. (Pats. Alb., II: 6.) Recites gr-br. to Pieter Rudolphus, May 19, 1656; marriage of Phillips to wid. of Rudolphus and devolution of title and interest on him accordingly. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 20

- June 21 Gr-br. to Jacob Kip. (HH-2: 57.) Desc.: A lot in the city of New Amsterdam in the Sheep Pasture; is in br. on E. or street side, 2 r., 4 ft., wood measure; and on W. adjoining Mathys Capito, 2 r., 4 ft., wood measure; in length on S. adjoining Pieter Rudolphus, 11 r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; and on N. adjoining Isaack Kip, 10 r., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—the feet as they are marked on the rod.

1667

- Sep. 16 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Kip. (Pats. Alb., II: 103.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Kip, dated June 21, 1656. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 21

- June 21 Gr-br. to Isaac Kip. (HH-2: 56.) A lot in city of New Amsterdam in the Sheep Pasture is in br. on the E. or street side, 2 r., 4 ft., wood measure and on W. adjoining Cornelius Jans Coppenbergh, 2 r., 4 ft.; wood measure; in length along Jacob Kip, on S., 10 r., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; and on N., along the Company's land, 9 r., $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

1667

- Sep. 16 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaack Kip. (Pats. Alb., II: 100.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Kip, dated June 21, 1656. In the street called the Sheep's Way. Cont'g in br. on E. side of the street, 2 r., 4 ft. and on W. side by Cornelys Jans, 10 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; and on N. side towards land heretofore of W. I. Co., 9 r., $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Note: This day appeared Isaac Kip who acknowledged and declared that he did long since transport and make over the within-mentioned lot of ground unto Jacob Kipp, in whose occupation it now is. Dated, 3 Feb., 1667. Matthias Nicolls, Secy.

LOT 22

- Apl. 11 Gr-br. to Jacob Kip. (HH-2: 127.) Desc.: A lot in this city by the Sheep Pasture, bounded on the N. of the lot of Isaac Kip and on the S. of the lot of the Deacons; in the rear the lot of Geert Coerten; is in br. in front on the st., on E., 30 wood feet; in the rear on the

W., 30 wood ft.; in length on the S., 9 r., 3 ft.; on the N., Apl. 11 9 r., 1 ft.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Kip. (Pats. Alb., Sep. 16 II: 102.) Recites gr-br. to Kip Apl. 15, 1661. Desc.: substantially s. a. in above gr-br.

LOT 23

This lot belonged to the Deacons of the City when Kip's grant on the South was confirmed, Sep. 16, 1667.

LOT 24

The Swamp or Cripplebush (called the Company's Marsh in 1643,) became vested in Conraet Ten Eyck before Aug. 19, 1656, the date of the deed from Tomas Frericksen to him of part of the grant of Pieter van Linden. This deed conveys "Land in front of Coenraedt's lot," i. e. between the Swamp and the line of Broad street. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 64.)

No grant of the Swamp has been found of record. The conf. to Ten Eyck recites two deeds but neither of them covers the marsh. (Pats. Alb., II: 76.)

BLOCK D

LOT I

1645

Gr-br. to Teunis Tomassen Van Naerden. (GG: 107.) July 4 Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden lying on the N. E. side of Fort Amsterdam; it extends on the S. side in length, next to the lots of Isaac de Foreest and Flip Geraedy, 9 r., 8 ft., 2 ins.; in front by the road with an outpoint (projecting point) of 1 r., 4 ft.; on the W. side along said road, 8 r., 3 ft.; on the N. side next to the road, till to the lot of Willem Morris; along his lot, 5 r., 5 ft.; further along said lot till to the lot of Isaac de Foreest, 6 r., 6 ft., 9 ins.; further on to the place of beginning, 1 r., 3 ft. and 8 ins.; amtg. in all to 56 r., 4 ft., 7 ins.

1659

Deed. Teunis Tomassen Van Naerden to Frerick Feb. 22 Aarsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 148.) Desc.: Lot on Marckvelt, bounded N. by Marckvelt Steegh, 52 ft., 8 ins.; E. by lot of C. Nysen Romp, 23 ft., 10 ins.; S. by ho. and lot of G. Hendricksen, 52 ft.; W. by the Marckvelt, 24 ft. wood measure. Recites measured by Cortel-you; recites gr-br. July 4, 1645 and bill of sale Nov. 11, 1657.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frederick Aartsen. (Pats. July 17 Alb., II: 77.) Recites transport by Teunis Tomas van Naerden dated Feb. 22, 1659. Desc.: Marckvelt, having to the N. lane called Marckvelt Steeghie; to the E. the lot of Christian Nysen; S., Gerrit Hendricks and to the W. the Marckvelt; cont'g on the E. side, 23 ft., 10 ins.; S. side, 52 ft.; W. side, 24 ft.; N. side, 52 ft., 8 ins.

1658

Deed. Teunis Tomassen Van Naerden to Gerrit May 8 Hendricks. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 129.) Ho. and lot E. of Fort on the Marckvelt, surveyed by J. Cortel-you, Jan. 7, 1658. W. side is br., 20 ft.; E. side, 20 ft.; N. side, long 40 ft.; S. side, 40 ft. (each foot 13 ins.), according to conditions of public sale, Jan. 12, 1658 by C. Van Ruyven, Secy.; recites gr-br. July 4, 1645.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Gerrit Hendricksen. (Pats. July 23 Alb., II: 81.) Recites transport by Teunis Tomassen van Naerden, May 8, 1658. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1658

Deed. Teunis Tomassen Van Naerden, to Jan Jansen Aug. 22 de Jongh. Not found of record, but recited in deed set forth below.

July 6 Deed. Jan Jansen de Jongh to Jonas Bartelsten. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 272.) Desc.: Lot E. of the Marckvelt, bounded N. by ho. and lot of G. H. Van Hardewyck, 5 r., 7 ft.; E. by lot of N. Boot, 18 ft., 5 ins.; S. by lot of Jan Joosten, 5 r., 5 ft.; W. by Marckvelt, 24 ft., 3 ins. Measured by Jacques Cortelyou, Mch. 8, 1661; recites deed Aug. 22, 1658; bill of sale, Feb. 22, 1661.

Apl. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jonas Bartelste. (Pats. Alb., II: 1.) Recites transport by Jan Jans de Jongh unto Jonas Bartelste, dated July 6, 1662; Desc. s. a. preceding instrument.

Aug. 22 Deed. Teunis Tomassen Van Naarden to Jan Jansen de Jongh. Not found of record, but recited in deed set forth below.

Sep. 2 Deed. Jan Jansen de Jongh to Jan Joosten. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 239.) Desc.: Lot E. of Marckvelt; bounded N. by ho. and lot of J. Bartelsten, 5 r., 5 ft.; E. by lot of N. Boot, 18 ft., 5 ins.; S. by ho. and lot of J. Kay, 5 r., 4 ft.; W. by Marckvelt, 24 ft., 3 ins. Recites deed Aug. 22, 1658.

Oct. 28 Deed. Teunis Tomassen Van Naarden to Christian Nyssen Romp. Not found of record but recited in deed set forth below.

June 27 Deed. Christian Nyssen Romp to Gerrit Hendricksen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 162.) Desc.: Lot in Marckvelt Steegh, bounded W. by ho. and lot of F. Aarsen; N. by lane afsd.; E. by ho. and lot of N. Boot; S. by ho. and lot of T. T. Van Naarden. In length and br. according to deed Oct. 28, 1658.

Oct. 4 Deed. Gerrit Hendricksen to Christiaan Pieters. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 245.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. According to deeds, Oct. 28, 1658 and June 27, 1659.

Oct. 4 Deed. Christiaan Pieters to Jacob Leendersen Van der Grist (Grift). (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 246.) Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Marckvelt; bounded E. by ho. and lot of N. Bout, 48 ft.; S. by lot of Jacob T. Kay, 20 ft., 3 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of F. Aarsen, 47 ft., 6 ins.; recites deed Oct. 4, 1661.

Apl. 5 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jaques Cossart. (Pats. Alb., IV: 39.) Recites transport Jacob Leendertsen vander Grift to Simon Jansen Romein, Aug. 26, 1666 [see Lib. B, N. Y. Co., 101]; and is by him since conveyed to Jaques Cossart. Desc.: S. side Marckvelt Steegh joining on the E. to Nicholas Boot; on the S. to Jonas Bartellets [Bartelste]; on the W. Frederick Aertsen; and on the N. to the said Lane; cont'g in br. on the N. and S. sides, 20 ft., 3 ins.; on the E. side in length 48 ft. and on the W. side, 45 ft., 6 ins., wood measure.

Aug. 22 Deed. Teunis Tomassen Van Naarden to Jacob Teunissen Kay. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 21.) Recites gr-br. July 4, 1645; bill of sale June 7, 1660. Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Marckvelt; bounded S. by ho. and lot of F. Flypsen; N. lot of J. Joosten; E., lot of J. E. Boot; W. by the Marckvelt; measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 12, 1660 and found, W. side, 2 r., 4 ft., 8 ins.; S. side, obliqued, 5 r., 10 ft.; long, N. side, 5 r., 5 ft.; br. this length bet. M. Polet and Jan Joosten, 1 r., 6 ins., in rear of Jan Joosten, 1 r., 3 ft., 4 ins.; br. altogether, 2 r., 3 ft., 10 ins.; long, S. side, 5 r., 6 ft.; N. side, 5 r., 5 ft.; br. E. side, 2 r., 6 ins.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Teunis Kay. (Pats. Apl. 20 Alb., II: 16.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to Teunis Thomassen van Naerden, July 4, 1645; that the right, title and interest therein were transported by Teunis Tomassen (van Naerden) to Jacob Teunis Kay, Aug. 22, 1663. Desc.: N. side Fort, the S. side thereof stretching along next to Isaac de Foreest and Philip Gerart, it contains 9 r., 8 ft., 2 ins.; then striking out before towards the way, with an angle of 1 r., 4 ft., it is on the W. side along the said way, 8 r. and 3 ft.; on the N. side, next to the way to the ground of William Morrice; then 5 r., 5 ft. further going along the said ground till you come to that of Isaac de Foreest, it's 6 r., 6 ft., 9 ins.; and further on to the first going off, 1 r., 3 ft., 8 ins.; in all amtg. to 56 r., 4 ft., 7 ins.

LOT 2

Gr-br. to Harry Peers. (GG: 110.) Desc.: One lot Sep. 30 for a ho. and garden bounded W. by Tomas de Metselaer (the mason) and N. by the road; it extends along said road to his ho., 4 r., 8 ft., 5 ins.; the br. before the ho. is 1 r., 4 ft., further to the lot of Jan Cornelissen, 2 r., 5 ft., 3 ins., along his said lot on the E. side to the lot of Isaac de Foreest, 4 r., 9 ft., 6 ins.; further along said Forest's, 2 r.; then 2 r., 3 ft., 4 ins. along the lot of the afsd. Metselaer, being the S. side; then 3 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; then along the said lot being the W. side to the place of beginning, 5 r., 5 ft.; amtg. in all to 33 r., 4 ft., 2 ins. Note: In this grant, the frontage on the road or N. side is stated in 3 distances, viz.: 4 r., 8 ft., 5 ins. to the ho.; 1 r., 4 ft. in front of the ho.; then further to the lot of Cornelissen, 2 r., 5 ft.—a total frontage of 8 r., 5 ft., 8 ins. The S. boundary is also given in 3 distances: 2 r. plus 2 r., 3 ft., 4 ins. plus 3 r., 8 ft., 4 ins., in all 7 r., 11 ft., 8 ins.

Deed. William Beeckman to Nicholas Bout. (HH: Mch. 10 18.) Desc.: Lot, New Amsterdam, conveyed to said Beeckman by Roelof de Haes, 2 Apl., 1650.

Mtge. Nicholas Bout to Pieter Jacobsen Buys. (Miges., June 14 1654-60: 133.) Desc.: Ho. and lot in the Marckvelt Steegh, bounded E. by ho. and lot of Jan Evertsen Bout, S. by lot of Teunis Tomassen of Naarden; W. by the lot of Gerrit Hendricksen; N. by the lane afsd.

Terms and conditions of sale by the Honourable Court Nov. 8 of premises afsd. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 124.)

Deed. Mayor, &c. to Simon Jansen Romeyn. (Lib. Apl. 16 B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 126.) Desc.: Ho. and parcel of land S. side Marckvelt St., abutting N. side on said street, with E. side upon land of J. Teunissen; W. side ho. and lot of J. Liendersen; S. side, lot of J. Teunissen (Kay); N. side, 6 r., 4½ ft.; E. side, 4 r., 1 ft., with a square of 6¼ ft. from said square upon said course, 2 r., 3½ ft.; S. side, 5 r., 3½ ft.; W. side 5 r., 3 ft., 9 ins., formerly of N. Boot.

LOT 3

Gr-br. to Jan Cornelissen (van Hoorn). Not found of June 23 record, but recited in subsequent conveyances.

Deed. Isaac De Foreest to William Beeckman. Aug. 2 (Dutch MSS., III: 46.) Desc.: A portion of his lot standing and situate on the W. side of Jan Cornelissen van Hoorn and opposite the ho. and lot of Claes Van Elslant in the br. 4 r., 2 ft.; in the length, 6 r., less ½ ft.; and that by virtue of the gr-br. dated Sept. 5, 1645.*

*This gr-br. was to de Foreest, but this lot is not entirely derived through said gr-br.

- Mch. 28 Deed. William Beekman to Herman Smeeman. (HH: 22.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot on the island of Manhattan, on the W. side of the ho. of Jan Cornelissen Van Hoorn; is in br. 4 r. and 2 ft.; in length, 6 r., less $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. ¹⁶⁵³
- Oct. 10 Deed. William Beekman, Herman Smeeman and Michael Janse, to Jan Evertse Bout. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 31.) "We the undersigned, Schepens of this town, Amsterdam in New Netherland, declare hereby that before us have appeared William Beekman, Herman Smeeman and Michael Janse, and each of them, as far as his right and claim of property goes, to transport and to cede to the behoof of Jan Evertse Bout a cert. ho. and lot standing and situated within this foresaid city bet. the lot at the W. side Nicholas Bout and at the E. side Johannes Monjeer de la Montagne, Jr., at present occupied by Jan J. de Jong. br. at the way or N. side, 3 r., $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and in the rear at the S. side, 5 r., 7 ft. and at the W. side, 10 r., 2 ft. and at the E. side 10 r., 2 ft.; as the same exists to-day, built and fenced and as measured by the surveyors. 10 October, 1655. Secy. Jacob Kip."* ¹⁶⁵⁵
- *The original of this document was sold at the Moore sale, 1894, and is now in the possession of the N. Y. Hist. Society, as is also the original conf. by Governor Lovelace, 1669.
- June 27 Deed. Monjeer Joannes de la Montagne, Jr. to Joannes Vervelen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 162.) Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Marckvelt Steegh; bounded E. by ho. and lot of H. Van Bommel; S. by ho. and lot of Isaac de Forest, 1 r., 6 ft., 7 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of J. E. Bout, N. by lane afsd., 1 r., 6 ft., 7 ins. Long from st. as ho. now stands, $5\frac{1}{2}$ r.; br. and length according to deed Sep. 25, 1655; recites deed of that date. ¹⁶⁵⁹
- Oct. 15 Deed. Hendrick Gerritsen (Tailor) to Isaac de Forest. (HH: 57.) Desc.: A lot lying bet. the lot of Arent Van Hattem and Jan Cornelissen Van Hoorn; on the street, 1 r., 6 ft., 7 ins.; in length on the E. 10 r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; in length on the W. 10 r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Note: Length on E. and W. sides should read $5\frac{1}{2}$ r. each side. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 30 and 162.) ¹⁶⁵³
- Sep. 26 Deed. Isaac d'Forest to Monjeer Johannes d'la Montayne, Jr. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 30.) Ho. and lot bet. ho. and lot of Jan C. Van Hoorn on E. side and ho. "where J. Jan d'Jongh now dwells" on W. side and that as said ho. and lot are situate br. in front on N. side, 1 r., 6 ft., 7 ins.; rear S. side, 1 r., 6 ft., 7 ins.; long from the St. $5\frac{1}{2}$ r.; in virtue of the deed by H. Gerritsen to Isaac d'Forest, October 15, 1653. ¹⁶⁵⁵
- July 6 Deed. Jan Cornelissen van Hoorn to Oloff Stevensen (van) Cortlandt. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 134.) Recites gr-br. June 23, 1645 [to van Hoorn]. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of the Marckvelt Steegie, bounded E. by C. Paulussen, 4 r., 4 ft., 8 ins.; S. by Oloff S. Van Cortlandt, 30 ft.; W. by J. de la Montagne, Jr., $4\frac{1}{2}$ r.; N. by Marckvelt Steegie, 28 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou on July . . . , 1658. ¹⁶⁵⁸
- Aug. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. (Pats. Alb., II: 92.) Recites transport by Jan Cornelissen van Hoorne, July 6, 1658. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. ¹⁶⁶⁷
- Mch. 6 Deed. Jan Cornelissen to Claes Paulussen. (HH: 17.) Desc.: A lot on E. of Ft. Amsterdam; in br. on the street or N. side $1\frac{1}{2}$ r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; in the rear on S. side, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; in length on E., 9 r., 9 ft.; on W. 9 r., 9 ft. Recites gr-br. June 23, 1645. ¹⁶⁵³
- Deed. Claes Paulusen to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlant. July 6 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 267.) Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Marckvelt Steegh; bounded E. and S. and W. by ho. and lot of Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt; N. by Steegh. In front on street or N. side, br. $1\frac{1}{2}$ r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in rear on S. side like br.; long E. and W. 9 r., 9 ft. [Note: S. dimension was $\frac{1}{2}$ r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.] Recites deed Mch. 6, 1653. ¹⁶⁶²
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. Aug. 12 (Pats. Alb., II: 92.) Recites transport Claes Paulussen to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt, July 6, 1662. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. ¹⁶⁶⁷
- Deed. Jan Cornelissen to David Wessels. (HH: 16.) Mch. 6 Desc.: A lot on E. of Ft. Amsterdam; in br. on the street on N. side, $\frac{1}{2}$ r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; in br. in the rear on S., $1\frac{1}{2}$ r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; in length on E., 9 r., 9 ft.; in length on W. 9 r., 9 ft. Recites gr-br. June 23, 1645. ¹⁶⁵³
- Deed. David Wessels to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 43.) Desc.: Lot on E. side Ft. Amsterdam abutting in front on N. side the street; E. side, lot of Van Cortlandt exchanged for this (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 44); W. side, C. Paulussen; br. on N. side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ r. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; rear S. side beside lot of Van Cortlandt $1\frac{1}{2}$ r. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; long on E. and W. sides, 9 r., 9 ft. in virtue of deed by Jan C. Van Hoorn to David Wessels, Mch. 6, 1653. ¹⁶⁵⁶
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. Aug. 8 (Pats. Alb., II: 90.) Recites transport David Wessels to Van Cortlandt. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. ¹⁶⁶⁷
- Deed. Jan Cornelissen (van Hoorn) to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below. ¹⁶⁵⁰
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. Aug. 8 (Pats. Alb., II: 89.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Cornelissen (van Hoorne) dated June 23, 1646*; that the same was transported by said Cornelissen to Van Cortlandt Aug. 8, 1650; the same confirmed by Stuyvesant Sep. 12. Desc.: Lot fenced in bet. the lots which he the said Jan Cornelissen sold unto Albert Trumpetter, William Beekman and Burger Joris, and the lot belonging to him by the Horse Mill; cont'g in br. before to the street, on the N. side, 2 r., 8 ft.; and on the S. side, the like. In length, on the E. side, 9 r., 9 ft. and on W. side, 9 r., 6 ft. *Should read 1645. ¹⁶⁶⁷
- Prior to 1649
- Deed. Jan Cornelissen (Van Hoorn) to Burger Feb. 22 Jorissen. Not found of record, but Jorissen is recited as a neighbor in *Dutch MSS.*, III: 28 and Pats. Alb., II: 89.
- Prior to 1651
- Deed. Burger Jorissen to Conraet Ten Eyck. Not Jan. 4 found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Conraet Ten Eyck. (Pats. Alb., II: 76.) Recites gr-br. to Ten Eyck, dated Jan. 4, 1651.* Desc.: Towards the Graft, bet. Albert Trompetter and Gerrit Douman; cont'g in br. before towards the street, on the E. side, 2 r.; and behind W. side, 2 r., 1 ft.; in length on the S. side 7 r., 3 ft., 6 ins.; and on the N. side, 7 r., 6 ft., 6 ins. *This is a confirmatory grant, and is now in the author's possession; the original gr-br. was to Jan Cornelissen [van Hoorn]. ¹⁶⁶⁷
- Deed. Jan Cornelissen (Van Hoorn) to Albert Feb. 22 Pietersen, Trumpetter. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 28.) Desc.: A part of his gr-br. on the E. side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; on the W. side of said lot dividing the remainder of Jan Cornelis-

Feb. 22 sen's portion of this parcel, 3 r.; on the N. side, 7 r. and 2 ft., bounding on Burger Jorissen's land; on the S. side, 7 r., less 2 ft. bounding on the lots of Mr. Adolphus van Hardenbergh and Pieter Wolphertsen. Surveyor's desc.: It is br. on the E. side on the road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; in the rear on the W. side, on the afsd. Jan Cornelissen, it is br. 3 r.; it is long on the N. side, 7 r., 2 ft. stretching on Burger Jorissen's land. It is long on the S. side 7 r., less 2 ft., being bounded by Pieter Wolphertsen's land and Arnoldus Hardenbergh's lot.

1656

Jan. 4 Deed. Albert Pietersen to Rynhout Rynhoutsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 34.) Desc.: His ho. and lot W. of the Graft bet. lot of F. Lubbertsen and Conraet Ten Eyck, as ho., fences, etc. are standing and all that is earth and nail fast br. front on road or E. side, $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; rear W. side, 3 r.; long on N. side 7 r. and 2 ft.; S. side, 7 r. less 2 ft., according to deed J. C. Van Hoorn to Albert Pietersen, Feb. 2, 1649.

LOT 4

1646

Nov. 29 Gr-br. to Gerrit Douman. (GG: 160.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manhattans extending in the br. on the E. side along the ditch, 3 r., $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length next to the lot of Jan Cornelissen or on the S. side, 7 r., $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; on the W. end behind along the lot of said Jan Cornelissen, 4 r., 1 ft.; on the N. side in its length along the road, 7 r., $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Note: No deed of record out of Douman or into Van Dincklagen.

1653

Apl. 1 Deed. Lubbert Van Dincklagen to William Beeckman. (HH: 25.) Desc.: A lot on the island of Manhattan in this city of New Amsterdam, adjoining to the lot of Jan Cornelissen and containing as the same is set forth in the gr-br. 29th Nov., 1646 to Gerrit Douman.

Oct. 15 Deed. William Beeckman to Peter Naerden. (HH: 60.) Desc.: A lot in New Amsterdam, bounded on the lot of Jan Cornelissen and next to the lot of Claes Tyssen Cuyppers; in length on the S., 3 r., 9 ft.; in br. on the N. or street side, 3 r., 9 ft.; on the E., 1 r., 8 ft.; on the W., 1 r., 8 ft.

1668

Feb. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to wid. of Pieter Van Naarden. (Pats. Alb., II: 170.) Recites deed William Beeckman to Pieter Van Naarden, Oct. 15, 1653. Death of Van Naarden and that Aschee Jans is his relict. Desc.: Near unto the lot of Jan Cornelissen (Van Hoorn), next adjoining to that of Claes Tyssen. s. a. preceding instrument.

1653

Oct. 15 Deed. William Beeckman to Claes Tyssen. (HH: 61.) Desc.: A lot in New Amsterdam next to the lot of Conraet Ten Eyck; in length on the N., 3 r., 9 ft.; on the S., 3 r., 9 ft.; on the E. in the street side, 1 r., 8 ft.; on the W., 1 r., 8 ft.

1658

Mch. 18 Deed. Claes Tyssen, Cooper, to David Wessels. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 125.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Heere Graght next to ho. and lot of C. Ten Eyck; long on N. side, 3 r., 9 ft.; S. side, 3 r., 9 ft.; E. side, or St., 1 r., 8 ft.; W. side, 1 r., 8 ft. Recites deed Oct. 15, 1653.

1667

May 23 Conf. Governor Nicolls to David Wessells. (Pats. Alb., II: 34.) Recites transport Claes Tyssen to Wessells, Mch. 18, 1658.

1653

Oct. 15 Deed. William Beeckman to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. (HH: 59.) Desc.: A lot on the Manhattans in New Amsterdam, adjoining Coenradt Ten Eck's lot, in length on the N., 3 r., 9 ft.; in br. on the W. 3 r., 6 ft.; on the E., 3 r., 6 ft.

1656

Deed. Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt to David Apl. 27 Wessels. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 44.) Desc.: Lot on E. side Fort Amsterdam, abutting on S. side C. Ten Eyck; on E. side, P. Van Naerden; W. side, lot of O. S. Van Cortlandt. Long on S. side, 3 r., 9 ft.; br. on W. side, 3 r., 6 ft.; E. side, 3 r., 6 ft. In virtue of deed by Beeckman to O. S. Van Cortlandt, Oct. 15, 1653.

Note: As much of this deed as "remains undisposed of" was confirmed to Wessels by Pats. Alb.: 34 (*supra*).

Deed. David Wessels to Jan Adams. Not found of record, but recited in confirmation set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Adams. (Pats. Alb., May 23 II: 35.) Recites transport by Oloff S. Van Cortlandt to David Wessells, Apl. 27, 1656. Desc.: [of Van Cortlandt to Wessells]: E. of Fort, having to S., Conraet Ten Eyck's; to E., Pieter van Naerden's and Claes the Cooper; to W., Oloff; cont'g in length on the S. side, 3 r., 9 ft.; in br. on W., 3 r., 6 ft.; on E., the same. Recites said David Wessells transported unto Jan Adams a cert. proportion out of the afsd., cont'g on the N. side, 24 ft., 2 ins.; S. side, the same; E. and W. sides, 50 ft.

Deed. David Wessells to Jan Meynderts. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below:

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Meynderts. (See May 23 above last-recited conf. for desc. of deed Wessells to Van Cortlandt.) Confirms transport by Wessells to Jan Meynderts of a portion of the ground afsd. cont'g in length 27 ft. and in br. 24 ft.

LOT 5

1645

Gr-br. to Pieter Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven. Apl. 22 Not found of record, but recited in *Dutch MSS.*, III: 109.

1646

Deed. Pieter Wolphertsen Van Couwenhoven to Nov. 24 Arnoldus Van Hardenbergh. (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 152.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on the N. side of the Graft, on the Island of Manhattan.

Note: No connection found between Arnoldus Van Hardenbergh and Jan Laurensen Appel.

1653

Deed. Jan Laurensen Appel to Johannes Harden- June 20 bergh. (See *Dutch MSS.*, III: 109.) Recites s. a. Kieft to Pieter Wolphertsen, Apl. 22, 1645. No desc.

1659

Deed. Govert Loockermans, atty. and agent of Apl. 30 Guardians of Estate &c. left by Jan Van Hardenbergh, to Frerick Lubbersen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 157.) Desc.: Ho., garden and lot W. of Heere Graft, bounded S. by Brouwer Straat, W. by ho. and lot of P. Hertysen; N. by lot of R. Reinheoutsen; E. by Graght. In br. and length according to said gr-br. and further according to bill of sale of Oct. 5, 1655. Recites deed June 20, 1652 (*sic*).

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frederick Lubberts. (Pats. May 6 Alb., III: 22.) Recites transport by Govert Loockermans (having procuracion from Executors of Jan Van Hardenbergh), 30 Apl., 1659, unto Frederick Lubberts a cert. ho., lot and garden. Desc.: W. of Prince's or the High Graft, having to S. Brewers or Stone st. to W. ho. and lot of Pieter Hertgers, to the N. Reinhout Reinhoutsen and to the E., Graft, cont'g in br. and length as in the original gr-br. granted to the said Jan van Hardenbergh.

1660

Deed. Frederick Lubbersen to Oloff Stevensen Cort- Feb. 14 landt. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 181.) Lot W. of the Heere Graght, bounded S. by ho. and lot of Frederick Lubbersen, 48 ft., 6 ins.; E. by the Graght afsd., 22 ft., 3 ins.; W. by the lot of A. de la Noy, 22 ft., 6 ins.; N. by

- Feb. 14 lot of Frederick Lubbersen, 4 r. Measured by J. Cortelyou on Aug. 25, 1658. Recites deed Apl. 30, 1659. 1667
- Aug. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. (Pats. Alb. II: 93.) Recites transport by Frederick Lubberts to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt, Feb. 14, 1660. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1660
- Feb. 14 Deed. Frerick Lubbersen to Pieter Pietersen, Menist. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 188.) Desc.: Lot W. of Heere Graght, bounded S. by ho. and land of Oloff S. Cortlandt, 4 r.; W. by lot of A. de la Noy, 23 ft., 6 ins.; N. by ho. and lot of G. Jansen Roos, 52 ft., 6 ins.; E. by Graght, 23 ft., 3 ins.; measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 25, 1658. Recites deed Apr. 30, 1659.
- Feb. 14 Deed Pieter Petersen, Menist, to Hendrick Jansen Spiers. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 190.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1662
- May 9 Deed. Magdalena Hansen, wife of H. J. Spiers to Christoffel Van Laer. Subscribed by Hendrick Jansen Spiers, May 12, 1662. Recorded, Oct. 20, 1681. (Lib. 12, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 65; Cf. Lachaire's *Register*, under date May 12, 1662.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on the Heere Graft, next to ho. of O. S. Van Cortlandt and Gerrit Jansen Roos, extending in front E'ward to the burgh-waal and in the rear to the lot of Abraham de la Noye. 1659
- June 27 Deed. Frederick Lubbersen to Gerrit Jans Roos. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 159.) Desc.: Lot W. of Heere Graght, bounded S. by lot of P. Pietersen, 52 ft., 6 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of P. Hartgers, 23 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of R. Reinhoutsen, 59 ft., 6 ins.; E. by said Graght, 25 ft., 6 ins. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 25, 1658. Recites deed Apl. 30, 1659. 1663
- Apl. 5 Deed. Gerrit Jans Roos to Claes Paulusen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 7.) Recites deed June 27, 1659. Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Heere Graght; bounded S., ho. and lot of Van Laer; W., ho. and lot of P. Hertgens; N. ho. and lot of D. Van Oldenbergh; E. by the Graft afsd.; in front on st. or Graft, 25 ft., 5 ins.; W. 23 ft.; long N. side, 59 ft., 6 ins.; and S. side, 52 ft., 6 ins. 1661
- Apl. 6 Deed. Reynout Reynoutsen to Tomas Jans Mingael. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 202.) Desc.: Lot W. of Heere Graght, bounded S. by ho. and land of G. J. Roos, 4 r., 7 ft., 9 ins.; W. by lot of A. de la Noy, 25 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of Reynout Reynoutsen, 4 r., 11 ft., 4 ins.; E. by afsd. Graght, 25 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 10, 1659. Recites deeds Jan. 14, 1656; Mch. 19, 1661. 1661
- Apl. 16 Deed. Tomas Jans Mingael to Dirck Jansen van Oldenburgh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 202.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1667
- Apl. 1 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacques Cousseau. (Pats. Alb., IV: 35.) Recites transport by Dirck Jansen van Oldenburgh to above, July 5, 1665. Desc.: s. a. in both instruments preceding.
- LOT 6
- Mch. 17 Gr-br. to Pieter Wolphertsen (Van Couwenhoven). (GG: 137.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manhattan betwixt the lots of Oloff Stevensen and the said Pieter Wolphertsen; its br. on the road is 4 r.; its length next Oloff Stevensen's lot is 10 r. and $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft.; its br. behind is 4 r.; its br. next Pietersen's lot is in the clear (nett) 10 r.; amtg. in all to $41\frac{1}{2}$ r. 1652
- Nov. 12 Deed. Pieter Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven to Pieter Hartges. (HH: 7.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Manhattan bet. lots of Oloff Stevensen and him, Pieter Wolphertsen, in br. along the street 4 r.; in length along the lot of Oloff Stevensen, 10 r., $1\frac{1}{3}$ ft.; in br. in the rear, 4 r.; in length along Pieter's lot, 10 r., making together, 41 r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ r. Recites gr-br. Mch. 17, 1646. 1659
- Deed. Pieter Hartgerts to Abraham de la Noy. (Lib. Sep. 1 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 175.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites gr-br. Mch. 17, 1646; deed Nov. 12, 1652, according to bill of sale June 24, 1659. 1661
- Deed. Marryke Lubbers, wid. of Abraham de la Noy, Oct. 12 decd. to Pieter Hertjens. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 247.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites deed Sep. 1, 1659.
- LOT 7
- Gr-br. to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. (GG: 104.) Sep. 5 Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden lying on the island of Mannhattans on the road betwixt the lot of Gysbert Op Dyck* and Harman Myndertsen, bounded on the N. side or the rear by the lot of William Moris,* its br. in front on the said road or on the S. side is 5 r., 4 ft., 7 ins.; its length on the E. side next to the said Op Dyck is 10 r., 1 ft. and 8 ins.; its br. in the rear of said Morris or on the N. side is 6 r., 2 ft., 1 in.; its length on the W. side or next to the said Myndertsen, 9 r., 2 ft., 3 ins.; amtg. altogether to 56 r., 6 ft. and . . . ins. 1666
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. Feb. 26 (Pats. Alb., IV: 12.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to Van Cortlandt, Sep. 7, 1645. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.
- * Gysbert Op Dyck and William Moris or Morris, although recited are never found as holders of record in the block under consideration.
- LOT 8
- Gr-br. to Harmen Myndertsen Van Bogaert. (GG: Mch. 16 190.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying E. from the Company's five hos.; its br. on the S. side on the street is 5 r., 3 ft., 3 ins.; on the E. side 9 r., 18 ins.; on the N. side its br. is 4 r., 6 ins.; on the W. side its length next the lot of Adam Roelantsen is 8 r. and 3 ft. 1649
- Deed. Adrian Keyser to Evert Pels.* (*Dutch MSS.*, July 8 III: 39.) Recites "in the year 1648 the Director and Council offered for sale to the highest bidder the lot heretofore the property of Harmen Myndersens van de Bogaert . . . bounded on the W. by the lot of Adam Roelantsen, and on the E. by that of Oloff Stevensen." Adriaen Keyser purchased it, and is now confirmed in it, this 8th July, 1649. On the same date, said Adriaen Keyser transports and makes over the above lot to Evert Pels.
- * Evert Pels herein acts for wid. of Van der Bogaert, as is abundantly evident from transactions following.
- 1652
- Deed. Jan Labatie to Jan Gillissen Verbrugge. (HH: Sep. 22 2.) Desc.: A ho. and lot situated next to Oloff Stevensen, in br. on the st., 2 r., 5 ft., 8 ins.; in the rear. on the N., 2 r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; in the length, 8 r., 3 ft. 1653
- Deed. Jacob Van Kouwenhoven, atty. for Jan Oct. 15 Gillissen Van Brugge, to Isaac de Forest. (HH: 50.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1054
- Deed. Jan Labatie, who m. the wid. of H. M. Van Aug. 19 Bogaert, to Paulus Schrick. Not found of record, and recited in instrument set forth below.

Sep. 11 Deed. Paulus Schrick to Gillis Verbrugge and Company. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 29.) Desc.: Lot E. of Fort Amsterdam, bet. ho. and lot on E. side Isaac de Forest, on W. side Skipper W. Tomassen; S. side, St. Is br. in front on st. or S. side, 2 r., 5 ft., 6 ins. Beginning from eaves of I. d'Forest where he can conveniently break off his eaves and also must leave the drip of 7 ins. to lot of W. Tomassen as same is at present set off by Surveyors by virtue of deed Aug. 19, 1654 granted to him by Jan Labatie who m. wid. of H. M. Van Bogert. Recites gr-br. Mch. 16, 1647; sale on Mch. 10, 1655 by J. L. Verbrugge.

LOT 9

Aug. 7 Gr-br. to Adam Roelantsen. (GG: 86.) Desc.: Lot for a ho. and garden lying E. of Arent de Smit, extending along the road 7 r., 9 ft., 7 ins.; further, 8 r., 2 ft., 8 ins., 3 gr., and further to the garden of Philip Geraerdy, 4 r., 2 ft., 3 ins.; and along his said garden 5 r., with a projecting point on his said lot, for the ho., besides his said lot; in length to the first starting point, 1 r., 9 ft., 4 ins.

Dec. 2 Deed. Adam Roelantsen to Govert Aertsen. (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 153.) Desc.: Ho. and lot standing and situate next to Philip Geraerdy's lot and in virtue of the patent granted to Adam Roelantsen, dated Aug. 7, 1643.

July 28 Deed. Johannes Pieter Verbrugge, agent of Dirckie Van Galen, wid. of Willem Tomassen, deceased, to Gillis Verbrugge & Co. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 60.) Desc.: P. o. lot E. of ho. of W. Tomassen, decd., W. of lot conveyed by Schrick to G. Verbrugge & Co., Sep. 11, 1655; S. side, front on St., 2 r., 1 ft., 3 ins.; N. side, such br. that entire lot with what is conveyed by Schrick afsd. is in br. 4 r. long, as well on E. as W. side, 8 r., 3 ft. Also 6 foot passageway. Same as gr-br. Aug. 7, 1643 and deed Aug. 17, 1649; recites power of atty., Mch. 10, 1656.

Apl. 26 Deed. Johannes Pietersen Verbrugge, agent of Dirckie Van Galen, wid. of Willem Tomassen, to Jeronimus Ebbingh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 93.) Desc.: Ho. and lot bet. ho. and lot of M. de Vos, on W. and Verbrugge's newly built ho. on the E. side; S. side, front on st., 2 r., 1 ft., including $\frac{1}{2}$ alley way on E. side; N., in rear, 2 r., $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; long on E. and W. sides $8\frac{3}{4}$ r.; according to sale dated Apl. 26, 1657 at public auction and in virtue of power of atty. of Mch. 10, 1656.

Feb. 9 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jeronimus Ebbing. (Pats. Alb., IV: 5.) Recites transport by Johannes Pietersen van Brugh, atty. for Dirckie van Galen (then proprietor) to Ebbing, dated June 4, 1657. Desc.: On Stone st., lying bet. the ho. of Mattheus de Vos on the W. side and the brick ho. late belonging to the Van Brugges on the E. side; cont'g in br. on the S. side towards the st. 2 r., 1 ft. (comprehending one-half the gate which lies in common betwixt them and the afsd. brick ho.); on the N. side, 2 r., 1 ft., 6 ins., and in length on the E. and W. sides, 8 r., 9 ins.

Oct. 15 Deed. Pieter Wolferts Van Couwenhoven, Creditor of Claes Jansen Rust, to Philip Geraerdy. (HH: 62.) Desc.: A lot lying at the place where the Wooden Horse hangs out right opposite to the Shop St. (Winckel St.) in br. on the S. or street side, 3 r., 3 ft.; on the E., 3 r., 6 ins.; on the N. 3 r., 3 ft.; on the W. 2 r., 2 ft., 8 ins.

Feb. 18 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Maria Paulett, wid. of Philip Geraerdy. (Pats. Alb., II: 174.) Recites trans-

port Pieter Wolferts to Philip Geraerdy, Oct. 15, 1653 Feb. 18 of a cert. lot in the Brewers or Stony st. over against that formerly known by the name of the Winckel st. And whereas Arent Van Hattem did likewise, upon Sep. 27, 1653, transport unto said Philip Geraerdy a cert. piece of a lot otherwise a passage or going between lying betwixt the said Philip Geraerdy's and Theunis Thomasen, which said lot and passage are found to contain before on S. side, 45 ft.; on W. side 3 or 4 ft.; from whence stretching out 10 ft. it makes further on the said W. side 6 r.; on the E. side, 9 r., 4 ft. and on the N. side, 4 r., 9 ft.; now Philip Geraerdy being decd. and Maria Paulett is his wid. and relict and John Geraerdy his son, Confirms, &c.

LOT 10

Gr-br. to Philip Geraerdy. Not found of record, but July 13 recited in conf. set forth below.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Maria Paulett. (Pats. Feb. 14 Alb., II: 169.) Recites Maria Paulett and son John Geraerdy are confirmed, they being respectively wid. and son of Philip Geraerdy, decd.

Recites gr-br. Kieft to Philip Geraerdy. Desc.: E. of Fort betwixt Arent the Smith and Adam Roelants. Cont'g in br. before, 2 r., 1 ft.; in length, 2 r., 5 ft.; then striking out behind Adam Roelants, with a three-angled crooked corner, 3 r., 6 ft. and 6 ins. it goes further alongst by the garden; it's in br. 4 r., 7 ft. 5 ins.; and then it runs by Arent Smith's to the lot belonging to the ho., 4 r., 2 ft., where there runs out another little corner or hook near to the Fort, of 1 r., 5 ft. [should read 2 r., 5 ft.] and then further to the ho., 3 r., 3 ft.; in all amtg. to 42 r., 6 ft., 8 ins. Recites date of gr-br. as July 13, 1643.

Deed. Jan Geraardt to Joost Teunissen Van Norden. Jan. 11 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 110, date of record being Nov. 16, 1657.) Desc.: His cert. ho. belonging to him by patrimonial property, with all that is thereon and therein, earth and nail fast &c. situate within this city where the wooden horse hangs out (i. e., at the Sign of the Wooden Horse, Tr.) being a cake ho. (Koeckhuys) extending in br. from the corner of the Heere St. 2 r., 1 ft. to a cert. clapboard bldg., E. of the said ho., inclusive and in length to the clapboards at the beginning of the garden of the purchaser's mother, who is enclosed, allotted and located there next; and in the rear and between him and her remain 22 running ft. open; according to bill of sale Jan. 11, 1655; gr-br. July 16, 1649.

Deed. Joost Teunissen Van Norden to Jacob May 30 Hendricksen Varrevanger. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 129.) Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of Brouwer Straat, where the wooden horse hangs out from it (i. e. at the sign of the Wooden Horse), being a corner house. W. side, long 7 r., $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; S. side, br., 2 r., $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft.; E. side, long 9 r., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft.; N. side, br. 4 r., $4\frac{3}{4}$ ft.; recites bill of sale Mch. 4, 1657; deed May 5, 1655; deed, Nov. 16, 1657.

LOT 11

Gr-br. to Isaac De Forest. (GG: 119.) Desc.: A Sep. 5 cert. lot of land for a ho. and garden, lying on the W. side of the lot of Philip Geraerdy; its br. on the S. side is 2 r., 5 ft.; on the W. side, 4 r., 1 ft.; and on the E. side, 5 r., 9 ft. (On the N. side of this lot there is an alley or passage-way in length 3 r., 9 ft., 4 ins.; in br., 4 ft.; it lies bet. the lots of the afsd. Geraerdy and Teunis d'Metselaer, and extends till to the entrance or passage-way of the garden of this lot;) and extends from the said passage-way S. 1 r., 7 ft., 8 ins.; its length on the S. side

Sep. 5 is 10 r., 8 ft., to the lot of Jan Cornelissen; next the lot of said Cornelissen or on the E. side, the br. is 5 r., 3 ft., 3 ins.; on the N. side its length is 10 r., 4 ft.; its br. on the W. side toward the S. is 2 r., 3 ft., 4 ins.; toward the E. (W.?), 1 r., 4 ft., 2 ins.; towards the S., 1 r., 3 ft., 8 ins., amtg. in all to 67 r., 8 ft., 8 ins.

July 14 Deed. Isaac de Forest to Arent van Hattem. Not found of record, but recited in instrument set forth below.

May 5 Deed. Wilhelm Beeckman, atty. for Arent Van Hattem, to Joost Teunissen van Norden. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 13.) Desc.: A cert. lot with the bldgs., situate within this said city on the E. side of Ft. Amsterdam, bounding N'wards [of] the ho. and lot that Joost Teunissen hath purchased of Jan Geraerdy and Southwards [of] the alleyway of Teunis the Mason's lot; is br. on the S. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; on the W. side 4 r., 1 ft.; on the E. side, 5 r., 9 ft., except the alleyway on the N. side. Recites deed Isaac de Forest to Arent van Hattem, July 14, 1654.

LOT 12

Note: Before the date of the grant to Philipsen this piece of land formed part of the Highway. This explains the description of Geraerdy's ho. as a "corner ho."

The lot was alleged to have been granted to Joost Teunissen by the Burgomasters and to Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger by Stuyvesant. A long controversy ensued (*Rec. N. Am.*, II: 326; VII: 163, 164) but the following ground-brief was finally issued:

Feb. 9 Gr-br. to Frederick Philipsen. (HH-2: 94.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden in the city, at Marketfield, next lot of Mr. Jacob Varrevanger, whereon Jacob de Backer now lives, in br. on S., 27 ft. (wood measure); on N., 1 r.; in length on W., 6 r., 9 ft.; on E., 7 1, 2 ft., 6 ins. (wood measure).

BLOCK E

LOT 1

May 12 Gr-br. to Sybout Claesen. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

Aug. 14 Deed. Sybolt Claesen to Joost Teunissen (Van Naerden). (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 53.) Desc.: Ho. and lot opposite the Company's Five Houses, by virtue of a gr-br. of May 12, 1646.

Note: Evidently Hendrick Willems purchased this ho. prior to Oct., 1654, for at that date, Joost Teunissen sued him for the balance due on the payment. (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 257.) The deed did not pass until May 12, 1657. Some time prior to Oct., 1661, Willemsen sold, or, more probably, leased, the ho. and the bolting mill and other appurtenances to Hendrick Jansen, a baker. (See record of his suit against Jansen in *Rec. N. Am.*, III: 372.) As Willems was confirmed, this sale could not have been completed.

Aug. 3 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Willems. (Pats. Alb., II: 86.) Recites gr-br. to Sybout Caesen, May 12, 1646; transport by Sybout of his interest to Joost Teunissen van Naerden, Aug. 14, 1649 and by van Naerden to Hendrick Willems, May 12, 1657. Desc.: N. Corner Winckle St. over against the Five Houses heretofore belonging to the West India Co.; having on the E. the street afsd.; on the W. the Fort; on the N. the Brewers or Stone Street; and on the S. the lot formerly belonging to Maximilian Van Geel; cont'g in br. and length as in the gr-br.

LOT 2

Gr-br. to Isaac De Forest. (GG: 155.) Desc.: A Aug. 22 cert. lot lying on the E. side of Ft. Amsterdam, over against the five stone houses, bet. the lots of Sybolt Classen and Do. Bogardus; its br. on the E. side is 2 r.; on the W. side, 1 r., 9 ft., 2 ins., 6 gr.; its length on the N. side is 5 r., 5 ft.; its length on the S. side is 5 r., 5 ft. Amtg. in all to 10 r., 7 ft., 7 ins.

Deed. Isaac De Forest to Hendrick Gerritsen. (HH: Sep. 9 44.) Desc.: A ho. and lot bet. the lots of Joost Teunissen and Annetie Bogardus, in the rear over against Fort Amsterdam, in br. 1½ r., 1 ft.; in length on the N. side, 1 r., 2½ ft.; on the S. side, 1 r., 2½ ft.

Note: Hendrick Gerritsen built on above-described plot by Mch., 1653. (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 57, *et seq.*) By 1654, he had removed to Midwout (Flatbush). (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 182, *et seq.*) As will appear by deeds set forth below, Maximilian Van Geel comes into possession of the other parcel of De Forest's gr-br.; but himself sells out to the Marckveldt, while adhering nominally to the dimensions of De Forest's deed to him.

Deed. Isaac De Forest to Maximilian Van Geel. Sep. 9 (HH: 45.) Desc.: A ho. and lot opposite to the Honorable Company's buildings, bet. Joost Teunissen and Annetie Bogardus.

Deed. Abraham Cloq, empowered by Maximilian Feb. 6 Van Geel, to Waraer Wessels. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 121.) Maximilian Van Geel's ho. and lot, &c., bounded E. by the Winckel Straat, 2 r.; S. by ho. and lot of Waraer Wessels, 4 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; W. by 't Marckvelt, 1 r., 9 ft., 2 ins.; N. by ho. and lot of Hendrick the Baker, 4 r., 2 ft., 5 ins., with passage-way of 4 ft., 2 ins. on W. side, as measured by J. Cortelyou. Recites public sale; gr-br.; power of atty. No dates given.

Deed. Waraer Wessels to Frerick Gysbersen. (Lib. Feb. 14 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 186.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Winckel Straet, bounded E. by Winckel St., 2 r.; S. by ho. and lot of Waraer Wessels, 4 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; W. by Marckvelt, 1 r., 9 ft., 2 ins.; N. by ho. and lot of H. Willemsen, 4 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. With passage-way of 4 ft., 2 ins., on W. side. Deed recited of Feb. 2 (*sic*), 1658.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frederick Gisbert. (Pats. Nov. 30 Alb., II: 135.) Recites gr-br. to de Forest, Aug. 22, 1646. Transport to Wessells, Feb. 6, 1658; Wessels to Gisbert, Feb. 14, 1660. Desc.: E. of Fort over against the Five Houses, bet. Sybolt Claesen and Bogardus.

LOT 3

Gr-br. to Everardus Bogardus. Not found of record.

Deed. Govert Loockermans, by virtue of a power of Nov. 14 attorney from Anna Jans, wid. of E. Bogardus, to Waraer Wessels. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 107.) Desc.: Anna Jans's ho. and lot opposite the 5 houses, bounded N. by I. de Forest; S. by R. Bottelaer, extending in br. in front on st., bet. both hos. 26 ft., deducting the drop; in rear, 24 ft. wide; length s. a. other lots, according to bill of sale Dec. 23 and in virtue of gr-br.

Deed. Waraer Wessels to Frederick Gisbert. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frederick Gisbert. (Pats. Nov. 30 Alb., II: 135.) Recites transports Waraer Wessels to above; also Govert Loockermans to Wessells. Desc.: W. side Winckel St.; bounded N. side Isaac de Forest; S. side, Robert Bottelaer.

LOT 4

1647

Mch. 12 Gr-br. to Robert Bottelaer. (GG: 176.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the Island of Manhattans, bounded on the S. side by Joris Homs [George Holmes]; on the N. side by Everhardus Bogardus; its br. in front of the public street (Heeren Straet) 2 r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; its length 5 r., 7 ft.; in front and in rear of equal br.

Deed. Robert Bottelaer to Casper Steymets. Not found of record; but Steymets conveys as follows:

1657

Aug. 22 Deed. Casper Steymets to Pieter Jacobsen Buys. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 100.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Heere Straet (where) the Company's store is, bounded S. by Geo. Holmes; W. by Fort and Highway; N. by wid. of Preacher E. Bogardus; E. by Heere Straet, and such length and br. as was granted by Director General &c. to Robert Bottelaer, Mch. 12, 1647. Refers to contract, 1656.

1663

Nov. 4 Deed. Symon Jansen Romeyn, Atty. of Creditors of Pieter Jacobsen Buys, to Mighiel Muyden. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 27.) Recites deed Aug. 22, 1657; s. a. gr-br. Mch. 12, 1647. Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Winckel Straet, bounded N. by ho. and lot of F. Gysbersen van den Bergh; E. by st. afsd.; S. by ho. and lot of heirs of Geo. Holmes; W. by the Marckvelt. Front on st. or E. side, 2 r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; long, 5 r., 7 ft.; rear like br.

LOT 5

1646

Apl. 23 Gr-br. to George Homs. (GG: 143.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden, lying E. of the Fort, bet. the Company's storehouses and the Fort; on the S. end of the lot of Jan Haes, its br. in front on the E. side is 2 r.; its length on the N. side is 5 r., 5 ft.; its br. behind on the side of the Fort, 2 r.; its length on the S. side, 5 r., 5 ft.; amtg. in all to 11 r.

Note: This parcel still in possession of the Holmes heirs in 1681. (Lib. 12, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 50.)

LOT 6

THE FIVE HOUSES.

The Five Houses of the West India Company were built prior to 1638. They were on the Winckel Straet and were confiscated, with other property of the Company at the English conquest.

1680

Oct. 15 Patent. Governor Andros to Philip Welles. (Pats. Alb., V: 8.) Desc.: On S. side of the Stony Street, bounded on E. by ground of Capt. Anthony Brockholes and stretches S. 10° W'ly, 61 ft. and 6 ins.; and then in a line W. 7° N'ly 23 ft. and then N. 10° E'ly 61 ft., 6 ins. to the said Stony street; and then in a line with the buildings in said street E. 7° S'ly to the corner of the said Capt. Brockholes' ground, 23 ft. Cont'g in front, 23 ft. and in length $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and in the rear, 23 ft., being part of the ground of the Five Houses belonging to his Royal Highness.

Dec. 6 Patent. Governor Andros to Capt. Anthony Brockholes. (Pats. Alb., V: 5.) Desc.: S. of Stony Street beginning at the corner of Christian Peters's ho. and stretches S. 3° W. $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the bounds or fence of Peter Jansen and from thence W. 7° N. 34 ft. in the rear; and from thence N. 10° E'ly $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; and from thence, with the range of the buildings in Stony street E. 7° S'ly to the corner of Christian Peters afsd., 27 ft., 5 ins.; there belonging to the ho. of Christian Peters 7 ins. of ground for droppings. Cont'g in the front, 27 ft., 5 ins.; in length, $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and in the rear 34 ft., being part of the ground of the Five Houses belonging to his Royal Highness. Consideration £50.

Patent. Governor Andros to Stephanus Cortland. Dec. 15 (Pats. Alb., V: 9.) Desc.: N. side Bridge street, bounded on the E. by John Darvall and stretches N. 10° E. $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the rear of Philip Wells and in rear W. 7° N. 23 ft. and then S. 10° W'ly to Bridge St. afsd., $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and so by the range of the said street, E. 7° S'ly 23 ft. Cont'g in front 23 ft. in length, $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and in rear, 23 ft., being part of the ground of the Five Houses belonging to his Royal Highness.

Patent. Governor Andros to John Darvall. (Pats. Alb., V: 9.) Desc.: N. side of Bridge Street and bounded on the E. side by the ho. and ground of Peter Johnson and stretching N. 2° E'ly $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the rear of Capt. Brockholes's ground and in the rear by the same line, W. 7° N'ly $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and from thence S. 10° W'ly $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and then ranging with the buildings on Bridge street, E. 7° Southerly 26 ft.; there belonging to the ho. of Peter Johnson 7 ins. of ground for droppings; cont'g in front 26 ft.; in length $61\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and in rear $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. being part of the ground of the Five Houses belonging to his Royal Highness.

LOT 7

Land of the Company's Brewery and the Fiscal's Kitchen.

Note: The Company's Brewery is first mentioned in the grant to Pieter Cornelissen, Oct. 24, 1646 (see Lot 11). In the transport from Pieter Cornelissen to Jacob Hendricksen Kip, Mch. 20, 1651 the lot is recited as land "where the Honorable Company's brewery formerly hath stood"; the Kitchen of the Fiscal and other offices are recited in the grant to Van Linden (Lot 8). The Brugh Steegh, which at first was only a lane to the Brewery (Lot 9) was, in 1658, continued through to Brugh Straet, almost obliterating the grant to Abraham Planck (Lot 10).

LOT 8

1646

Gr-br. to Peter Van Linden. (GG: 139.) A cert. Mch. 23 lot for a ho. lying on the Island of Manhattans S'ward (and) close to the Fiscal's Kitchen; Westward to the privy of the Predicant (preacher); its br. on the E. end is 2 r., 3 ft.; its length on the N. end against the kitchen afsd., 1 r., 6 ft., 5 ins.; on the W. side its length is 2 r., 3 ft.; on the S. side its br. is 1 r., 8 ft.; amtg. in all to 4 r., 1 ft., 5 ins.

1655

Deed. Pieter Van der Linden to Andries Hoffen. Nov. 11 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 32.) Lot E. of the Company's Five Houses; W. of Hendrick Kip; S. of and close to the old Fiscal's Kitchen. Recites gr-br. set forth above.

Note: This lot lay, generally speaking, E. of the Five Houses and W. of Kip. It was not immediately adjacent to either of them.

LOT 9

(THE BRUGH STEEGH)

LOT 10

1647

Gr-br. to Abraham Planck. (GG: 187.) Desc.: A Mch. 14 cert. lot for a ho. lying on the Island of Manhattan, bounded on the E. by Hendrick Kip's and on the W. by Pieter Van der Linden's; it extends on the br. or in front on the S. side $1\frac{1}{10}$ r. in length, next to Pieter Vander Linden's $5\frac{2}{10}$ r., in the rear or on the N. side on Pieter Cornelissen's lot, in br. $1\frac{1}{10}$ r.; its length next to the lot of Hendrick Kip is $5\frac{2}{10}$ r.

LOT 11

1646

Oct. 6-24 Gr-br. to Pieter Cornelissen. (GG: 159.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manahattans and bounded N. by [of] the lots of Hendrick Kip, Anthony Jansen and Hendrick Smith, extending mostly E. and W. along the road to the brew-house of the Company, 11 r., 3½ ft.; from this road or the corner of the brew-ho. in a southern direction in br. 4½ r.; from the said road to the corner of Kip's palisades its nett br. 4 r.; on the E. end its br. is 1 r., 6½ ft. It is hereby reserved that in case the Director and Council should hereafter wish to make the said road wider, the said Pieter Cornelissen shall permit this to be done without any claim.

1651

Mch. 20 Deed. Pieter Cornelissen to Jacob Hendricksen Kip. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 75.) Desc.: Lot to N. of Hendrick Kip, Anthony Jansen and Hendrick Jansen, bounding on the W. end up to the hook where the Honorable Company's brewery formerly hath stood, according to the gr-br.

1658

July 27 Deed. Hendrick H. Kip to Casper Stymensen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 142.) Recites gr-br. dated Apl. 28, 1643. Desc.: Lot S. side Brewer Street, bounded on the E. by Jan Jansen van St. Obin; on the S. by the ho. and lot belonging to the grantor; on the W. by Bridge lane (de brugh steegh); on the N. by the Brewer street; in the length and br. according to J. Cortelyou: N. Side, 29½ ft.; S. side, 24 ft.; W. side, 51 ft., E. side, 49 ft.

Note: This is partly out of H. H. Kip's grant and partly from Cornelissen's grant.

1667

Sep. 17 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Kip. (Pats. Alb., II: 104.) Recites gr-br. to Pieter Cornelissen, Oct. 24, 1646. Transport of gr-br. by Cornelissen to Kip. Desc.: To the Northwards of lots of Hendrick Kip, Anthony Jansen and Hendrick Smith; stretching about E. and W. along the highway to the brewhouse heretofore of the W. I. Co., 11 r., 3 ft., 6 ins.; amongst the said way to the hook or corner where the Brew Ho. stood; southwards in br. 4½ r. from the said way to the corner of Kip's fence; in br. exact 4 r.; at the E. end in br. 1 r., 6 ft., 6 ins.; with a reserve to make the highway broader upon occasion.

1660

June 28 Deed. Jacob Kip to Jacob Strycker. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 223.) Desc.: One-half part of ho. and lot S. of Brouwer Straat; bounded E. by ho. and lot of Isaac Kip, Sen'r; W. by ho. and lot of Jan Jansen Van St. Obin; bounded N. by the street. Measured by J. Cortelyou, May 24, 1660; N. side, beginning at fence bet. ho. of J. Kip to ½ common passage of J. Jansen Van St. Obin 32 ft., 1 in.; S. side, 35 ft.; long on W. side, 44 ft., 4 ins.; E. side, 34½ ft. on which length it widens on lot of Isaac Kip 1 ft., 7 ins., thence forward, 9 ft., 9 ins., making together 44 ft., 3½ ins. Recites deed, Mch. 20, 1651.

LOT 12

1643

Apl. 28 Gr-br. to Hendrick Hendricksen Kip. (GG: 57.) Desc.: A lot lying E. of the fort in length 7 r., 1 ft., 4 ins. and 9 gr.; on the side of William Heyl, 5 r.; an out-point of land, 1 r., 1 ft., 1 gr.; further 3 r. in the rear in br. 6 r., 5 ft., 4 ins. and 9 gr., amtg. in all to an uneven square of 44 r., 4 ft., 6 ins. and 9 gr.

1667

Sep. 17 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Hendricksen Kipp. (Pats. Alb., II: 103.) Recites gr-br. to Kip, dated Apl. 28, 1643. Desc.: To E. of Fort, cont'g in length 7 r., 1 ft., 4 ins.; in br. before the ho., 4 r., 4 ft.,

4 ins., 4 gr.; on the side towards Wm. Keyler (Heyl), Sep. 17 5 r., with an angle or out-hook of 1 r., 1 ft. and 1 gr.; then further 3 r.; behind, in br., 6 r., 5 ft., 4 ins., 9 gr.

LOT 13

Note: This lot seems to have been originally in the possession of William Heyl but was not granted to him.

1643

Gr-br. to Abraham Jacobsen Van Steenwyck. Not Nov. 14 found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1644

Deed. Abraham Jacobsen Van Steenwyck to Anthony Jansen Van Fees. Desc.: A portion of the lot in the afsd. transport mentioned, cont'g 17 r., 6 ft., 2 ins. and 5 gr., being the most W'ly part of the lot of Abraham Jacobsen, where the lot of Hendrick Kip lies W'ward of it, extending in br. in front of the ho. of Anthony Jansen, 2 r., 5 ft. and 4 ins.; on the E. side, its length is 9 r., 5 ins., its br., for the length of 1 r. and 7 ft. measured on the W. side is 2 r., 3 ft. and 7 ins.; for the length of 5 r., 2 r., 4 ft. and 4 ins.; for the same length being an inward point (angle), 1 r., 3 ft., 7 ins.; for the length of 8 r.* (being the N. end of the lot of Anthony Jansen afsd.), 1 r., 3 ft., 7 ins., 5 gr., amtg. in all to the afsd. 17 r., 6 ft., 2 ins., 5 gr.

* Should read 3 r.

Deed. Abraham Jacobsen Van Steenwyck to Hendrick Jans, "slootmaker." Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1657

Deed. Hendrick Janse Smit to Isaac Kip. (Lib. A, Sep. 4 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 101.) Desc.: Lot next to ho. in which Isaac Kip resides, measured by City Surveyor, J. Cortelyou July 11 last and cont'g long on S. side, 3 r., 1 ft., 2 ins.; N. side, equal length; W. on W. side, 1 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; E. side, 1 r., 8 ft., 5 ins. Recites gr-br. to Steenwyck.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Annetie Gerritsen. (Pats. Feb. 14 Alb., II: 168.) Recites gr-br. to Abraham Jacobsen van Steenwyck, dated Nov. 14, 1643 (*supra*). Jacobsen conveyed same, Oct. 4, 1644, to Hendrick Jans, slootmaker, who being decd., his wid. is confirmed as Annetie Gerritsen.

1656

Deed. Anthony Jansen Van Vaes to Isaack Kip. Nov. 21 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 80.) P. o. lot S. side of I. Kip's land bet. lots of H. Jansen Smith and Jacob Kip, lying in rear of lot of first party where formerly a part or an oblique strip of about 3 or 4 ft. was taken off on which one end of Isaac Kip's ho. stands; in compensation or payment for which so much is again taken and given to A. Jansen by H. Kip, Sr.; is br. both in rear against I. Kip's ho. and against A. Jansen's lot, bet. I. Kip and H. Jansen's lots, 1 r., 3 ft., 7 ins. and long on both E. & W. sides where the ho. of I. Kip now stands, 1 r., 1 ft., 8 ins.; recites by virtue deed Steenwyck to A. Jansen Van Vaes, May 24, 1644 (*supra*).

Note: There is no record of the dimensions of the lot sold by Abraham Jacobsen Van Steenwyck to Hendrick Jansen for the deed is not found and the confirmation which recites it, gives no figures: but, after sale by Jansen to Kip (see Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 101) his wid., Annetie, is informed by the Magistrates that she is occupying more ground than she owns and has sold land to Kip that was not hers. On the same day (Feb. 28, 1658) Hendrick Willemsen is also informed that his lot measures more than the gr-br. calls for. He acquiesces; and as Annetie Smit cannot afford to buy the surplus, he agrees to do so. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 175-176.)

LOT 14

1647

- Apl. 15 Gr-br. to Tonis Kray. (GG: 214.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying along the Common Ditch N. of the lot of Michel Picet; its br. on the ditch or on the E. end is 4 r., 5 ft., 7 ins. and 5 gr.; in the rear or on the W. side its br. is 4 r., 1 ft., 9 ins. and 9 gr.; on the S. side next the lot of Michel Picet, 3 r., 1 ft., 8 ins., amtg. in all to 14 r., 6 ft., 6 ins. and 6 gr.

1656

- Oct. 5 Deed. Pieter Schabanck, agent of Tonas (or Teunis) Kray, to Solomon La Chair. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 74.) Desc.: Lot W. of the Graft, bounded N. by the st., 3 r., 6 ft., 4 ins.; E. by the st., 2 r., 3 ft., 2 ins.; W. by I. Kip and H. Jansen, 2 r., 1 ft., 8½ ins.; S. by G. Van Imbroeck and Kray and by div. line being ½ gate and ½ well, 3 r. and 4 ft., according to measure by Court Messenger, Sep. 26 last.

1658

- Apl. 27 Deed. Teunis Kray to Solomon La Chair. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 127.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Heere Graft; bounded N. by Brouwers Straat; E. by the graft afsd.; S. by ho. and lot of Teunis Kray; W. by ho. and lot of I. Kip, extending on S. side to centre of gate of passage-way and of the well and further as rear fence line, according to bill of sale Nov. 18, 1655, when ho. was purchased. Gr-br. recited as of Apl. 15, 1647 (*supra*).

1660

- Jan. 12 Deed. Teunis Cray to Oloff Stevensen Cortland. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 180.) Ho. and lot W. of Heere Graft, bounded S. by the ho. and lot of P. Schabanck and S. J. Romeyn, 3 r., 6 ft., 5 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of I. Kip, 30 ft., 4 ins.; N. by the Brouwers Straat, 3 r., 8 ft., 8 ins.; E. by the said Graght, 29 ft., 4 ins. Br. in front on St. or E. side, according to measurement of J. Cortelyou, Dec. 17, 1660 (*sic*), 29 ft., 4 ins. Gr-br. recited (*supra*).

1667

- Aug. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. (Pats. Alb., II: 93.) Recites transport dated Jan. (12) 1660, Teunis Cray to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1666

- Mch. 2 Deed. Teunis Kraey to Peter Schabanck and Gysbert Van Imbroeck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 37.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. side of the Graft, bet. the ho. and lot on S. side H. de Backer. N. side, S. La Chair; W. side, H. Smith; E. side, the street, according to purchase made Jan. 20 last by parties of second part. Br. in front on St. or E. side, from ½ the passage or place bet. both the hos. and lot of Hendrick the baker, where ½ the drop remains 2 r. and 6 ins. Rear, on W. side, from ½ well unto Hendrick the Baker's, 2 r., 2½ ft.; long on W. bet. S. La Chair and from ½ the passage to ½ the well, 3 r., 4 ft. and 3 ins. Long on S. side, by Hendrick the Baker, 3 r., 1 ft., 8 ins.; according to gr-br. to Kray, Apl. 15, 1647.

1657

- Nov. 8 Deed. Gysbert Van Imbroeck to Isaac de Foreest. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 105.) Desc.: undivided ½ part of above described premises.

1658

- Feb. 13 Deed. Isaac De Foreest to Simon Jansen (Romeyn). (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 124.) Same undivided interest conveyed.

1660

- Dec. 1 Deed. Pieter Schaafbanck to Symon Jansen Romeyn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 198.) Conveys undivided ½ interest in same premises.

1661

- Feb. 1 Deed. Symon Jansen Romeyn and Pieter Schaafbanck to Teunis Cray. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 199.) Desc.:

Lot W. of Heere Graght, bounded S. by lot of H. W. Feb. 1 Backer 3 r., 3 ft.; W. by lot of H. Jansen Smith, 9 ft., 8 ins.; N. by ho. and lot of Romeyn, 3 r., 3 ft.; E. by Graght, 10 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Dec. 22, 1660. Recites deeds, Mch. 2, 1656, Feb. 13, 1658.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Laurens Vander Spiegel. June 6 (Pats. Alb., II: 42.) Recites transport by Symon Jansen Romeyn to above Vander Spiegel, Mch. 15, 1667. Desc.: On W. side of the Moate or ditch, commonly called the Heere Graft, having to the S. Teunis Craey; W. the ground hereafter named; N. Oloff Stevens (Van Cortlandt); E. the Graft; cont'g in br. on the E. side, 17 ft., 7 ins.; W. side, 18 ft., 5 ins.; in length on the S. side, 3 r., 3 ft.; on the N. side, 3 r., 5 ft.; and a small slip on both sides of 7 ins. Together with another lot of ground to the W. of the lot aforementioned, to the S. of Lucas Dirksen, where the Signe of the Fort Orange hangs out, being in length and br. on the S.W. side, 38 ft., wood measure; on the N.E. side, 37 ft.; and on the N.W. and S.E. sides, 18 ft., 9 ins.

LOT 15

1642

Gr-br. to Jan Pietersen and Abraham Rycken. (GG: Nov. 20 56.) Desc.: One lot bounded on the W. by Mr. Heyl, extending mostly N. 5 r., 3 ft. and mostly E., 2* r., 8 ins., 5 gr., amtg. in the contents of said lot to 15 r. and 5 gr.

*Read 3 rods: cf. Cray's grant on the N.

1643

Deed. Jan Pietersen and Abraham Rycken to Michel Apl. 4 Picet or Picquet. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 21, 23, 366.) Desc.: A ho. E. of Ft. Amsterdam, next door to the ho. of Wm. Heyl or Hill.

Note: This ho. Picquet leases to Teunis Cray on Aug. 28, 1643.—*Idem*.

1667

Conf. Governr Nicolls to Hendrick Willems. (Pats. Aug. 3 Alb., II: 87.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Pietersen van Amsterdam and Abraham Rycken; deed dated Apl. 8, 1643 (confiscated 1647 and exposed to sale; bought by Adriaen Keyser; that the said Adriaen Keyser transported all his right, &c. to Hendrick Willems, Feb. 6, 1649). Desc.: Lot having W'ward the land of Heyl, stretching mostly N. 5 r., 3 ft. and E'ly 2 r., 8 ins., 5 gr. [an error: should read 3 r.]; in all amtg. to 15 r., 5 gr.

BLOCK F

LOT I

1647

Gr-br. to Hans Kierstede. (GG: 165.) Desc.: A lot Jan. 21 lying betwixt the Company's ware-house on the Strand and the lot of Roelof Jansen; its breadth on the Strand or S. side 1 r., 5 ft., 8 ins.; additional length next the lot of Roelof Jansen, 4 (feet) 9 ins. (Note: should read 4 r., 9 ft. See gr-br. to Roelof Jansen.) Its br. in the rear 1 r., 8 ft.

1653

Gr-br. to Dr. Hans Kierstede. (HH: 35b.) Desc.: July 18 To the lot of Mr. Hans Kierstede at the end thereof, is added and granted by order of Lord Petrus Stuyvesant, a small piece [making his lot] in length W. 7 r., 5½ ft.; on E., 8 r., 9 ins.; lying bet. the Company's store House and the lot of Roeloff de Haes.

1656

Gr-br. to Hans Kierstede. Not found of record. Re- Oct. 25 cited and confirmed in conf. set forth below: For a small slip of ground lying on the W. side of said lot the whole length thereof and containing in br. 4 r. (should read 4 ft.).

- Feb. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Sara Kiersteed (wid. of Hans). (Pats. Alb., II: 161.) Recites and confirms three preceding gr-brs.

LOT 2

- May 11 Gr-br. to Roelof Jansen (De Haes). (GG: 144.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the Island of Manhattan, next the lot and building of Pieter Cornelissen. It extends in br. on the S. side 1 r., 7 ft. and in length next the lot of the afsd. Pieter Cornelissen, 4 r., and 9 ft.; in the rear on the N. side its br. is one r. and 7 ft. and on the W. side, 4 r., 9 ft.

Deed. Roeloff Jansen (de Haes) to Burger Jorissen. Not found of record. Recited in Pats. Alb., IV: 14.

- July 28 Deed. Burger Jorissen to Ariaen Keyser. (HH: 37.) Desc.: A ho. and lot at the water-side, bet. Mr. Hansen, surgeon, and Pieter Cornelissen.

Gr-br. to Ariaen Keyser. (HH: 38.) Desc.: "a small piece of a lot" adjoining above premises. See below.

- July 28 Deed. Ariaen Keyser to Cornelys von Steenwyck. (HH: 38.) Desc.: s. a. that of HH: 37; and a small piece of a lot granted by the Director-General Stuyvesant, together on the W. side, 8 r., 9 ins. in length; on the E. side, 8 r., 9 ft.

- Sep. 4 Deed. Cornelis Steenwyck to Francis de Bruyn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 137.) Desc.: Ho. and lot at the water; bounded W. by ho. and lot of Mr. H. Kierstede; N. by Brugh Straet; E. by ho. and lot of Cornelis Steenwyck; S. by The Water; measured by J. Cortelyou Oct. 3, 1657 is found long 4 r., 8 ft., 3 ins., br. according to gr-br.; recites deed July 28, 1653 (*supra*).

- Sep. 16 Deed. Francois de Bruyn to Cornelis Steenwyck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 216.) Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of 't Waater; bounded W. by ho. and lot of H. Kierstede; S. by said Water; E. by ho. and lot of S. Drysius; N. by ho. and lot of C. Steenwyck; br. according to gr-br.; long 4 r., 8 ft., 3 ins.; according to Bill of Sale, Aug. 7, 1660; deed, Sep. 4, 1658 (*supra*).

- Mch. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelis Steenwyck. (Pats. Alb., IV: 14.) Recites gr-br. to Roeloff Jansen; deed to Burger Jorissen; deed, Jorissen to Keyser and Keyser to Steenwyck (*supra*). Desc.: plot of ground within the city, having a ho. or tenement thereupon, situate and being in that row of houses which lyeth along the Strand towards the East river bet. the ho. and grounds heretofore belonging to Mr. Hans, the Chirugion and Pieter Cornelissen, now in the occupation of Cornelis Steenwyck. On the S. side toward the water 1 r., 7 ft.; to the rear, N. side, the like; in length to the E. side, to the ho. and ground of Cornelissen, 4 r., 9 ft.; and on the W. side, 4 r. and 9 ft.

LOT 3

- Sep. 8 Gr-br. to Pieter Cornelissen (Timmerman). Not found of record. For recital see conf. Nicolls to Steenwyck, Pats. Alb., IV: 15.

- July 22 Deed. Joannes Nevius, Secretary of City Amsterdam in New Netherland, to Cornelis Steenwyck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 136.) Recites deed, Mch. 2, 1655, bill of sale, Jan. 17, 1658. Desc.: Ho. and lot at the water bounded E. by ho. and lot of P. Leendersen (van der Grift) 8 r.; S. by the water, 1 r., 7 ft., 3 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of Steenwyck, 8 r., 4 ft.; N. by Brugh Straet, 1 r., 7 ft., 3 ins.

- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelis Steenwyck. (Pats. Mch. 11 Alb., IV: 15.) Recites gr-br. to Pieter Cornelissen; deed to Johannes Nevius; deed, Nevius to Steenwyck, July 22, 1658. Desc.: Substantially s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 4

Note: The following conf. is of the land in the rear of lots 1, 2 and 3 (*supra*).

- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelis Steenwyck. (Pats. June 25 Alb., II: 54.) Desc.: Being at the W. end of the Bridge St. to the E. of the Fort; cont'g on the E. side, 4 r., 10 ins.; on the N. side, with the moiety or one-half of the alley or passage, 5 r., 1 ft.; on the W. side, 2 r., 9 ft.; and on the S. side 1 r., 12 ft.; where striking out to the S. 1 r., 8 ft., 4 ins., it is further in br. alongst the said S. side, 3 r., 6 ins.; which said lot or a good part thereof whereupon the ho. stands, was taken out of three of the lots adjoining and due consideration given for the same by Mr. Cornelis Steenwyck.

LOT 5

- Gr-br. to Paulus Leenders Van der Grift. Not found July 19 of record. Recited in conf. set forth below:

- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Paulus Leendertsen Van der Grift. (Pats. Alb. II: 73.) Recites gr-br., Stuyvesant to Van der Grift, dated July 19, 1649, for a cert. lot lying towards the East river, having to the W. Pieter Cornelissen; E., ye Pack House heretofore belonging to ye West India Company. Cont'g in br., 24 ft.; in length, 107 ft.

- Conf. Governor Lovelace to Paulus L. Van der Grift. Aug. 12 (Pats. Alb., III: 102.) Desc.: Towards waterside, adjoining on the E. Pack House heretofore belonging to the West India Company; states that Nicoll's conf. to Van der Grift omitted the contents of a grant by Stuyvesant to Van der Grift to have the benefit of the stone wall of the Pack House, this grant bearing date July 25, 1650.

LOT 6

THE PACK-HOUSE OF THE WEST INDIA COMPANY
Built prior to 1650. See Conf. to Paulus L. Van der Grift, for recital (*supra*). Became the Custom House under the English rule.

LOT 7

- Gr-br. to Augustine Heermans. Grant not of record, July 16 but recited in conf. set forth below.

- Deed. Augustine Heermans to Cornelis Van Werckhoven, Curator of the Estate of Peter Gabry, Dec'd. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 89.) Desc.: According to the gr-br., E. of the Company's warehouse, W. of Jacob Haey; on the S. the East river and the wharf; and on the N. the public street; 64 ft. long, 28 ft. wide.

- Patent. Governor Nicolls to Isaac Bedlow. (Pats. Aug. 22 Alb., III: 86.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to Augustine Heermans, July 16, 1645; bet. West India Company and Thomas Hall, at the river. That Heermans transported to Daniel Gabry, and that the British confiscated, Oct. 10, 1665. Desc.: To N., 1 r., 7 ft., 9 ins.; to E., 7 r., 3 ft.; to S., 1 r., 7 ft., 9 ins.; to W. 7 r., 5 ft.

LOT 8

- Gr-br. to Thomas Hall. (GG: 219.) Desc.: A cert. May 15 lot lying on the Island of Manhattans; on the W. side by

May 15 Mr. Augustyns and on the E. side by Mr. Hardenberch; its br. in front or on the S. side is one r. and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a r., 2 ft., 4 ins.; its br. in the rear is the same as in front; its length is 6 r., 4 ins.

1648

Apl. 26 Deed. Thomas Hall to Jacob Haey. Not found of record, but recited in conf. to Creditors of Van Tienhoven, set forth below.

1653

May 13 Deed. Jacob Hey to Cornelis Van Tienhoven. (HH: 32.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot in Manhattan in this City of New Amsterdam, eastward of Augustyn Hermans, westward of Jacob Vervanger, Cherigyn.

1667

Oct. 3 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Creditors and Heirs of Cornelis Van Tienhoven. (Pats. Alb., II: 114.) Recites patent Kieft to Hall. Deed Hall to Haey; deed Haey to Van Tienhoven (*supra*). Desc.: Lot towards the water-side, having on the W. side Augustine Hermans; on the E. Arnoldus van Hardenbergh; in br. before on the S. side 1 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; behind, the same. In length on E. and W., 6 r., 4 ins.

LOT 9

1647

Mch. 12 Gr-br. to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt. (GG: 179.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden situate along the East river; bounded on the E. by the Company's ho. and lot; it extends in its length along the said lot, 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ r.; in length along the lot of Thomas Hael (the English name Hall, C. D. W.) westward 7 r. and $\frac{1}{10}$ r. (additional application has been made by the same that the passage-way of the late church may be stopped up so that this lot may be enlarged on the said side from 1 ft. to 2 ft.).

1649

May 1 Deed. Oloff S. Van Cortlandt to Arnoldus Van Hardenbergh. Not found of record. Recited in instruments set forth below.

1649

July 16 Deed. Arnoldus van Hardenbergh to Jacob Hendricks Varravanger. Not found of record. Recited in instruments set forth below.

1655

May 25 Deed. Jacob Hendricks Varravanger to Cornelis Van Tienhoven. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 21.) Recites gr-br. to Oloff Stevensen, Mch. 12, 1647; deed, Stevensen to A. Van Hardenbergh, May 1, 1649; deed Van Hardenbergh to Jacob Hendricks Varravanger, July 18, 1649; amplification by the Director-General to Mr. Jacob (H. Varravanger) May 14, 1650. Desc.: lot on East river W. of the Company's Ho. and E. of ho. and lot sold by Thomas Hall to Jacob Haey and by Jacob Haes (*vic*) to Van Tienhoven. S. side, 1 r., 9 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; long, 7 $\frac{1}{10}$ r.

1667

Oct. 4 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Creditors, heirs, etc. of Cornelis Van Tienhoven. (Pats. Alb., II: 114.) Confirms s. a. above.

LOT 10

THE OLD CHURCH

Built by Van Twiller, 1633.

1656

June 30 Gr-br. to Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, (HH-2: 58.) Desc.: A lot with building thereon called the Old Church on the Island of Manhattan, within the City of New Amsterdam, at the East river, opposite Hendrick Hendricks Kip; being in br. as the same is lying bet. the ho. of Hendrick Janse Smith (at present occupied by Jan Perie) and the lane which runs bet. Cornelis van Tienhoven's ho. and the afsd. Old Church and in length from the range of the st. to the river.

Sep. 8 Deed. Jacob W. Van Couwenhoven to Isack de

Foreest. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 71.) Recites a deed Sep. 8 from the Director-General to Van Couwenhoven, the last of July past; and according to a sale Sep. 1, inst. to De Foreest, at public auction. Desc.: A house and lot on Strand of East river opposite Hendrick Kip, bet. ho. of C. van Tienhoven and Jan Perie, called the Old Church.

Note: Heirs of De Foreest in possession of, and selling the same lot, with building, in 1682. (Lib. 12, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 93.)

LOT 11

1647

Gr-br. to Peter Lourenssen. (GG: 202.) Desc.: A Mch. 28 cert. lot situated on the Island of Mannhattans over against the lot of Hendrick Kip, on the public street; its br. northerly is 2 r., 2 ft.; its br. southerly is 1 r., 7 ft., 9 ins.; its length on the W. side is 2 r., 8 ft.; its length on the E. side is 2 r., 4 ft.

Deed. Pieter Lourens to Hendrick Jansen (Smith). Feb. 4 Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Annetie Gerrits. (Pats. May 15 Alb., III: 33.) Recites gr-br. to Pieter Lourense, for a lot, dated Mch. 26, 1647; lying and being over against the lot then belonging to Hendrick Kip in the High street, cont'g in br. on the N. side, towards the street, 2 r., 2 ft. and on S. side, 1 r., 7 ft., 9 ins.; in length on W. side, 2 r., 8 ft.; and on E. side, 2 r., 4 ft.; said gr-br. bearing date as afsd., transported by Pieter Lourens to Hendrick Jansen Smith, 4 Feb., 1647, who being since decd. and Annetie Gerrits being his wid., said conf. is to her.

LOT 12

1656

Gr-br. to Hendrick Jansen (de Boer). (HH-2: 66.) Sep. 19 Desc.: A lot on the Island of Manhattan, City of New Amsterdam in the rear of the lot of Hendrick Janse Smith; is in br. on the N. 1 r., 9 ft.; on the S. bet. Sam Edsal, hatter, and the Old Church, 1 r., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; and on the E. side, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r.

1659

Deed. Hendrick Jans De Boer to Joannes De Decker. July 21 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 169.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on the water; bounded W. by ho. and lot of I. De Foreest, 2 r., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; N. by ho. and lot of H. J. Smith, 1 r., 9 ft.; E. by ho. and lot of S. Etsall, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ r. and S. by water. Bet. S. Etsall and I. De Foreest, 1 r., 8 ft. According to gr-br. Sep. 19, 1656.

1663

Deed. Johan De Decker to Joannes De Witt. (Lib. Oct. 1 B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 26.) s. a. above.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Johannes De Witt. (Pats. Apl. 20 Alb., II: 15.) Recites above instruments, by similar desc. and confirms.

LOT 13

1656

Gr-br. to Samuel Edsall. (HH-2: 55.) Desc.: A lot June 20 in City of New Amsterdam bounded on W. by Hendrick Jans Smith and on E. by Nic Backer; is in br. on street or N. side, 2 r., 3 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; on S. side, 2 r., 5 ins.; in length on W. side, 5 r.; and on E. side, 3 r., 5 ft., 5 ins.

1663

Deed. Samuel Etsal to Cornelis Steenwyck. (Lib. B, Mch. 21 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 6.) Recites gr-br. June 20, 1656. Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot N. of Water; bounded W. by ho. and lot of J. de Decker; N. by Brugh Straat; E. by ho. and lot of N. J. Backer; S. by the Water. On st. or N. side, 2 r., 3 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; long W. side, 5 r.; E. side, 3 r., 5 ft., 5 ins.; br., S. side, 2 r., 5 ins.

Mch. 21 The premises in question appear to have been reconveyed to Edsall, although no instrument is found of record. See conf. below:

Jan. 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Samuel Edsall. (Pats. Alb., II: 155.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant, June 20, 1656. Desc.: Bounded on the W. side by Hendrick Jansen Smith and E. side by Claes Backers.

LOT 14

May 18 Gr-br. to Nicolaes Backer. (HH-2: 52.) Desc.: A lot in the city of New Amsterdam, adjoining the lot of Michael Jansen, is in br. on N. or street side, 2 r., 3 ft. 2½ ins.; on S. side, 2 r., 5 ins. on W., 4 r., 3 ft., 5 ins.

Oct. 25 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicolaes Jans Backer. (Pats. Alb., II: 133.) Recites gr-br. May 18, 1656. Desc.: s. a. above.

LOT 15

Aug. 3 Gr-br. to Frans Jans Van Hooghten. Not found of record, but original in possession of N. Y. Hist. Soc. See *Collections*, 1913: 76.

Feb. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Frans Jans Van Hooghten. (Pats. Alb., II: 171.) Recites gr-br. above set forth. Desc.: Cert. ho. and lot W. of Hans Draper; E. of Nicholas Jansen Backer; in br. on N. side, 27 ft., 4 ins.; on S. side, 27 ft., 1 in.

LOT 16

June 20 Gr-br. to Hans Dreeper. (HH-2: 54.) Desc.: A lot in the city of New Amsterdam, opposite to Hendrick Willemsen Baker; is in br. on the street or N. side, 2 r., 7 ft.; and on S., 2 r., 5 ft.; in length on W., 3 r. and on E., 2 r., 3 ft., 3 ins.

May 13 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hans Draper. (Pats. Alb., II: 27.) Recites gr-br. June 20, 1656 and confirms premises s. a. above.

LOT 17

Mch. 12 Gr-br. to Thomas Backter. (GG: 180.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. lying on the Island of Manhattans, eastward from the Company's ho., standing on the East river over against the ho. of Hendrick Smith; it extends in br. on the W. side from the Street to Strand, 2 r., 8½ ft.; on the S. side along the Strand its length is 4½ r.; on the E. side as broad as on the W. side and along the street on the N. side 4½ r.

BLOCK G

LOT 1

Feb. — Gr-br. to Tryntie Jonas. (GG: 90.) Desc.: A lot lying S. of the fort and W. of Jacob Constapel; its length on the side of the said Constapel (*vic*) is 11 r., 2 ft., 1 in. and 5 gr.; in br., in front, 2 r., 5 ft., 4 ins.; the br. in rear, 2 r., 2 ft., 7 ins. and 5 gr.; on the W. side its length is 11 r., 5 ft., 2 ins.; amtg. together to 27 r., 5 ft., 9 ins. and 8 gr.

July 10 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Annetie Bogardus (heirs of). (Pats. Alb., II: 70.) Recites gr-br. cited above; that Annetie Bogardus is her heir and daughter; she being also decd. Desc.: Lot S. of Fort, to W. of Jacob Royes, stretching in length next to Jacob Royes, 11 r.,

2 ft., 1 in., 5 gr.; being in br. before, 3 r., 2 ft., 4 ins.; July 10 behind, 2 r., 9 ft., 7 ins., 5 gr.

Note: Bet. the grants of Tryntie Jonas and Jacob Jacobsen Roy there existed a passage-way of about 10 ft. in width, which is included by the conf. in the land of Annetie Bogardus. (*Cf. Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch: 91.*)

LOT 2

Gr-br. to Jacob Jacobsen Roy. Not found of record. Sep. 9 Recited in conf. set forth below.

Deed. Jacob Jacobsen Roy to Dirck Cornelissen. Not found of record. Recited in Conf. Pats. Alb., II: 38.

Deed. Marritie Jans, wid. of Dirck Cornelissen to May 26 Juriaen Blanck. Not found of record. Recited Pats. Alb., II: 38. It was for the Ely one-half of Roy's gr-br.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Juriaen Blanck. (Pats. May 30 Alb., II: 38.) Recites gr-br. to Jacob Jacobsen Roy for lot S. side Fort, together with two hos. and gardens lying bet. Jan Snediger and Tryntien Jonas; cont'g in br. on the S. side, 5 r.; in length on the W. side next to the grant of Tryntien Jonas, 9 r., 5 ft., 2 ins. and behind towards the fort, 10 r., 7 ft., 2 ins., in all amtg. to 50 r., 6 ft., which said pat. or gr-br. bears date Sep. 9, 1644 was 26 May, 1649, transported and made over to Juriaen Blanck by Marritie Jans, the wid. of Dirck Cornelissen, but the rest being otherwise disposed of, the moiety or ½ thereof doth only remain with him.

Deed. Jacob Jacobsen Roy to Cornelis Arissen. Apl. 14 (*Dutch MSS., II: 146.*) Desc.: Half his lot, bet. the land of Jan Schepmoes* and Tryntie Jonas, cont'g 22 r., 3½ ft., being the Wly ½ "according to gr-br. of Sep. 9, 1644."

*Should read Snediger.

Deed. Cornelis Aryssen from Utrecht to Jacob Steendam. (HH: 42.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Pearl street bet. the lots of John Snediger and Tryntie Jonas, cont'g 22 r., 3½ ft.

Deed. Jacob Strycker, as agent of Jacob Steendam, to Cornelis Langevelt. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 284.) Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of Pearl St. bounded W. by passage by the fort, 41 ft., 4 ins.; N. by lot of Steendam, 32 ft., 10 ins.; E. by ho. and lot of J. Blanck, 41 ft., 4 ins.; and S. by Pearl St., 32 ft., 10 ins. Recites, measured by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 17, 1662. Bill of Sale, July 1, 1660; deed July 28, 1653, granted to Steendam (*supra*).

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Lourensen. (Pats. May 1 Alb., III: 13.) Recites Whereas there is a cert. lot of ground, N. side Pearl Street, to the W. of the lot of Juriaen Blankes, and behind the ho. and lot of Thomas Lourensen, towards the fort, cont'g in br. on the S. side, 2½ r., 2 ins. and on the N. side, 2½ r.; in length on the E. side, 7½ r., 1 ft. and on the W. side, 7½ r.; which said lot of ground did heretofore belong to Jacob Steendam. Now whereas said Steendam hath been absent and gone of this country for the space of above eight years, during which time said lot is unfenced, unimproved and building thereon gone to ruyn, therefore forfeited to his Royal Highness. Gives, grants and confirms, &c.*

*This is for the northerly part of Steendam's lot.

LOT 3

Gr-br. to Jan Snediker. (GG: 101.) Desc.: A July — double lot for two houses and two gardens lying S. of the Fort on the Island of Manhattans, bounded on the east-

July — ward by the land of Hans Hansen and westward by the land of Jacob Constapel; its br. in front of the ho. is 5 r., 4 ft.; its length on the side of the Fort 4 r.

1652
Sep. 5 Deed. Jan Snediger to Michael Tadens. (HH: 1.) Desc.: a ho. and lot lying in Pearl street, in br. on the st., 3 r., less half a ft.; in the rear of the ho. 2 r., 1 ft., 3 ins., 2 gr.; the length from the rear to the front, 10 r., 7 ft., 2 ins.

1668
May 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Michael Tades. (Pats. Alb., III: 31.) Desc.: s. a. preceding deed.

1653
May 17 Deed. Jan Snediger to Isaac De Forreest. (HH: 33.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Pearl St., next to the lot of Michael Tadens, lying on the W. side and Claes Bardinghe on the E. side.

July 22 Deed. Isaac De Foreest to Adriaen Keyser. (HH: 36.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Pearl St., next to Michael Tadens on the W. and Claes Bordingh on the E.

Sep. 9 Deed. Arien Keyser to Johannes Van Beeck. (HH: 43.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Pearl St., W. on Michel Tadens; on the E., Claes Bordergh.

LOT 4

1647
Mch. 13 Gr-br. to Hans Hansen. (GG: 184.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden, S. of the Fort Amsterdam, bet. Jan Snediker's and Joorsey Rapalye's; its length next the said Joorsey's, or on the E. side is 9 r., 2 ft., 2 ins.; its br. on the rear or on the N. side, 1 r., 9 ft., 6 ins.; its length near Jan Snediker's, or on the W. side is 9 r., 8 ft., 3 ins.; its br. in front or on the S. side is 2 r., 3 ft.; amtg. in all to 20 r., 2 ft., 8 ins. and five gr.

1654
May 30 Deed. Sarah Joorsey, wid. of Hans Hansen, to Claes Bording. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667
June 1 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Claes Bording. (Pats. Alb., II: 39.) Recites transport made by Sarah Joorsey, the wid. of Hans Hanse, dated May 30, 1654 unto Claes Bording. Also recites a gr-br. granted unto Hans Hansen, afsd., decd. Desc.: s. a. in deed foregoing.

LOT 5

1647
Mch. 18 Gr-br. to George Rapalje. (GG: 194.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the Island of Manhattans; it extends in front on the S. side or on the street, 2 r.; on the W. side, 8 r., 5 ft.; on the N. side, 2 r., 9½ ft.; and on the E. side, 8 r., 5 ft.

1654
June 22 Deed. George Rapalje to Hendrick Hendricksen. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 57.) Desc.: A ho. and lot on Manhattan Island, situated in Pearl St.

June 22 Deed. Joris Rapalje to Hendrick Hendricksen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 115.) Desc.: Pearl St. Undoubtedly the same premises as the foregoing.

Oct. 8 Deed. Hendrick Hendricksen to Pieter Luyckesen van Goes, skipper of the little craft called "Abraham's Sacrifice." (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 5.) Recites s. a. Jorsey Rapalje to Hendrick Hendricksen, July 18, 1654. Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot in the Pearl St. bet. ho. of Claes Bording and J. Rapalje; is broad in front of the street or on S. side, 1 r., 7½ ft., rear on N. side, in br. 1 r. and 5 ft. long on E. side 8 r. and 5 ft.; W. side, besides Claes Bording, long 8 r. and 5 ft.

1656
Apl. 5 Deed. Marinus Luyckessen van Goez, atty. of Pieter Luyckessen to Hendrick Hendricksen, drummer. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 41.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot in Pearl St. bet. C. Bordingh and J. Rapalje, broad and

long as deed by Hendrick Hendricksen to P. Luyckessen., Apl. 5 Oct. 8, 1654.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Hendricksen July 23 Obe. (Pats. Alb., II: 81.) Recites transport by Marinus Luyckesen van Goes, to above, dated Apl. 5, 1656. Desc.: On Pearle Street, bet. Claes Bording and Joris Rapalje. Cont'g in br. and length as much as then did belong to the said Pieter Luyckesen and lyes within its fence.

LOT 6

1647
Gr-br. to Claes Jansen Backer. (GG: 193.) Desc.: Mch. 18 A cert. lot lying on the Island of Manhattans it extends on the S. side or in the front on the st., 1 r., 4½ ft.; on the W. side next Jorsey (George) Rapelye 3 r., 2 ft.; on the N. side 1 r. and ½ ft.; on the E. side next Gillis Pietersen's, 3 r., 2 ft.

LOT 7

1645
Gr-br. to Gillis Pietersen. Not found of record, but July 4 recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 22.

1647
Deed. Gillis Pietersen (Van der Gouw) to Peter Ebell. July 6 (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 38.) Desc.: A ho. and lot on Manhattan Island, situate S. of Ft. Amsterdam.

1655
Deed. Pieter Ebel to Isaac Greveraet. (Lib. A, May 21 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 22.) A cert. ho. and lot on Pearl St. abutting on W. side J. Rapalye; E. side C. Pietersen's wid.; N. and S. sides as it is now standing, br. in front on st. or S. side, 2 r., nett; in rear on N. side 1½ r., 4 ft.; length according to gr-br. together with the passage on E. side bet. Cornelis Pietersen and afsd. ho. 4 ft. wide. Recites gr-br. and deed above set forth.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaack Greveraet. (Pats. Sep. 20 Alb., II: 105.) Recites transport by Peter Ebel to above-named, May 21, 1655. Desc.: s. a. instrument preceding.

LOT 8

1647
Gr-br. to Cors Pietersen. (GG: 164.) Desc.: A cert. Jan. 21 lot lying S. of the Fort Amsterdam; the very next to the ho. of Gillis Pietersen (there remains a common alley or passage-way of 4 ft. in br. to be equally used by Gillis Pietersen and Cors Pietersen) and whereas through a mistake of the surveyor the lot of Gillis Pietersen has been surveyed off too large, and therefore the said deed is not valid, we have permitted and directed Cors Pietersen to build on the lot heretofore granted to Gillis Pietersen, extending on the S. side or in the front of the street, 21 ft. in the br.; on both sides E. and W. the length is 7 r.; in the rear the br. is 19 ft.

1659
Deed. Frerick Lubbersen, who m. the wid. of Cors Pietersen, decd., to Jacques Cousseau. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 169.) Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot N. of Pearl St., bounded W. by ho. and lot of I. Greveraet, 7 r.; N. by Fort Amsterdam, 19 ft.; E. by ho. and lot of P. Van Couwenhoven, 7 r.; S. by st., 21 ft. and common passage-way of 4 ft., bet. I. Greveraet and Frerick Lubbersen: Gr-br. Jan. 21, 1647; according to bill of sale, Aug. 2, 1658.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacques Cousseau. (Pats. Apl. 1 Alb., IV: 35.) Recites transport Frederick Lubbertsen to Cousseau, Aug. 2, 1658. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 9

1647

Apl. 10 Gr-br. to Jochim Pietersen (Kuyter). (GG: 210.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. on the Island of Manhattans bounded on the E. of Cors Pietersen; its br. in front of the st. or on the S. side is 24 (timber) ft., its length on the W. side is 87½ ft., on the E. side, 74 timber ft., in length.

1652

Mch. 4 Deed. Jochim Pietersen Kuyter to Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 102.) Recites gr-br. Nov. 14, 1650. Desc.: E'ward of Cors Pietersen; N. of Pearl St.

BLOCK H

LOT I

1647

Mch. 16 Gr-br. to Lammert Van Valckenborch. (GG: 192.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden, lying S. of the Fort and bounded on the E. end of the lot of Jan Evertsen (Bout) it extends next the road or on the E. side 9 r., 1 ft.; on the S. side, in front of the ho., 1 r., 3 ft.; on the W. side, next to the lot of Jan Evertsen, 8 r., 9 ft.; on the N. side towards the fort, 1 r., 3 ft.

1656

June 26 Deed. Lambert Van Valckenbergh to Isaac Greveraet Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Sep. 20 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaac Greveraet. (Pats. Alb., II: 116.) Recites gr-br. to Lambert Lamberts van Valchenburgh, Mch. 16, 1647; transport of said gr-br. to I. Greveraet, 26 June, 1656, by said L. L. Van Valckenbergh. Desc.: S. of Fort abutting on the E. end of the lot of John Everts Bout; striking in length along the highway, on the E. side, 9 r., 1 ft. and on the W. side next to Jan Everts, 8 r., 9 ft.; on the S. side in br. before the ho. 1 r., 3 ft. and on the N. side next to the fort, the like.

LOT 2

1647

Feb. 19 Gr-br. to Jan Evertsen Bout. (GG: 170.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the S. side of the fort; its length on the E. side, 9 r. and 4 ft. next to the lot of Barent Jansen,* 9 r., 4 ft.; its br. on the S. side on the river 7 r., 7 ft.; its length on the W. side, 8 r., 3 ft., 2 ins.; its br. on the N. side by the fort, 6 r., 2 ft.

Deed. . . . to Gerrit Hendricks. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1672

Aug. 1 Conf. Governor Lovelace to Gerrit Hendricks. (Pats. Alb., III: 113.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Evertsen Bout, Feb. 19, 1647; transport to Gerrit Hendricks. Desc.: s. a. in gr-br.

* Barent Jansen never found in records. It would seem that Van Valckenbergh received the land intended to have been granted to him.

LOT 3

1647

May 16 Gr-br. to Sergeant Huybertsen (i. e., James Hubbard). (GG: 221.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying S. of Fort Amsterdam, westward from the lot of Jan Evertsen; its length on the E. side is 8 r., 3 ft., 2 ins.; its br. on the N. side is 2 r., 4 ft.; its length on the W. side is 5 r., 3 ft., 8 ins.; on the S. side its br. is 3 r. and 8 ft.; amtg. in all to 21 r., 8 ins.

Note: This ho. came into possession of Andries Meyer before 1672 and was one of those mentioned in the Order of 1673. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 12; Lib. A, Mtges., N. Y. Co.: 111.)

LOT 4

1647

Gr-br. to Paulus Heymanssen. (GG: 166.) Desc.: Feb. 3 A cert. lot lying on the SW. side of Ft. Amsterdam extending on the same side in length, 4½ r. on the Strand, in br. mostly S. and N. 3 r. and 9 ft., next the lot of Francoids Douthey, Predicant, 4 r., 8 ft.; and in the rear near the fort in br. 2 r., 4 ft.

LOT 5

1649

Gr-br. to Francis Doughty. Not found of record. Apl. 18 Recited in conf. set forth below.

1652

Deed. Francis Doughty to Charles Morgan. Not Apl. 30 found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1657

Deed. Charles Morgan to Jan Dircksen. (Lib. A, Nov. 16 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 112.) Recites a bill of sale, Nov. 10, 1657; also a deed Apl. 30, 1652. Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Fort Amsterdam on the North river; having the length and breadth as measured on Dec. 5, by J. Cortelyou and found to be on the W. side, 6 r., 4 ft.; on the E. side 6 r.; N. side 6 r.; S. side, 4 r., 1 ft.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Dircksen. (Pats. Feb. 13 II., Alb.: 164.) Dex.: s. a. foregoing instrument.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Samuel Edsall. (Pats. May 23 Alb., III: 39.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Francis Doughty, Apl. 18, 1649 (*supra*), who on Apl. 30, 1652 conveyed a part to Charles Morgan, and the rest, May 22, 1657 was transported to his son, Francis Doughty, Jr., who since hath sold to Samuel Edsall. Desc.: On W. side the Fort, cont'g in length on that side toward the Fort, 14½ r., in br. next the river, on the N. side towards the rocks, 10½ r., on the S. side, bet. Paulus Heymans and said Doughty's, 4 r. and on the W. side alongst the strand, 18 r.

BLOCK J

LOT I

1638

The West India Company's Bakery. (Report of Gillis Pietersen van der Gouw, Company's Carpenter in *Dutch MSS.*, I: 81.)

1649

Gr-br. to Jurian Andriessen. Not found of record. June 6 Recited in conf. set forth below.

1666

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Lamberts. (Pats. Feb. 18 Alb., IV: 10.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Jurian Andriessen, June 6, 1649; marriage of Thomas Lamberts to the wid. of Jurian Andriessen. Desc.: Pearl Street, adjoining Rem Jansens; cont'g in br. on the N. side towards the street 4 r. and 2 ft.; on the E. side next to the ho. and ground of Rem Jansen afsd., 4 r., 6 ft.; and on the W., 3 r. and 2 ft.

LOT 2

1647

Gr-br. to Rem Jansen. (GG: 204.) Desc.: Lot on Mch. 29 the street, bet. Claes de Ruyter and the Company's bakery; its br. on the street is 2 r., 3 ft.;* in the rear on the Strand, its br. is 3 r.; its length on either side is 6½ r.

* This dimension should read 3 r., 3 ft. A later mtge. (Lib. 3 Mtges., N. Y. Co.: 24), shows 37 ft., 7 ins. in front.

1656

Deed. Rem Jansen to Laurens Jansen. (Lib. A, Aug. 10 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 62.) Recites gr-br. of Mch. 29, 1647, etc. Desc.: Ho. and lot in Pearl Street, bet. ho. and lot

Aug. 10 of C. de Ruyter, on E. side; and ho. of Tomas Lambertsen on W. side.

1657

Oct. 4 Deed. Laurens Jansen to Pieter Jacobsen Marius. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 95.) Recites gr-br., (*supra*) and assignment of same. Desc.: Ho. and lot in Pearl Street, bet. lot of P. Schrick on E. side and ho. and lot of T. Lambertsen on W. side.

1667

June 1 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Jacobs Marius. (Pats. Alb., II: 39.) Confirms s. a. above gr-br. and deed.

LOT 3

1644

May — Gr-br. to Claes Jansen Van Naerden. (GG: 97.) Desc.: A double lot for two houses lying bet. Rem Jansen and Willem Cornelissen Coster; S'ly from the Ft. Amsterdam, extending in br. in front of the ho., 5 r., 5 ft., 7 ins. and 8 gr.; on the E. side to the Strand, 8 r., 8 ins.; in the rear, its br. along by the Strand 5 r., 5 ft. and 7 ins.; and from the Strand to the road, on the W. side of the ho., 5 r., 4 ft., 2 ins.; amtg. to 42 r., 7 ins. and 6 gr.

1652

Oct. 29 Deed. Claes Jansen Van Naerden to Paulus Schrick. (HH: 13.) Recites gr-br. 2 Jan. (*sic*), 1644. Desc.: A lot in Pearl Street, W. of the said Claes Jansen's ho. and E. of Rem Jansen's lot; is in br. in front along the street 2 r., 4½ ft.; in the rear along the shore, 2 r., 4½ ft.; in length on the E. 6 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; in length on W., 6 r., 1½ ft.

1658

Feb. 7 Deed. Paulus Schrick to Nickless Verlett. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 123.) Recites survey by Cortelyou Feb. 7, 1658; deed Oct. 29, 1652; public sale. Desc.: Lot S. of Pearl St.; bounded W. of ho. and lot of C. Jansen Ruyter; E. of ho. and lot of P. Jacobsen Marius; N. side, 2½ r. br.; S. side, 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.; long on E. side, 6 r., 8 ft., 4 ins.; W. side, 6 r., 1 ft., 5 ins.

1661

Sep. 30 Deed. Claes Jansen Ruyter, Pieterje Jansen, ux. and Herman Dousen to Tomas Fransen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 244.) Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Pearl St. bounded E. by ho. and lot of S. Fransen 104 ft., 6 ins.; S. by ho. and lot of Jacob Stoffelsen, 43 ft., 7 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of Resolveert Waldron, 90 ft., 4 ins.; N. by Pearl St., 41 ft.

1668

May 25 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Fransen. (Pats. Alb., III: 47.) Confirms s. a. above.

LOT 4

1647

May 10 Gr-br. to Cornelis Teunissen, Shoemaker. (GG: 215.) A cert. lot situated bet. the lots of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Claes Jansen Ruyter (horseman); its br. on the street on the N. side is 2 r.; in the rear on the S. side its br. is 2 r., 5 ft.; W. on the Ruyter's lot its length is 8 r., 9 ft. E. on Schepmoes's place, 8 r., 9 ft.

The following instrument recites a gr-br. dated May 20, 1659. Not found of record. Probably to William Cornelissen Schage.

1659

July 31 Deed. Joannes Vervelen, atty. for wid. and heirs of William Cornelissen Schage, decd., to Jacques Cousseau. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 171.) Recites according to conditions of Public Sale, Apl. 10, 1659; gr-br. May 20, 1659; power of atty. from wid. and heirs of Schage. "Lot and buildings pulled down by Cousseau." Desc.: Lot S. of Pearl St.; bounded W. by ho. and lot of C. J. Ruyter, 8 r., 9 ft.; N. by above street; 2 r.; E. by ho. and lot of J. J. Schepmoes; S. by shore of North river, 2 r., 5 ft.

1662

Deed. Jacques Cousseau to Symon Fransen. (Lib. June 19 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 269.) Recites bill of sale Jan. 7, 1660; deed July 31, 1659. Desc.: Lot S. of Pearle St.; bounded E. by ho. and lot of T. Wilkouw (Thos. Wm. Cock), 8 r., 9 ft.; S. by lot of Director General; W. by ho. and lot of T. Fransen, 8 r., 9 ft.; N. by street afsd.

1662

Deed. Symon Fransen Prinsman to Mighiel Tades. July 6 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 271.) S. a. above.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Michael Tades. (Pats. May 15 Alb., III: 32.) Recites Symon Ffrans Prinsman transported 6 June, 1662 to Tades a cert. ho. and lot, S. side Pearl St., having to E. the housing and lot of Thomas Wilcocke; to the S. the Great Ho. of the late Dutch Governor; to the W. the ho. and lot of Thomas Fransen; and to the N. the street afsd.; cont'g in br. before towards the street, on the N. side, 2 r. wanting a ft. and behind on the S. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; in length both to the E. and W. sides, 8 r., 9 ft.

LOT 5

1643

Gr-br. to Jan Jansen Schepmoes. (GG: 59.) A cert. May 18 lot lying S.E. of the Fort, extending along by the ho., 2 r., 4 ft., 4 ins. and 5 gr.; along the W. side, 9 r., 7 ins.; on the S.E. and in the br. along the river, 3 r., 1 ft. and 3 ins. On the E. side extending in the length 9 r., 2 ft. and 5 ins.; amtg. in all to 25 r., 4 ft. and 5 gr.

1659

Deed. Willem Tomassen Cock (having married the July 15 wid. of Jan Jansen Schepmoes), to François Allard. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 166.) Recites gr-br. May 18, 1643. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Cock's land in Pearl St., bounded S. by lot of Director-general, 3 r., 1 ft.; W. by lot of Cousseau, 3 r., 2 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of Cock, 3 r.; E. by ho. and lot of G. Pietersen, 3 r., 2 ft.; also free passage way W. of ho.; measured by Cortelyou on June 27, 1659. (Being lower part of Lot 5.)

1662

Deed. François Allard to Steven Genore. (Lib. A, Apl. 29 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 261.) Recites deed July 15, 1659. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of lot of W. T. Koek (Cock), in Pearl St., bounded S. by lot of Director-General, 3 r., 1 ft.; W. by lot of Jacques Cousseau, 3 r., 2 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of W. T. Kosck (Cock), 3 r., E. by ho. and lot of G. Pietersen, 3 r., 2 ft.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to William Cooke. (Pats. Oct. 25 Alb., II: 133.) Recites gr-br. to Jan Jansen Schepmoes, May 18, 1643 and transport of same. Desc.: Pearle St., to S.E. of Fort, cont'g in br. along before by the ho., towards the street, 2 r., 4 ft., 4 ins., 5 gr.; on the W. side in length, 9 r., 7 ins.; in br. to the S.E. along by the river side, 3 r., 1 ft., 3 ins.; on the E. in length, 9 r., 2 ft., 5 ins. In all amtg. to 25 r., 4 ft., and 5 gr.

LOT 6

1647

Gr-br. to Jeuryaen Blanck. (GG: 213.) A cert. lot Apl. 15 for a ho. and garden, on the Island of Manhattan, S. of Fort Amsterdam betwixt the lots of Jan Jansen Schepmoes and Gillis Pietersen; its br. in front on the street is 2 r. and 4¾ ft.; on the S. side in the rear its br. is 2 r., 2 ft. On the lot of Schepmoes, the length is 8 r., 4½ ft.; on the E. side, 8 r., 5½ ft.

Note: This grant to Blanck was clearly a mistake. The lot had previously been granted to Teunis Jansen Zeylmaker (Sailmaker), July 4, 1645. Gillis Pietersen claimed it by purchase from Jansen and it was awarded to him by decision of the Court and confirmed to him.

Apl. 15 (*Rec. N. Am.*, VI: 73; *Pats. Alb.*, II: 45.) Blanck never appears here later, either as owner or neighbour.

June 10 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Gillis Pietersen. (*Pats. Alb.*, II: 45.) Recites gr-br. to Teunis Jansen Zeyl-maker, July 4, 1645; transport of same to Pietersen and lately, 8th inst., by a verdict of the Mayor's Court, was adjudged to belong to him. Desc.: S. of the Fort on the Pearle Street to the W. of Gillis Pietersen's and to the E. of Jan Jansen Schepmoes; cont'g in br. before towards the street, on the N. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; behind on the S. side, 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.; in length on the W. side, 8 r., 8 ft., 6 ins. next to the said Schepmoes; amtg. in all to 21 r., 9 ft.

LOT 7

July 4 Gr-br. to Gillis Pietersen. Not found of record. Recited in conf. to Egbert Van Borsum, set forth below.

July 29 Deed. Jan Pietersen (*sic*) to Egbert Van Borsum. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 39.) Desc.: A house and lot on Manhattan Island.

Note: Undoubtedly Gillis Pietersen is the grantor intended here; Van Borsum's conf. so recites.

Mch. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Egbert Van Borsum. (*Pats. Alb.*, IV: 20.) Recites gr-br. to Gillis Pietersen of July 4, 1645 and transport to Van Borsum, July 29, 1649 (*sic*). Desc.: In the Pearle street on the S. side of the Fort, abutting E. upon Dirck Cornelissen; W. upon that heretofore belonging to Teunis Jansen, cont'g in br. on the N. side towards the street, 2 r., 5 ft.; in length on E., 8 r.; on the S. side behind in br. 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins. and in length on W., 8 r., 8 ft., 6 ins., amtg. in all to 20 r., 9 ft., 5 ins.

LOT 8

May 17 Gr-br. to Maretie Jansen, wid. of Dirck Cornelissen. Not found of record. (See recital in conf. to Jacob Leisler, set forth below.)

Oct. 15 Deed. Govert Loockermans, atty. for Maretie Jansen, his wife, to Peter Cornelissen Van der Veen. (HH: 51.) Desc.: A ho. and lot in Pearl street, directly opposite the ho. of Pieter Wolfertsen.

Note: Pieter Cornelis Van der Veen requests by petition, as he has incurred great expense on his dwelling-house at the corner of Pearl street and is about to make greater improvements as an ornament thereto, that a Square may remain and be made by resolution there. (Mch. 15, 1657. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 147.)

Above petition answered . . . The afsd. Square was disposed of long before the distribution of the lots was granted to the Burgomasters and therefore does not belong to their Worship. (Mch. 29, 1657. *Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 148.)

The ho. of Pieter Wolfertsen van Couwenhoven was on the north west corner of Pearl and Whitehall streets.

Oct. 6 Deed. Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen to Pieter Wolfertsen Van Couwenhoven. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co., 218.) Recites gr-br. May 17, 1648. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Pearl st., bounded E. to Water, S. by ho. and lot of Van der Veen; W. by ho. and lot of E. Van Borsum; N. by Pearl st. Recites measured by Cortelyou, in front on street or N. side, 3 r., 9 ft. and further in length on E. side, 2 r., 11 ft., 7 ins. where it contracts near lot of E. Van Borsum to br. of 1 r., 7 ft. and further S. on length 1 r., 4 ft.; in rear on S. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; long on W. side, 4 r.

Deed. Pieter W. Van Couwenhoven to Cornelis May 8 Steenwick (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 266.) Recites deed of Oct. 6, 1660 and desc. s. a. said deed.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelys Steenwick. (*Pats. Alb.*, II: 10.) Recites transport by Pieter van Couwenhoven to above, dated May 8, 1662. Desc.: S. side Pearle St. abutting on the E. Jacques Cousseau; on the S. Jacob Leisler; on the W. Egbert Van Borsum and on the N. to the said street; cont'g in br. before on the N. side to the street, 3 r., 9 ft.; further in length on the E., 2 r., 11 ft., 7 ins. and there where it comes narrower near to Egbert Van Borsum's, in br., 1 r., 7 ft. and further S'ly in length 1 r. and 4 ft. behind on the S. side in br. 2 r. and 5 ft. and in length on the W. side, 4 r.

Deed. Cornelis Steenwick to Jacques Cousseau. Aug. 22 (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 45.) Recites deed, May 8, 1662. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Pearl St., bounded E. by the Water; S. by ho. and lot of J. Leisler; W. by ho. and lot of Steenwick; N. by street. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 13 of this year, N. and S. sides, 24 ft.; E. long, 38 ft.; W. side, 37½ ft.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacques Cousseau. (*Pats. Alb.*, II: 28.) Recites transport by Cornelys Steenwyck to Jacques Cousseau, Aug. 22, 1664. Desc.: s. a. foregoing instrument.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Leisler. (*Pats. Alb.*, Mch. 29 IV: 32.) Recites gr-br. to Maretie Jansen, wid. of Dirck Cornelissen, May 17, 1648; transport of same to Pieter Cornelissen van der Veen; marriage of whose wid. and relict unto Jacob Leisler makes conf. to latter. Desc.: Pearle St., br., 3 r., 9 ft.; E. side, 8 r., 6 ft., 4 ins. W. side, 8 r., 7 ft.; behind on Jan Pieters or Egbert van Borsum's side, 3 r., 9 ft., 3 ins.*

*Much of this grant had been transported before this conf. was made.

LOT 9

Gr-br. to Nicasius De Sille. (HH-2: 93.) Desc.: A Dec. 19 lot on the island of Manhattan in New Amsterdam, at the water side, being on the N. 22 ft.; on the S. 30 ft.; on the W. 62 ft.; and on the E. along the water, 60 ft., 8 ins. (all wood measures).

Deed. Nicasius De Sille to Nicolas Danielson Bayart. Oct. 11 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 247.) Recites foregoing gr-br. Desc.: Cert. lot on the Water on Manhattan Island, bounded S. by lot of N. Verlett, 30 ft.; W. by ho. and lot of C. Steenwick, 62 ft.; N. by the Pearl St., 22 ft.; E. the Water afsd. 60 ft., 8 ins.

Note: Deed out of Bayart not found of record.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Stuyvesant. (*Pats. Alb.*, II: 141.) Desc.: Lot N. of lot heretofore of Peter Prince, cont'g N. side, 25 ft.; S. side, 28 ft., E. and W. sides, 61 ft.; lately in occupation of Stuyvesant.

LOT IO

Gr-br. to Nicholas Varlett. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicholas Varlett. (*Pats. Alb.*, May 8 III: 25.) Recites Nicholas Varlett had formerly a gr-br. from Director Stuyvesant, for a lot lying and being towards the water-side, bet. ye said Stuyvesant's great house* and the house and lot formerly belonging to Peter

*The Great House was the Director-General's residence, called in English times, The Whitehall.

May 8 Prince; cont'g, N. side, 30 ft.; E. side, 49 ft.; and in length, 2 r., 4 ft., 5 ins., together with privilege of a passage of 5 ft. to lye in common bet. the said lot and the Great House.

LOT II

1647

Gr-br. Kieft to Jan Pietersen. "Not to be found on the Register." (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172.)

1653

Mch. 18 Deed. Harman Smeeman and Thomas Hall to Thomas Baxter. (HH: 20.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on Manhattans at East river: bounded So. by [of] Lot of Dirck Cornelissen, extending E. side in br. along river 4 r., 3 ft.; in length, 5 r.; in rear on W. side, in br., as in front, 4 r., 3 ft.

Note: Hall and Smeeman were attorneys for Pietersen. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 172.)

1653

Mch. 24 Suit in Burgomaster's Court, at City Hall. Tomas Baxter, pltf. vs. Tomas Hall, deft. Plaintiff says he has bought from defendant a parcel of land 5 r. wide and 8 r. long, for which he asks conveyance; "defendant had promised him that there was a sufficient patent for it and now an exception is found in it," etc. (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 74.)

This action recites the dimensions of the original grant to Pietersen, of which Hall and Smeeman must have been cognizant.

1658

Feb. 14 Petition of Director General Petrus Stuyvesant. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 171, *et seq.*)

"To the Right Hon^{ble} Councillors of N: Netherland and the Hon^{ble} Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam in N: Netherland.

"Your Hon^{rs} petitioner, Petrus Stuyvesant, represents, in due form and respect to the Councillors, in regard that it appertains to them to grant the ground brief; and to the Burgomasters, as the conveyance of the lots is left to them; that he to your Honors manifest knowledge and certainty hath with great cost and labour fenced, recovered and raised from the water and morass certain abandoned lots, granted in the year 1647 by the Director General Kieft, petitioner's predecessor, to one Jan Pietersen and by him or his attorney conveyed to one Thomas Baxter, a bankrupt and fugitive from this Province in consequence of great debts; . . . Which lots after about 8 to nine thousand loads of sand were carted thereunto at the cost and charge of the Petitioner and still not raised enough, the petitioner has erected thereupon a costly and handsome building. The petitioner judging, that they are not sufficiently secured to him in case of dismissal from his office, or to his heirs in case of his death, in consequence of his not yet having any proper ground brief or conveyance therefor, and he cannot give himself any unquestionable title or conveyance to them. . . . He therefore turns towards you in due manner, requesting that your Honors, as Councillors on behalf of the Lords Directors, after rendering void the first ground brief, which however is not to be found on the Register, to be pleased to grant to petitioner ground brief and conveyance, and as Burgomasters to be pleased to endorse due transport thereon. . . ."

The gr-br. was granted Feb. 14, 1658. The Burgomasters concurred.

1667

Nov. 16 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Stuyvesant. (Pats. Alb., II: 141.) "Whereas there is a lot towards S. of Pearle street, cont'g in length on S. and N. sides, 200 ft. and in br. on E. and W., 100 ft. as also a passage of 5 ft. on N. side in common; and whereas Pieter Stuyvesant has been at charges to build a ho. thereon and nobody else claiming it," Stuyvesant is confirmed.

Note: This refers to Stuyvesant's Great House.

LOT 12

1647

Gr-br. to Jochim Kierstede. (GG: 211.) Desc.: A Apl. 12 lot extending S. of Jan Pietersen. Its br. on the E. side along the Strand or East river is 3 r., 4½ ft.; in the rear on the W. side 3 r., 4½ ft.; its length on the N. and S. sides each 8 r.

Note: Kierstede's heirs seemingly surrendered this lot. He was lost on the "Princess" Sep., 1647.

LOT 13

1664

Gr-br. to Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst. (*Cal. Hist. Apl. 5 MSS., Dutch: 387.*) Desc.: A lot on Manhattan Island situate on Schreyer's Hook, which is a triangle and adjoining the garden of the Director-General.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst Jan. 14 (Pats. Alb., II: 150.) Recites gr-br. (*supra*). Desc.: At Schreyer's Hook. A triangular hook bounded N. W. side by lot of Nicholas Backer; E. side by Garden heretofore of West India Company; cont'g to S. W. side 5 r., 10 ft.; on N. E. side, 9 r., 3 ft.; and on N. W. side, 5 r., 7 ft.

LOT 14

Gr-br. to Nicholas Jansen Backer. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicholas Jansen Backer. Oct. 24 (Pats. Alb., II: 134.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Backer. Desc.: Towards the water side at Schreyer's Hoek, W. of Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst; E. of Michiel Jansen. SW. 40 ft.; NE., 90 ft., 9 ins.; NW., 5 r., 10 ft.; SE, 5 r., 7 ft. (Description erroneous; refer to Map.)

LOT 15

Gr-br. to Michael Jansen. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Fitchie Hartmans, wid. of Oct. 24 Michael Jansen. (Pats. Alb., II: 134.) Recites gr-br., Stuyvesant to Michael Jansen. Desc.: Lot lying and being towards the waterside, at a cert. cor. or hook commonly called the Schreyer's Hook, cont'g on the SW. side, 32 ft., 8 ins.; on NW. side, 4 r., 5 ft.; on the NE. side, 29 ft.; and on the SE. side, 5 r., 10 ft.

LOT 16

Gr-br. to Jacob Stoffells. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Trintie Wallers. (Pats. Apl. 26 Alb., III: 12.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Jacob Stoffells and that Trintie Wallers is his wid. Desc.: Lot on a corner or hook of land called the Schreyers Hook, to W. of Michael Jansen. SW., 32 ft.; NW., 3 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; NE., 29 ft.; SE., 4 r., 5 ft.

BLOCK K

LOT I

1653

Gr-br. to Do. Samuel Drisius. Not found of record. Feb. 24 Recited in instrument next set forth.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Do. Samuel Drisius. (Pats. May 15 Alb., III: 38.) Gr-br. to Drisius recited as of Feb. 24, 1653. Desc.: Piece of Ground in the Schaape Weytie, to the S. of the land formerly belonging to Jan Jansen

May 15 Damen, decd.; cont'g in br. on the W. side, 21 r.; on the E. side, behind, 15 r.; in length on the N. side, 33 r., all amtg. to 585 rods; and of which said patent or gr-br. there was, upon May 27, 1660, a transport made of a part unto Teunis Davits. Conf. Drisius in remainder.

LOT 2

1658

Dec. 2 Gr-br. to Jan Jansen Van Langedyck. (HH-2: 103.) Desc.: A lot for ho. and garden in city of New Amsterdam, in br. on N., 2 r., 3 ft.; on S., 3 r., 9 ft. 11 ins.; in length on E., 10 r., 7 ins.; on W., 10 r., 7 ft., 6 ins.

1667

June 28 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Jansen Van Langedyck. (Pats. Alb., II: 59.) Conf. s. a. above.

LOT 3

1657

Dec. 20 Jacob Strycker requests a lot for his brother. He is granted lot formerly granted to Jan Damen, who failed to build upon it. On the Cingel, next to the lot of Jan Jansen Van Langedyck, 30 ft. wide on street, extending from road to rear of Andries's lot. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 166.)

1663

Apl. 13 Abraham Kermel received the above parcel from the Burgomasters, as the brother of Strycker had failed to improve the same. (*Min. Orph. Court*, II: 171-172.)

1672

May 15 Conf. Governor Lovelace to Abraham Kermell. (Pats. Alb., III: 102.) Desc.: On the Cingel, bet. Hendrick Blew Coate's* and Jan Jansen Van Langedyck's. Cont'g on the S. side, 22 ft.; E. side, 84 ft.; W. side, 96 ft.; N. side, 23½ ft.

* Hendrick Blue Coat was Hendrick Jansen Sluyter. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 208.)

LOT 4

1663

Apl. 2 Gr-br. to Catherina Ernstingh, wid. of Hendrick Jansen Sluyter, called Blue Coat.

Note: Sluyter died prior to Mch. 12, 1653. (*Min. Orph. Court*, II, under date.)

Apl. 25 Deed. Catharine Ernstingh, wid. of Hendrick Jansen Sluyter, to Aldert Coninck. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 14.) Recites gr-br. Desc.: Ho. and lot at the Cingel S. of the wall; to E. of Abraham de Alsvander (Kermell); to W. of A. Van Laar; N. side, 21 ft., 6 ins.; S. side, 21 ft.; long, E. side, 77 ft., 4 ins.; W. side, 85 ft.

1665

Mch. 9 Deed. Aldert Coninck to Abraham Kermel. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 69.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites deed, Apl. 25, 1663; Bill of Sale, Jan. 22, 1664.

1667

May 18 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Abraham Kermell. (Pats. Alb., II: 32.) Conf. s. a. above.

LOT 5

1661

Apl. 15 Gr-br. to Adriaen Van Laer. (HH-2: 126.) Desc.: A lot in this city on E. of Hendrick Blaurock; on W. of Cornelis Jansen; in br. on S. 21 ft. (wood measure); on N. 20 ft., 7 ins.; in length on W. 76 ft., 8 ins., on E., 69 ft.

1667

Jan. 3 Deed. Ariaen Van Laer to Barent Egbertsen Van Schutterop. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 108.) Desc.: Ho. and lot within the said city, at the City Wall; s. a. gr-br. (*supra*).

1668

Feb. 13 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Barent Egbertsen Van Schutterop. (Pats. Alb., II: 164.) Recites above transport.

Desc.: Cert. ho. and lot lying and being in the street Feb. 13 commonly called the State's Wall, on the E. side of Hendrick Blaenrock's, and on the W. side of Cornelys Jans; cont'g in br. on S. side, 21 ft. and on N. side, 20 ft., 7 ins.; in length on the W. side, 77 ft., 8 ins.; and on E. side, 69 ft.

LOT 6

Prior to 1659

Burgomasters to Cornelis Hendricksen (Tambour). Jan. 31 Parcel in lieu of Lot 5, on the opposite side of Smee st. granted to the wife of said Hendricksen on Dec. 20, 1657, on condition that she build thereon by May 1, 1658. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 163, 165.) This she did not do and such grant lapsed. Desc.: s. a. in deed set forth below.

1669

Deed. Cornelis Hendricks (Tambour) to Richard Apl. 20 Vowelles. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 154.) Desc.: Ho. and lot by the Wall at corner of street called Smee Street; to E. of A. Van Laer; to N. of Cryn Jurissen; E. side 30 ft. (wood measure); W. side, 34 ft.; N. side, 26 ft., 9 ins.; S. side, 24 ft.

LOT 7

1659

Burgomasters to Creyn Jacobsen. (*Rec. N. Am.*, Jan. 31 VII: 210.) Desc.: The lot situated bet. Andries the Brewer's Servant (Andries Andriessen) and Cornelis Hendricksen.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Barent Egbertse. (Pats. Feb. 13 Alb., II: 164.) Recites a transport by Pieter Roeloffs to Barent Egbertse.* Desc.: W. side of High st.; S. of Cornelys Hendricks; N. side of Andries Andriessen; E. side of Adriaen Van Laer. Cont'g E. side, 27 ft., 7 ins.; N. side, 23 ft.; S. side, 24 ft., 10 ins.; W. side, 28 ft., 3 ins.

* No deed found of record out of Jacobsen or to or from Pieter Roeloffs.

LOT 8

1660

Gr-br. to Andries Andriessen. (HH-2: 112.) Desc.: July 11 A lot in the city of New Amsterdam on W. side of Smee street, on S. side of the lot of Cosyntie and north of the lot of Aerent Lourentsen; in br. on the E., 30 wood ft.; on W., 3 r. in length; on N., 6 r., 11½ ft.; on S., the like length.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Andries Andriessen. (Pats. June 11 Alb., II: 47.) Conf. s. a. above.

LOT 9

1662

Gr-br. to unknown grantee (undoubtedly Arent May 10 Lauwrensen). Not found of record. Recited in deed Lauwrensen to Onckelbagh, set forth below.

1665

Deed. Arent Lauwrensen to Adam Onckelbagh. Jan. 31 (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 62.) Desc.: Ho. and lot W. of Smee St., bounded N. by ho. and lot of A. Andriessen; S. by ho. and lot of T. Verdon;* br. E. side, 30 ft.; W. side, 33 ft.; S. side, 83 ft.; N. side, 88 ft. Recites gr-br. of May 10, 1662.

1666

Deed. Adam Onckelbagh to Jan Woutersen. (Lib. Apl. 23 B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 95.) Desc.: s. a. above.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Wouters. (Pats. Alb., Feb. 25 II: 176.) Confirms s. a. above.

* Verdon's lot was separated by a vacant lot from boundary of lot described. This lot, later of Pieter Jansen is hereinafter described as Lot Number 10.

LOT 10

1666

- Mch. 31 Conf. Mayor and Aldermen, by Virtue of Authority of Richard Nicolls, Governor, to Pieter Jansen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 90.) Desc.: A cert. parcel of land W. side the High Street; N. side of lot of J. Boones; S. side A. Onckellagh; now in tenure or occupation of P. Jansen by virtue purchase formerly made by him from Burgomasters of this place; * E., 27 ft., W. side, 18 ft., S. side, 77 ft.; N. side, 83 ft.

* Patent or deed from Burgomasters to P. Jansen of this lot not found of record.

LOT 11

1662

- July 7 Gr-br. to Janneken Bonus. Not found of record. (Pats. Alb., II: 173.)

1668

- Feb. 17 Conf. by Governor Nicolls, to Thomas Verden. (Pats. Alb., II: 173.) Recites gr-br. Stuyvesant to Janneken Bonus, dated July 7, 1662; that Thomas Verdon m. sd Janneken and conf. is to Thos Verdon. Desc.: In Smee St., being to the N. of Elch Jans; to the S. of Macktelt and to the W. the said Smee St. Cont'g on E. side, 27 ft.; on S. side, 72 ft. and on N. side, 77 ft.

LOT 12

1658

- Mch. 1 Albert Jansen requests, as he is about to build a small ho. and his lot is too little, that an adjoining lot be given him. Petitioner is granted the lot next Jannetie Bone's lot, on condition of paying what it is valued at. (Rec. N. Am., II: 343; VII: 176.)

1660

- Oct. 19 Gr-br. to Elcke Jansen, wid. of Albert Jansen. (HH-2: 116.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden in this city, in Smee street; it lies S. of Janneken Bonus; N. of Garden street; W. of Smee street and E. of Carel Van Bruggen; in br. on E., 23 wood ft.; on W., 14 ft., 4 ins.; in length on S., 5 r., 3 ft.; on N., 5 r., 6 ft., 6 ins.

LOT 13

1654

- May 22 Gr-br. to Carl Van Brugge. (HH-2: 6.) Desc.: A lot on the Island of Manhattan, City of New Amsterdam, in the Sheep Pasture, having the lot of Cornelis Van Tienhoven adjoining in the S.S.W.; extending in length along the lot of said Tienhoven, 24 Rhyland r., in front extending in br. from Tienhoven's lot to the land of Do. Samuel Drisius, which lies N.N.E. from him, 7 r., 8 ft.; and along the land of Samuel Drisius, in length 24 r.; in the rear on the E. and S. in br., 3 r., 8 ft.

Note: The balance of this block is covered by gr-br. to Cornelis Van Tienhoven (HH-2:7). See Block L, Lot 9.

BLOCK L

Note: The earliest ground-briefs in this block were those to Jan and Pieter Monfoort, dated Mch. 16, 1647. The Monfoorts had extensive interests on Long Island, where they had procured five grants, between May 29, 1641 and May 1, 1647. As they neglected to improve their holdings in New Amsterdam, the Director and Council after a reasonable time had elapsed proceeded to re-grant the land. All of Albert the Trumpeter's grant (Lot 3) and a part of Brian Newton's grant (Lot 4) were taken from Jan Monfoort's plot; while the cutting-through of the Prince's Graght (Broad street) seriously diminished Pieter Monfoort's property. The remainder of their original allotments was then divided into nearly equal parts and new grants were issued to Pieter Mon-

foort, June 28, 1654 (Lot 1) and to Jan Monfoort, Aug. 28, 1654 (Lot 2).

LOT A

1647

Gr-br. to Peter Monfoort. (GG: 191.) Desc.: A Mch. 16 cert. lot for a ho. and garden, lying on the N. E. side of the Ditch and bounded on the W. side of Jan Monfoort; its br. on the S. side or in front is 7 r.; on the N. side its br. is 8 r. and on the E. side the length next Jan Monfoort afsd. . . . (evidently some words omitted in the original) amtg. in all to 91 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.

LOT B

1647

Gr-br. to Jan Monfoort. (GG: 189.) Desc.: A cert. Mch. 16 lot for a ho. and garden lying on the N. E. side of the Ditch, mostly in the rear of the lot of Evert Duckingh; its length on the E. side is 10 r. and 8 ft.; its br. on the N. side on the Cripplebush is 8 r.; its length on the W. side next Peter Monfoort's is 11 r., 4 ft.; its br. on the S. side or in front is 7 r., 6 ft.; amtg. in all to 87 r., 3 ft. and 6 ins.

LOT I

1654

Gr-br. to Peter Monfoort. (HH-2: 15.) Desc.: A June 28 lot on the island of Manhattan in the Sheep Pasture: is in br. on S. side 6 r., 1 ft.; in length on W., 5 r., 1½ ft.; in br. on N. side, 5 r., 8 ft.; in length on E. side 5 r.

LOT 2

1654

Gr-br. to Jan Monfoort. (HH-2: 18.) Desc.: A lot Aug. 28 on the island of Manhattan in the Sheep Pasture; is in br. on S. 6 r., 4 ft.; in length, on W., 5 r., 4½ ft.; in br. on N., 5 r., 8 ft.; in length on E. 5 r.

Note: The Monfoort property was sold on May 12, 1657, a deed of that date being recited in subsequent transactions. The names of the parties to this transaction have not been ascertained, but the following conveyances indicate the disposition of these lands.

1662

Deed. Cornelis Barenzen Van der Kuyl to Joannes Aug. 12 Verveelen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 273.) Desc.: Lot E. of Prince Graght, bounded N. by ho. and lot of D. Hermesen, 5 r., 5 ft.; E. ho. and lot of A. Pietersen, 31 ft.; S., Prince Straat, 5 r., 12 ft.; W. Graght afsd.; 36 ft., 4 ins. Recites deed of May 12, 1657 and public vendue of Nov. 1, 1659.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Johannes Verveelen. Not Feb. 14 found of record. For recital, see Lib. 26, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 102; Lib. 31: 96.

1662

Deed. Cornelis Barenzen Van der Kuyl to Douw Aug. 12 Hermesen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 274.) Desc.: Lot E. of Prince Graght. Bounded N. by ho. and lot of Willem the Carpenter, 5 r., 1 ft., 5 ins.; E., ho. and lot of A. Pietersen, 33 ft.; S. by commenced ho. of Johannes Verveelen, 5 r., 5 ft.; W., Graght afsd., 36 ft.; recites measured by J. Cortelyou Sep. 29, 1659; deed, May 12, 1657.

Deed. Douw Hermesen to Margriet Jellisen, wid. of Aug. 19 David Provoost. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 276.) Recites deed Aug. 12, 1662; bill of sale Nov. 8, 1661. Desc.: s. a. deed Van der Kuyl to Hermesen (*supra*).

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Margaret Jellisse. (Pats. May 5 Alb., III: 20.) Recites deed Douw Hermesen to Margaret Jellisse, wid. of David Provoost, Aug. 12, 1662. Desc.: s. a. deed Hermesen to Jellisse.

- 1660
Apl. 15 Deed. Hendrick Barendsen "Smitt" to Willem Abrahamsen Van der Borden.* (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 192.) Desc.: Lot E. of Prince Graght; bounded N. by the lot of W. J. Van Borkelo, 4 r., 9 ft., 1 in.; E. by lot of Albert, the Trumpeter, 25 ft., 4½ ins.; S. by lot of D. Hermesen, Carpenter, 5 r.; W. by the Graght, 25 ft. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, May 1, 1659; according to bill of sale of Mch. 23, 1659. Deed May 12, 1657. (Not found of record.)

*I. e.: "Willem the Carpenter."

- 1667
Apl. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Willem Abrahams van der Borden. (Pats. Alb., II: 4.) Recites transport made by Hendrick Barents Smitt unto Willem Abrahams, dated Apl. 15, 1660 (*supra*). Desc.: s. a. in deed set forth above.

- 1661
July 18 Deed. Hendrick Barendsen "Smit," to Willem Jansen Van Borkelo. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 235.) Recites measured by Cortelyou, May 10, 1659; also, deed of May 12, 1657. (Not found of record.) Desc.: Lot E. of Prince Graght; bounded N. by ho. and lot of J. Swan, 4 r., 6 ft.; E., lot of A. Pietersen, Trumpeter, 18 ft.; S., lot of W. A. Vander Borden, 4 r., 9 ft., 1 in.; W., Graght, 22 ft.

- July 18 Deed. William Jansen Van Borkelo to Lucas Dircksen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 236.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites s. a. deed July 18, 1661.

- 1663
July 21 Deed. Lucas Dircksen to Joannes Verveelen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 17.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. Recites deed July 8, 1661.

- 1659
Mch. 3 Deed. Hendrick Barendsen "Smith" to Jan Swaan. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 150.) Recites deed May 12, 1657 (not found of record). Desc.: Lot in Schaaep Weytie; bounded E. by Albert Trumpeter, 18 ft.; S., W. J. Van Borkelo; W. in front on the fort wall,* 22 ft., N. by J. Strycker; in length as same lies.

*Reference to Fort wall an error, probably in translation. See instruments set forth below.

- 1664
Dec. 22 Deed. Jan Swaan to Johannes Vervelen. Not recorded but recited in Pats. Alb., III: 26, set forth below.

- 1668
May 8 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Johannes Vervelen. (Pats. Alb., III: 26.) Recites Deed Hendrick Barents Smith to Jan Swaan, Mch. 3, 1659. Desc.: Lot in Sheep Weytie, bounded E. by Albert Trumpeter; S. William Jans Van Borkelow; W. Towne Wall (waal?); N., Jacob Strycker. Recites Jan Swaan to Johannes Vervelen, Dec. 22, 1664.

LOT 3

- 1652
July 1 Gr-br. to Albert Pietersen, Trumpeter. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

- 1668
Feb. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Albert Pietersen. (Pats. Alb., II: 168.) Recites gr-br. to Albert Pietersen, Trompeter, dated July 1, 1652. Desc.: In Schaapen Weytie. Bounded on the S. side on the street, 3 r., 1 ft.; and N. side, 2 r., 7 ft.; E. side, 9 r., 7 ft.; W. side, 10 r.

LOT 4

- 1654
Apl. 16 Gr-br. to Cornelys Van Ruyven. Not found of record. Recited in conf. set forth below.

- 1668
Jan. 16 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelys Van Ruyven. (Pats. Alb., II: 158.) Recites gr-br. to Van Ruyven, 16 Apl., 1654, in the Shaap Weytien; S. by Albert Pieter-

sen, 7 r.; N. to the street or lane, the like; E. side, against Jan. 16 fence of Mr. La Montagnie's, 10 r., 1 ft., 6 ins.; and on W. side, the like, with reserve of a passage for a watercourse. And whereas Jacob Steendam did, 27 May, 1656, transport and make over unto said Van Ruyven and Jacob Strycker, part of his lots lying in the lane afsd. and adj'g to the former, having to the W. [E.] Mr. La Montagnie's, and to the E. [W.] Mr. Van Ruyven's, on E. and W., 10 r. and the like in br. as Mr. Van Ruyven's. Conf. of balance untransported.

LOT 5

- 1651
Gr-br. to Brian Newton. Not found of record. Re- Apl. 27 cited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 3.

- 1654
Deed. Brian Nuton (Newton) to Jacob Hendricksen June 23 Varrevanger. Not found of record. Recited in deed set forth below.

- 1654
Deed. Jacob Hendricksen Varrevanger to Jacob Oct. 12 Steendam. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 3.) Recites deed dated June 23, 1654, B. Nuton "in his favor" (i. e.: in favor of Varrevanger) through his gr-br. of Apl. 27, 1651. Desc.: A lot in Sheep Pasture; to W. the lot of J. La Montagne; to E. of Albert the Trumpeter, is br. on S. side, 6 r., less 1 ft.; N. side 3 r., 9 ft., 9 ins.; long both E. and W. sides, 20 r.

- 1656
Deed. Jacob Steendam to Isaack Kip. (Lib. A, Aug. 5* Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 61.) Recites in virtue of deed of J. Varrevanger to Jacob Steendam. Desc.: Lot in Sheep Pasture, bounded W. by ho. and lot of Albert the Trumpeter, in rear 9 r. and 6½ ft.; N. by Mr. J. Strycker; E. by the lot occupied by Jacob Steendam; S. by the street, in front, 52 ft.; beginning at cor. of Albert the Trumpeter's unto the garden of Mr. Strycker, along the E. side, 9 r., 5½ ft.

*Probably delivered May 27, 1656.

- 1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaac Kip. (Pats. Alb., Sep. 16 II: 101.) Desc.: s. a. in deed above set forth.

- 1656
Deed. Jacob Steendam to Jan Cornelissen Van Hoorn. Sep. 23 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 72.) Desc.: Lot in Sheep Pasture bet. lot conveyed on May 27 last to J. Kip and lot of La Montagne, abutting in rear or on N. side lot of J. Strycker; br. in front on S. side, 24 ft.; rear, 20 ft.; long from front on street to lot of Mr. Strycker, being remainder conveyed to Steendam by deed Oct. 12, 1654 by J. H. Varrevanger.

- 1656
Deed. Jacob Steendam to Jacob Strycker and Cornelis May 27 Van Ruyven. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 46.) Recites Varrevanger to Steendam, Oct. 12, 1654. Desc.: Part of lot in Sheep Pasture, abutting W. of the lot of Mr. La Montagne; E. of the lots of Strycker and Van Ruyven, being on E. and W. sides, 10 r. or br. of 2 lots. Street to be cut off from E. side of said lot.

- 1660
Agreement. Jacob Strycker with Cornelis Van July 19 Ruyven. Not found of record, but recited in Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 159. This agreement which concerned the Van Ruyven grant and the land which Steendam sold to Strycker and Van Ruyven on May 27, 1660 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 46) was effective in apportioning the northerly part of the tract to Van Ruyven and the southerly part to Strycker.

- 1658
Jacob Strycker to Jacob Luybeck. (Lib. A, Deeds, Dec. 3 N. Y. Co.: 138.) Desc.: Lot E. of Prince Graght bounded N. by ho. and lot of C. Van Ruyven, 70 ft.; S. by lot of Jacob Strycker (through the well), 70 ft.;

Dec. 3 W. by the Graght, 25 ft.; E. by Jacob Strycker, 25 ft. Recites Surveyed by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 8, 1658; gr-br. Apl. 25, 1654.*

*Strycker retained the remainder of his plot until 1670. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 159, 176.)

1661

Aug. 31 Deed. Cornelis Van Ruyven to Hermen Van Hoo-boocke. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 238.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Prince Graght, bounded N. by ho. and lot of T. Wandel, 116 ft.; E. by lot of J. de la Montagne, 33 ft.; S. by ho. and lot of Cornelis Van Ruyven, 124½ ft.; W. by Graght 32 ft. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, surveyor; recites gr-br. Apl. 16, 1654 and deed May 27, 1656.

1664

Apl. 19 Deed. Hermen Van Hoo-boocken to Denys Isaacksen Van Hartesvelt. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 32.) Desc.: s. a. preceding deed, which this instrument recites.

Oct. 29 Deed. Denys Isaacksen to Bay Croesfelt. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 53.) Desc.: s. a. preceding deed. Recites deed of Apl. 19, 1664.

1667

Dec. 31 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Bay Croesoelt. (Pats. Alb., II: 148.) Recites transport by Denis Isaacks to Croesoelt. Desc.: Ho. and lot E. side Prince's Graft, having to N. Thomas Wandell and to E. Isaack De Forrest; to S. Cornelys van Ruyven and to W. the street before named. Cont'g in br. before towards the street on W. side, 32 ft.; behind, on the E. side, 33 ft.; in length on S. side, 124 ft., 6 ins.; and on N. side, 116 ft.

LOT 6

1651

Apl. 22 Gr-br. to Johannes de la Montagne, Sr. Not found of record but recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 253.

1661

Dec. 29 Deed. Jacob Kip and William Montagne, agents of Joannes de la Montagne, Sr. to Isaac de Foreest. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 253.) Desc.: Lot N. of Prince st., bounded W. by lot of J. Cornelissen (van Hoorn), 44 ft.; N. by lot of N. De Sille, 29 ft.; E. by ho. and lot of H. Kierstede, 28 ft.; S. by above street. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou. Recites gr-br. Apl. 22, 1651; power of atty., Sep. 2, 1661.

1662

Feb. 14 Deed. Isaac de Foreest for himself and as agent of Joannes de la Montagne, Jr. to Joannes and Daniel Vervelen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 255.) Desc.: Brewery situated on a lot N. of Prince st., bounded W. by lot of party of first part (de la Montagne); N. by lot of N. de Sille; E. partly by lot of A. Heerman; S. by street afsd. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, Feb. 8, 1662. E. side, 130 ft.; S. side, 16 ft.; W. side 19 ft.; again S. side, 55½ ft.; W. side, 109 ft.; N. side, 66 ft. and again from st. along W. and E. sides, 17 r., 8 ft.; N. side, 2 r. S. side, 2 r., 12 ft., 5 ins. Recites power of atty. Feb. 1, 1662; deed Dec. 19, 1661; deed Mch. 31, 1657.

LOT 7

1647

May 15 Gr-br. to Augustyn Heermans. (GG: 218.) A parcel of land lying on the Island of Manhattan near Fort Amsterdam bounded on the E. by the land of Derick Cornelissen, extending out from the corner of Burger's clapboards (pale fence) till to the outmost post, 16 r., 9 ft., 7 ins. N. against the Company's land, its br. is 16 r. and 7 ft. W. against the Company's land 20 r.; S. against Burger's land, 16 r., 4 ft.

1667

June 29 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Augustyn Hermans. (Pats. Alb., II: 62.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to above, May 15, 1647. Desc.: Lot in the Smith's street, abutting upon the land of Nicasius de Sille and Hans Kierstede. Con-

tains on E. side, 16 r., 9 ft., 7 ins.; N. side, 16 r., 7 ft.; June 29 W. side, 20 r., S. side, 16 r., 4 ft.

Note: When Heermans was confirmed as above, he was possessed of only lots 1 and 2 of his grant. This plot he retained until June 17, 1669 when he sold it to Isaac Bedlow. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 157.)

1661

Deed. Augustine Heermans to Joannes and Daniel Vervelen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 250.) Desc.: Lot N. of Prince st.; bounded W. of ho. and lot of P. Menist, 7 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; N. by lot of J. Vervelen, 16 ft., E. lot of Augustine Heerman, 7 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; S. by street afsd.; 11 ft., 8 ins. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 22, 1661; also gr-br. May 15, 1647.

1656

Deed. Augustin Heerman to Symon Joosten. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 59.) P. o. lot in Sheep Pasture, bounded W. by lot of J. la Montagne, 100 ft.; N. side Mr. N. de Sille, 50 ft.; S. side, 50 ft.; E. side, 100 ft. Recites gr-br. May 15, 1647.

1657

Deed. Symon Joosten to Johannes de la Montagne, Jr. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 88.) Desc.: s. a. in instrument recited immediately above.

1660

Deed. Augustine Heermans to Tielman Van Vleck, as agent and atty. of Daniel Gabry. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 214.) Desc.: 2 lots numbers 3 and 4, W. of Smee st.; bounded S. by lot of Heermans; W. by lot and brewery of I. de Foreest and J. Vervelen. N. by lot of Heermans; E. by street afsd.; lot Number 3: E. and W. sides, 25 ft.; N. side, 6 r., 5 ft.; S. side, 5 r., 7 ft.; lot Number 4: E. and W. sides 25 ft.; S. side, 6 r., 5 ft.; N. side, 7 r., 2 ft. Lot Number 5: W. of Smee street, bounded S. by lot of T. Van Vleck, 7 r., 2 ft.; bounded W. by lot of Isaac de Foreest and J. Vervelen, 25 ft.; N. by lot of Jacob Steendam, 8 r., 8 ins.; E. by Smee st., 25 ft. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 28, 1660; recites gr-br. May 15, 1647.

Deed. Augustine Heermans to Jacob Steendam. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 210.) Desc.: Lot W. of Smee st. Number 6: bounded S. by lot of Heermans, 8 r., 8 ins.; N. by lot of Heermans, 9 r.; W. by Brewery and lot of I. de Foreest and J. Vervelen, 25 ft.; E. by above street, 25 ft.; recites measured by J. Cortelyou Aug. 21, 1660; recites gr-br. May 15, 1647.

Deed. Augustyn Heermans to Tielman Van Vleck, atty. of Daniel de Gabry. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 214.) Lot Number 7, W. of Smee St.; bounded S. by lot of Jacob Steendam, 9 r.; W. by land of I. de Foreest and J. Vervelen, 25 ft.; N. by lot of Augustyn Heermans, 9 r., 10 ft.; E. by Smee St. 25 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 26, 1660; recites gr-br. May 15, 1647.

LOT 8

1654

Gr-br. to Nicasius De Sille. (HH-2: 8.) Desc.: A lot on the Island of Manhattan, City of New Amsterdam, in the Sheep Pasture, having the lots of Mr. La Montagne, Brian Nuton and Cornelis van Ruyven adjoining on the S. S. W.; extending in length along the said lots 24 r.; in front on the N. W. by W. to the lot of Cornelis van Tienhoven, which adjoins the afsd. lot on the N.N.W. In br., 7 r., 8 ft. and along the lot of said van Tienhoven, 24 Rynland r.; in br. in the rear, E. by S. 3 r., 8 ft.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicasius De Sille. (Pats. July 1 Alb., II: 63.) Recites gr-br. to De Sille. Desc.: s. a. in last above set forth instrument.

1658

Deed. Nicasius de Sille, 1st Councillor and fiscal for West India Co. to Pieter Jansen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Feb. 7

Feb. 7 Co.: 120.) Desc.: Lot in Tuyn (Garden) street, measured by J. Cortelyou, Dec. 5, 1657, is found from point on N. side, 64 running ft.; S. side, 77 ft.; W. side, 49 ft. Recites gr-br.

1660

Deed. Robert Roelantsen to Hendrick van der Walle. Aug. 12 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 228.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1667

Apl. 24 Deed. Nicasius de Sille to Bartholdus Maan. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 156.) Desc.: Lot in Garden St., bounded E. by P. Jansen, 47 ft.; S. by lot of A. Anthony; W. by the lot of Nicasius de Sille, 64 ft.; N. by st. Br. in front on st., 36 ft.; rear 27 ft., according to conditions in public sale on Apl. 5, this year, gr-br. Dec. 5, 1657.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Paulus Richard. (Pats. Dec. 3 Alb., II: 143.) Recites transport of Aug. 12, 1660 from Robert Roelans van Berlin to Hendrick van der Walle and that Paulus Richard m. the wid. of the said Hendrick van der Waal (*sic*). Desc.: s. a. preceding instruments.

1660

Apl. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Willem Abrahams. (Pats. Alb., II: 5.) Recites transport by Nicasius de Sille to Bartholdus Maan, whose wid. and relict being married unto Willem Abrahams . . . bearing date the 24th Apl., 1659. Desc.: s. a. in above instrument.

Deed. Raghel van Tienhoven to Hendrick Barendsen Aug. 12 Smith. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 229.) Desc.: Lot S. of Tuyn st., bounded S. W. by lot of N. de Sille; W. by lot of H. van der Walle, 2 r., 1 ft.; N. E. by above st.; S. and N. sides, 7 r. Measured by J. Cortelyou, June 22, 1659. Recites gr-br. May 22, 1654.

1667

Mch. 28 Deed. Nicasius de Sille, on behalf of West India Company to Jan Pietersen (van Holstein). (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 125.) Desc.: Lot in Sheep Valley; E. side br. 7 ft.; N. side 89 ft.; W. side, on Prince Graght, 29 ft.; S. side, 94 ft. Surveyed by J. Cortelyou on Dec. 5, 1657. Recites gr-br. Dec. 5, 1657.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Barent Smith. June 12 (Pats. Alb., II: 49.) Recites transport by Rachel van Tienhoven to above, Aug. 12, 1660. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

BLOCK M

LOT I

1644

June 1 Deed. Jan Pietersen Van Holstein to Tomas Wandel. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 178.) Desc.: Lot E. of Prince Graght, with ho. thereon; bounded N. by ho. and lot of Fiscal De Sille, 89 ft.; E. by lot of same, 7 ft.; S. by ho. and lot of H. Van Hoboken, 94 ft.; W. by above graght, 29 ft. Recites deed Mch. 28, 1658.

Gr-br. to Michael Marschan. (GG: 96.) Desc.: A May — lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manhattan near to the Fort Amsterdam, extending along the common ditch, 11 r. and 2 ft.; on the N. by the lot of Pieter Hielander (Highlander), 5 r.; on the S. side, 6 r., 8 ft., 5 ins.; on the E. side, 10 r., 4 ft., 6 ins.; amtg. to 71 r., 6 ft., 7 ins.

Mch. 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Wandall. (Pats. Alb., IV: 21.) Desc.: Cert. plot of ground with ho. or tenement thereupon now in the tenure or occupation of Thos. Wandall, of Mispeth Hills or his assigns, lying and being on the E. side of the st. called the Prince's Graght or Ditch, having on the N. and E. sides the ho. and ground belonging to Nicasius de Sille; on the S. that of Harmen van Hoboochen and on the W. the st. before named; cont'g on the E. side in br. 7 ft.; on the N. side in length 89 ft.; on the W. side 29 ft. and on the S., 94 ft. Hollands wood measure; which said plot of ground and ho. was conveyed and transported over unto Thos. Wandall by Jan Pietersen van Holstyn heretofore proprietor, the said transport bearing date the 1st of June, 1660.

Note: The above set forth grant to one Marschan was plainly an error. No such person appears ever afterwards in the records of real estate transactions, and a new grant was made out to one Adriaen Vinchardt, (Vincent) within a few days, as is shown by the following instruments:

Gr-br. to Adrian Vinchardt. Not found of record, but June 1 recited in conf., Nicolls to Vinchardt, Pats. Alb., II: 23.

1660

Deed. Adriaen Vinchant to Tomas Davidts. (Lib. May 1 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 192.) Recites gr-br. June 1, 1644; measured by J. Cortelyou, May 1, 1660. Wood measure. Desc.: Lot E. of Heere Graght; S. by ho. and lot of Adriaen Vincent, 71 ft.; W. by Graght, 25 ft.; N. by lot of Vincent, 66 ft.; E. by the Deacons of this City, 25 ft.

1652

Deed. Adriaen Vincent to Symon Volckertsen. (HH: Sep. 25 3.) Desc.: A ho. and lot next to Adriaen Vincent; in br., on the W. side, 3 r., 1 ft.; on the E. side, 3 r., 1 ft.; in length, on the S. side, 5 r., 6½ ft.; on the N. side, 5 r., according to gr-br. of June 1, 1644.

1658

Deed. Symon Folckertsen (Volckertsen) to Cornelis Jansen Clopper. Not found of record, but recited in instrument set forth below.

1661

Deed. Cornelis Jansen Clopper to Abraham Jansen. Feb. 1 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 226.) Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, Apl. 12, 1660; according to Bill of Sale, Dec. 2, 1658 and deed dated June 26, 1658. Desc.: Lot E. of Heere Graght; S. by ho. and lot of A. Vincent, 4 r., 5½ ft.; W. by afsd. Graght, 3 r., 1 ft.; N. by ho. and lot of J. Rutgersen, 3 r., 7 ft.; E. by lot of M. Barendsen, 3 r., 1 ft.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Adriaen Vinchardt. (Pats. May 9 Alb., II: 23.) Recites gr-br. June 1, 1644 to said

LOT 9

1654

May 22 Gr-br. to Cornelis Van Tienhoven. (HH-2: 7.) Desc.: A lot on the Island of Manhattan, City of New Amsterdam, in the Sheep Pasture, having the lot of Mr. Nicasius de Sille on the S.W.; extending in length along the lot of De Sille, 24 r. Rhyndland measure in front extending in br. from the lot of De Sille to the lot of Carl Van Brugge, N. NE. 7 r., 8 ft. (Rynland) and from the front corner of Van Brugge's lot N.NW. 24 r. in length and in the rear in br. bet. De Sille and Van Brugge's lot about E. by S., 3 r., 8 ft.

1667

Oct. 3 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Creditors, &c. of Cornelius Van Tienhoven. (Pats. Alb., II: 109.) Recites gr-br. to Cornelys van Tienhoven, May 22, 1664. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1659

Sep. 15 Deed. Raghel van Tienhoven to Robert Roelantsen (of Berlin). (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 173.) Desc.: Lot W. of Garden street, bounded S. by lot of N. de Sille, 11 r.; W. by st. afsd., 30 ft.; N. by lot of J. Vinge, 10 r., 7 ft.; E. by Smee st., 1 r. Surveyed by J. Cortelyou June 22, 1659; recites gr-br., May 22, 1654.

May 9 Adriaen Vinchardt. Desc.: N. the fort striking along the Common Graght, 11 r., 2 ft.; on the N. side by the ground of Peter Italian, 5 r.; on the S. side, 6 r., 8 ft., 5 ins.; and on the E. side, 10 r., 4 ft., 2 ins.

LOT 2

1654

June 19 Gr-br. to Adriaen Dericksen Coen. (HH-2: 11.) Desc.: A lot on the island of Manhattans bet. Evert Duyckinck and Adriaen Vincent, being in br. along the street or S. side, 3 r. and in the rear 5 r., saving $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; in length on the W. 5 r., 7 ft.; in rear of the ho. wherein the negroes live in, br. 2 r., 6 ft.; along the said ho., 3 r.; in length on E., 8 r., 2 ft.

1657

Aug. 11 Deed. Adriaen Dirksen Coen to Jacob Van Couwenhoven. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 90.) Recites s. a. gr-br. to Coen. Desc.: Bet. E. Duyckincks and A. Vincent, on S. side or st., 3 r. and in rear, br. 5 r., less $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; W. side long 5 r. and 7 ft. In rear the ho. the negroes live in, br. 2 r., 6 ft.; along ditto ho., 3 r., E. long 8 r., 2 ft. This conveyance also recites a "ho. which Adriaen Dirksen Coen hath put upon it."

Sep. 21 Deed. Jacob Van Couwenhoven to Myndert Jacobsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 102.) Recites gr-br. to Coen. Desc.: Lot bet. lots of A. Vincent and Joost Goderus, surveyed by City Surveyor J. Cortelyou on 23rd—last found to contain as follows: on st., 3 ft.; one side remaining on length of 3 r., 4 ft., 4 ins. where it becomes broader near the (lot, house) of A. Vincent, to 2 r., 6 ft., on N. side, 3 r., 1 ft., 5 ins.; the entire E. side long 8 r., 2 ft.; W. side, 5 r., 7 ft.

1661

Feb. 1 Deed. Myndert Barentsen to Abraham Jansen, sometimes called "Abraham Jansen Timmerman." (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 200.) Desc.: Lot N. of Slyck bounded W. by the ho. and lot of Adriaen Vincent; N. by ho. and lot of J. Rutgersen Moreau; E. by ho. and lot of J. Goderus; S. by the st. afsd., 3 ft., 10 ins., leaving a passage (gangway) for length of 3 r., 5 ft., 9 ins.; there it enlarges in width near lot of A. Vincent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., 1 ft., 3 ins.; wide in rear on N. side, 3 r., 1 ft., 10 ins.; whole E. side, long 8 r., 2 ft., $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; W. side, $5\frac{1}{2}$ r., 2 ft., $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., according to measure of Jacques Cortelyou (Surveyor). Recites deed Sep. 21, 1657.

1669

Mch. 17 Conf. Governor Lovelace to Abraham Jansen. (Pats. Alb., III: 90.) Recites transport by Meyndert Barents, Feb. 1, 1661 to A. Jans. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

Deed. Grantor probably Jacob W. Van Couwenhoven (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 212.) to Cornelis Hendricks Van Dort. For desc.: see deed, Aug. 13, 1657, set forth below.

Note: Cornelis Hendricks van Dort died, bet. Jan. 18, 1655 and Nov. 9, 1655. (*Rec. N. Am.*, I: 276; *Min. Orph. Court*, under Nov. 9, 1655.) His wid., Magdaleena Dircks m. Harmen Hendricks, Mch., 1657. (*Marr. in R. D. Ch.*)

1657

Aug. 13 Deed. Harmen Hendricks to Joost Goderus. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 96.) Recites gr-br. to A. Dirksen Coen, June 19, 1654 and now remaining in hands of Jacob van Couwenhoven; recites according to measure by C. Van Elslant, Oct. 5, 1655. Desc.: A ho. and lot bet. E. Duyckinck and M. Barents; br. in front on st., 2 r., 7 ft.; in rear, br. 1 r., 8 ft.; long on E. side, 8 r., 2 ft.; W. side, 8 r., 4 ft.

1667

Apl. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Joost Goderus. (Pats. Alb., II: 4.) Recites transport Harmen Hendricks to Joost Goderus, Aug. 13, 1657. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 3

1662

Gr-br. to Deacons of New Amsterdam. Not found of July 7 record, but recited in Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 3.

1663

Deed. Deacons of New Amsterdam to Govert Jan. 18 Loockermans. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 3.) Recites gr-br. Desc.: Lot N. of Slyck Steegh; bounded W. by A. Vincent; N. and E. by Abraham the Carpenter; S. by Steegh afsd. W. side, 45 ft., 9 ins.; S. side, 40 ft.; N. side, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; E. side, 43 ft., 5 ins.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Govert Loockermans. Apl. 3 (Pats. Alb., IV: 37.) Recites transport by Deacons to Govert Loockermans, Jan. 18, 1663; said Loockermans having admitted Jacques Cousseau to have the one-half of the said lot. Desc.: N. of the Slyck Steegh or the Dirty Lane, having to the W. Adriaen Vincent's; to the N. and E. Abraham Timmerman's and to the S. the said lane, cont'g in br. and length on the W. side 45 ft., 9 ins.; on the S., 40 ft.; on the N., 31 ft., 6 ins. and on the E., 43 ft., 5 ins.

LOT 4

1646

Gr-br. to Abraham Rycken. (GG: 132.) Desc.: A Feb. 4 lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manhattans, along the ditch, heretofore occupied by Peter Italian; it extends on the S. side in br. next the lot of Adriaen Vinchan, 4 r., 8 ft.; along the ditch, 10 r.; its br. on the N. side or on the road, 3 r.; on the E. side along the lot of Lourens Petersen, 10 r., amtg. in all to 39 r.

1652

Deed. Abraham Rycken to Jochem Beeckman. Jan. 29 (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 101.) Desc.: For a lot in the Heere Graght, measured off the gr-br. W. side, 3 r., N. side, 3 r.; in the rear, on the E. side, 3 r., $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., along Harck Syboutsen, 3 r., 5 ft., bet. Rycken and Beeckman.

1652

Deed. Same to same. (HH: 4.) Desc.: A lot in Nov. 15 New Amsterdam, in br. on W., 3 r., 5 ft.; on N., 3 r.; in rear, on E., along Harck Sybout's lot, 3 r., 5 ft.; on S., 3 r., 5 ft.

Note: Re-recording the deed of Jan. 29 (*supra*).

1655

Deed. Abraham Rycken to Jochem Beeckman. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 20.) Recites according to survey by C. Van Elslant, May 5 last, and that in virtue of a gr-br. to Rycken, Feb. 14 (*ric*), 1646. Desc.: Lot E. side Graft, N. by lot same as Rycken to Beeckman, Nov. 15, 1652, along the highway to line of lot of H. Syboutsen; br. on Graft or W. side, 1 r., 6 ft., long on N. side, to lot of Syboutsen, 3 r.; br., E. side, 2 r.; long S. side, 3 r.

1656

Deed. Jochem Beeckman to Lourens Andriessen Van Boskerck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 54.) Recites deed by Abr. Rycken to Jochem Beeckman, dated Nov. 13, 1652. Desc.: Part of lot on E. side of Graft; on S. side of Beeckman's ho., 6 rod feet in width; in front on the street, on the W. side, so far as Beeckman's lot extends, so that L. A. Van Boskerck with the conveyance to him of a passage-way along the lot of Beeckman, runs in a straight line of the same br.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jochem Beeckman. (Pats. June 8 Alb., II: 45.) Recites transport made by Abraham Rycken, dated Nov. 15, 1652. Desc.: In the street commonly called the Heere Graft: cont'g in br. on the W. side, 3 r., 5 ft.; N. side, 3 r.; E. side next to Harck Sibout, 3 r., 5 ft.; S. side, 3 r., 5 ft. Recites Rycken to Beeckman, May 20, 1655. Another lot lying on the

June 8 E. side of the afsd. Graft to the N. of the ground aforementioned; bounded by the said lot and alongst the way to the fence of the ground belonging to Harck Sybout, being in br. on the W. side towards the Graft, 1 r., 6 ft.; E. side, 2 r., N. side in length towards the said Harck Sybout, 3 r., and S. side the like, 3 r.

June 7 Deed. Abraham Rycken to Jan Rutgersen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 132.) Recites gr-br. Feb. 14, 1646 (*sic*); bill of sale dated—1655. Desc.: Cert. ho. and lot E. of Heere Graght; S. by lot of A. Jansen, 8 r., 3 ft.; W. Heere Graght, front, 2 r., 4 ft.; N., ho. and lot of J. Backer, 7 r., 6 ft.; E. by Glassmaker, 2 r., 2 ft. Measured by C. van Elslant, Sr., Mch. 14, 1656.

July 12 Deed. Paulus Leendersen Vander Grift and Govert Lookermans, as Curators of the insolvent Estate of Thomas Jansen Mingall, Decd. to William Hoffmeyer. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 19.) Recites executorial deed, July 10, 1663. Desc.: T. Jansen's ho. and lot E. of Heere Graft. Bounded N. and E. by ho. and lot of J. Backer. W. the Graft. S. ho. and lot of Abraham the Carpenter br. in front on st., 2 r., 4 ft.; long on S. side, 8 r., 3 ft.; br. on E. side, 2 r., 2 ft.; long N. side, 7 r., 6 ft.

May 22 Conf. Governor Nicolls to William Hoffmeyer. (Pats. Alb., II: 33.) Recites transport Paulus Leendertsen, by virtue of an executorship, bearing date the 12th July, 1663 to William Hoffmeyer. Desc.: Lot heretofore belonging to Thomas Jans, lying to the E. of the Moate commonly called the Heere Graft, having to the N. and E. Jacobus Backer; to the S. Abm. de Timmerman and W. the afsd. Graft; cont'g in br. before towards the street, 2 r., 4 ft.; and behind on the E. side, 2 r., 2 ft.; in length, on the S. side, 8 r., 3 ft.; and on the N. side, 7 r., 6 ft.

LOT 5

Mch. 12 Gr-br. to Lourens Pietersen (Norman). (GG: 175.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying bet. the lot of Pieter Highlander and the lot of Evert Duyckinck; on the E. side, 10 r., 6 ft.; on the S. side, next the lot of the Negroes, 4 r., 9 ft.; on the W. side, next to the lot of Pieter Highlander, 9 r., 7 ft.; on the N. side, in the front of the ho., 2 r., 3 ft., 3 ins.; amtg. in all to 36 r., 6 ft., 2 ins. and 5 gr.

Feb. 18 Deed. Lourens Pietersen (Norman) to Harck Syboutsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 36.) Desc.: E. side Graft, bet. lot of E. Duyckinck and A. Rycken, and that as br. and as long as large and small as it belonged to Lourens Pietersen, according to gr-br. dated Mch. 12, 1647.

Mch. 22 Deed. Harck Syboutsen to Luycas Dircksen Van Bergh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 39.) Recites gr-br. to Lourens Pietersen of Mch. 12, 1647. Desc.: E. side of the Graft, bet. lot of Jan Rutgersen on S. and Jochem Beeckman on the N.; br. in front on Street or W. side, 2 r., 5 ft.; br. in rear on the N. side, 8 r., 4½ ft.; long on S. side, 8 r., 6 ft.; E. side, 7 r., 5 ft. as measured by Court Messenger; in virtue of deed by L. Pietersen, Feb. 18, 1656.

June 29 Deed. Luycas Dircksen Van Bergh to Lourens Andriessen Van Boskerck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 53.) Recites s. a. Syboutsen to Van Bergh, Mch. 22 last. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

June 24 Deed. Lourens Andriessen of Boskerck to Jochem Beeckman. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 53.) Desc.: P. o. lot of first party, near about the Graft in rear of Jochem Beeckman's lot abutting on E. side lot of Evert Duyckinck and on W. and N. sides, J. Beeckman; S. side by Andriessen; broad on W. side, 5 r.; br. on N. side,

5 r., 2½ ft.; E. side, 5 r., 3 ft.; S. side, 3 r., 6½ ft. June 24 Recites in virtue of deed by L. Dircksen to Andriessen.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jochem Beeckman. (Pats. June 8 Alb., II: 44.) Recites transport Lawrence Andriessen van Boskerck to Beeckman, dated June 29, 1652. Desc.: Near the Graft behind ground belonging to Beeckman, abutting on the E. to Evert Duyckings; on the W. and N. sides, Jochem Beeckman and on the S. side the forenamed Lawrence Andriessen. Cont'g s. a. instrument preceding.

1656
Deed. Lourens Andriessen van Boskerck to Jacobus Backer. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 55.) Desc.: E. side Graft; bounded bet. lots of J. Beeckman on N. side, E. Duyckinck on E. side, Jan Rutgersen on S. side; br. in front on st. or W. side, 3 r., 1 ft., and in rear like br.; length both sides, from st. to E. Duyckinck. Recites deed L. Dircksen and J. Beeckman to Lourens Andriessen, of even date.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacobus Backer. (Pats. June 29 Alb., II: 62.) Recites above deed. Desc.: E. side the Graft bet. Jochem Beeckman's on the N. side; of Evert Duyckings on the E.; and of Jan Rutgers on the S. Cont'g in br. before towards the st., on W. side, 3 r., 1 ft.; and behind, the like; in length both sides of the way upon a right line as far as to Evert Duyckings, his lots.

LOT 6

1643
Gr-br. to Evert Duyckinck. (GG: 67.) Desc.: Lot bounded on the E. side by the lot of the wid. of Claes de Veeringh and on the W. by the lot of the Negroes; lying next and bordering on and in the rear of this lot is the Marsh of the Company; extending in br. in front along the road 10 r., 2 ft., 2 ins. and 4 gr. On the E. side in the length, 12 r., 7 ft., 4 ins., 6 gr. on the Company's Marsh; in the br., 10 r., 1 ft., 6 ins., 5 gr.; and on the side of the Negroes, 10 r., 1 ft., 3 ins.; amtg. to 151 r., 3 ft., 4 ins. and 6 gr.

Note: *Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 367 recites that Duyckinck got an addition to his patent, Apl. 30, 1650. Probably the land bet. his grant and the st. Not mentioned in the conf. Nicolls to Duyckinck set forth below.

1657
Deed. Evert Duyckinck to Wm. Abrahamsen [Van Aug. 27 der Borden] and Lubbert Roelantsen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 142.) Desc.: S. of High st., bounded on the W. by Joghem Beeckman, shoemaker; N. by the afsd. st.; E. by Jan Reyersen; S. by him, the ho. and lot belonging to the grantor. Survey by Jacques Cortelyou, July 6, 1658; N. side, 65 ft. from the corner; S. side the same; W. side, 110 ft.; E. side, 94 ft.

1662
Deed. Willem Abrahamsen Van der Borden to Robert Aug. 24 Roelantsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 277.) Recites deed Aug. 26, 1658 (*sic*). Desc.: ½ part of ho. and lot S. of Prince st., bounded on E. by lot of Jan Reyersen, 94 ft.; S. by ho. and lot of E. Duyckinck, 24 ft.; W. by lot of J. Backer, 110 ft.; N. by st. afsd., 22 ft.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacobus Backer. (Pats. June 29 Alb., II: 61.) Recites transport by Robert Roelantsen and William Abrahams Van der Borden to Jacobus Backer: Desc.: (1) S. of Prince's Graft, having to the W. Jochem Beeckman; to the N. the afsd. st.; to the E. the lot of said Robert Roelants and Wm. Abrahams; to the S. the lot of Evert Duyckings. Cont'g on the N. side, along the way, 44 ft., 8 ins.; S. side, 42 ft.; E. side, 94 ft.; W. side, 110 ft. Recites Evert Duyckings and Reiner Ganckes did upon the same day transport

June 29 to said Backer another lot (2): Desc.: Having to the W. the lot transported as afsd. unto Backer by Robert Roelants and Wm. Abrahams; to S. the ho. and ground of the said Evert Duyckings and Reinier Ganckes; to the E. Jochem Beeckman's; and to the N. the st.; being on E. side, 110 ft.; W. side, 127 ft.; N. side, 33 ft.; S. side, 32 ft.

1658

July 6 Deed. Evert Duyckingh to Sibout Clasen, Agent for Acct. of Jan Reinders. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 133.) Recites gr-br. to Duyckingh, June 22, 1643; bill of sale, Apl. 17, 1655. Desc.: Lot in Slyck St.; W. by lot of Evert Duyckingh; E. by lot of Do. Megapolensis, measured by J. Cortelyou, July 4, 1658; S. side, 28 ft., N. side, 28 ft.; E. side, long 177 ft.; W. side, 179 ft.

1664

June 21 Deed. Sybout Clasen, Atty. of Jan Reindersen to Arent Fransen Vander Bruel. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 40.) Recites deed July 6, 1658. Desc.: s. a. above.

1667

Sep. 9 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Evert Duyckingh. (Pats. Alb., II: 95.) Recites gr-br. Desc.: To the E. by land then belonging to the wid. of Claes Veringh and to the W. by the Negroes' plantations, next to his own land and behind the valley or meadow grounds heretofore belonging to the West India Company. Striking in br. towards the highway, 10 r., 2 ft., 2 ins., 4 gr.; and behind towards the valley or meadow, 10 r., 1 ft., 6 ins., 5 gr. In length on E. side, 12 r., 7 ft., 4 ins., 6 gr. and on that side towards the Negroes, 19 r., 1 ft. and 3 ins.; in all amtg. to 150 r., 3 ft., 4 ins., 6 gr.; which said patent or gr-br. bears date June 22, 1643.

Note: This conf. is erroneous inasmuch as it affects the entire contents of the gr-br. As shown by instruments set forth above, Duyckingh had, before the date of conf. divested himself of much of his land.

LOT 7

1650

Apl. 24 Gr-br. to Johannes Megapolensis. Not found of record, but recited in subsequent instruments.

Note: This land had previously belonged to Claes Sybrant de Veringh who d. before July 3, 1643 when a marriage contract was made bet. his wid. Maritje Pieters and Brant Peelen. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch: 23.*)

1663

Mch. 10 Deed. Johannes Megapolensis to Jan Hendricks Van Bommell. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Feb. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Hendricks Van Bommell. (Pats. Alb., II: 170.) Recites transport above. Desc.: On the N. side of the Slyck Steegh being on W. of Engelbert Steenhuyters. Bet. Slyck Steegh and Prince's st.; 30 ft. on N. side; 52 ft. on S. side.

1663

Mch. 10 Deed. Do. Johannes Megapolensis to Pieter Gysen Van Doornyck. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 3.) Desc.: Lot S. of Prince St.; W. of lot of Susanna the Negress, E. of Jan Hendricksen van Bommell, measured by J. Cortelyou and found N. side, 37 ft., 9 ins.; S. side, 38 ft.; E. side, 46 ft.; W. side, 61 ft. Recites gr-br. Apl. 24, 1650.

Apl. — Deed. Pieter Gysen to Michael Tades. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

May 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Michael Tades. (Pats. Alb., III: 33.) Recites transport Megapolensis to Pieter Gyles, (*sic*) Mch. 10, 1663, cert. lot S. of Princes st., being to the W. of the lot of Susanna ye Negrine and to E. of Jan Hendricks van Bommell, cont'g on the N. side, 27 ft., 9 ins.; on the S. side, 38 ft.; on the E. side, 46 ft. and on the W. side, 61 ft., out of which said lot there

was, in the month of Apl., 1663, transported by the said May 15 Pieter Gyles unto Michael Tades parte or proportion thereof, cont'g in br. on S. and N. sides, 22 ft., in length on E. side, 45 ft. and on W. side, 55 ft.

Note: Land of Susanna, a free negress. She was named Susanna Anthony Robberts, according to an entry in Lachaire's *Register*, under date of Feb. 14, 1661. No deed of record found into or from her, but in 1691, Anthony Sarley, of the Bowery, conveys the land. (Lib. 9, Deeds, Albany: 223.)

1663

Deed. Johannes Megapolensis to Sarah, wid. of Hans Mch. 10 Hansen. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Sarah, wid. of Hans Feb. 12 (Pats. Alb., II: 163.) Recites transport by Megapolensis unto said Sarah, Mch. 10, 1663. Desc.: S. side Prince's Graft, bounded W. side by Michiel Jans; E. side by Susanna the Negrine; cont'g in br. on N. and S. sides, 25 ft.; and on E. side, 51 ft., 6 ins.; W. side, 69 ft.

1659

Deed. Johannes Megapolensis to Rut Jacobsen. Not Oct. 4 found of record, but recited in deed Rutger Jacobsen to Joannes Withart, recorded in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 252.

1663

Deed. Do. Megapolensis to Engelbert Steenhuyzen. Mch. 10 (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 4.) Desc.: Lot S. of Prince st., bounded E. of Jan H. van Bommel; W. of Susanna the negress and R. Jacobsen; N. of Slyck Steegie; measured by J. Cortelyou and found N. side, 38 ft.; S. side, 40 ft.; long on each side, 90 ft. Recites gr-br. Apl. 24, 1650.*

* Cf. Lachaire's *Register*, Oct. 10, 1662.

1649

Deed. Wessel Evertsen to Rut Jacobsen. (*Dutch* Oct. 4 *MSS.*, III: 67.) Desc.: Lot on the Highway, "to the W. of the ho. and smith's shop of Burger Jorissen," in br. 40 ft.; in length, 88 ft., on the Highway; by virtue of a gr-br. dated July 2, 1646.

1661

Deed. Rutger Jacobsen to Joannes Withart. (Lib. Nov. 12 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 252.) Desc.: His ho. and lot N. of Hoogh straat (at present occupied by Mr. Isaac Bedloe) bounded W. by a little lane (*gangetje*), 151 ft.; E., ho. and lot of T. Wandel, 151 ft.; S.E. side, 40 ft.; N.W. side, 44 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 12, 1661. Recites deed Oct. 4, 1659. Written consent of Do. J. Megapolensis, dated Nov. 12, 1661. Ho. and lot were sold at public sale, Sep. 16, 1660.

Deed. Simon Jansen Romein, as atty. for J. Withart, Sep. 12 to Isaac Bedloe. Not found of record but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Isaac Bedloe. (Pats. Alb., Apl. 1 IV: 34.) Recites a transport by Simon Jansen Romein (as Atty. for Joannes Withart) to Bedloe, Sep. 12, 1661. Desc.: Lying on the N. part of the High St. now in the tenure or occupation of the said Isaac Bedloe, having on the W. a cert. alley and on the E. Thomas Wandell; cont'g on the S.E. side 40 ft.; on the N.W. side, 44 ft., being in length on both sides, 151 ft.

LOT 8

1644

Gr-br. to Hendrick Jansen, Tailor. (GG: 89.) Desc.: Jan. 20 A lot lying on the Island of Manhattans for two hos., extending in front, 10 r., 6 ft. and 1 gr.; behind, in br., 14 r., 1 ft. and 4 ins.; on the W. side in length, 15 r., 2 ft.; lies E. of the Fort, on the E. (W.) end of Tymen Jansen's lot on the East river; amtg. to 156 r., 3 ft., 7 ins. and 5 gr.

- Sep. 16 Deed. Hendrick Jansen to Burger Jorissen. (Dutch MSS., II: 124.) Desc.: A ho., garden and brewery. 1644
- July 20 Deed. Burger Jorissen to Marcus Hendricksen Vogel-sang (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 25). Desc.: Having on the S. side, Heere Wegh; on W. side ho. and lot of Rut Jacobsen; N. side of lot of A. Hermann, 2 r., 2 ins.; E. side the appearer's (Jorissen's) smithy; br. in front S. side, 2 r., 2 ins. clear, besides the drop on both sides of the ho. N. side the like, 2 r., 2 ins.; long as belongs to Burger Jorissen according to the gr-br. Is on W. side, 15 r., 2 ft. and runs in an oblique line towards E. end of his lot, 9 r., 1 ft., 4 ins.; in virtue of a deed by H. Jansen to Burger Jorissen, Sep. 16, 1644. 1655
- Apl. 4 Deed. Marcus Vogelsang to Michiel Jansen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 40.) Desc.: Lot abutting on S. side the Highway (de Heere Wegh); on W. side, ho. of R. Jacobsen; E. side, Burger Jorissen; N. side, land of A. Anthony; in br. and length as in possession. S. a. preceding instrument, which is recited. 1656
- Oct. 1 Deed. Fytje Hartmans, wid. of Michael Jansen and Nicholaas Jansen, Guardian, to Meindert Barenzen (Cooper). (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 25.) Recites deed Apl. 4, 1656. Desc.: Her cert. ho. and lot S. of Prince St., bounded E. by ho. and lot of G. Jans, wid. of R. Stoffelsen; S. by ho. and lot of Teunis Gysbertsen; N. by the st. afsd. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Sep. 25, 1663: N. side, 31 ft., 8 ins.; S. side, 31 ft., 5 ins.; E. side, 87 ft., 4 ins.; W. side, 91 ft. 1663
- July 29 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Meyndert Barents. (Pats. Alb., II: 83.) Recites two transports. For first, see conf. to Barents set forth above. Desc. (2): Ffijtje Hartmann, wid. of Michael Jans transported to above, Oct. 1, 1663, a lot S. side Prince's st., having to the E. Geertie Jans, widow of Reyer Stoffell; to the S. that of Thomas Wandall, to the W. Teunis Gysberts and to the N. the st. above-named. Cont'g on N. side, 31 ft., 5 in.; E. side, 87 ft., 4 ins.; W. side, 91 ft. 1667
- Aug. 26 Deed. Michael Jansen to William Herrick. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below. 1658
- Mch. 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Wandall. (Pats. Alb., IV: 16.) Recites transport by Michael Jansen to William Herrick, dated Aug. 26, 1656; Thos. Wandall hath m. the wid. and relict of said William Herrick; NOW, &c. Desc.: N. side of High St., having to the E. Dirck Jansen van Deventer; on the S. the said High St.; W. Rut Jacobsen; N. the Brew ho. of Michael Jansen; cont'g N. side, 31 ft., 8 ins.; E. and W. sides, 7 r., 7 ft., 5 ins.; on the S. side, 26 ft., 4 ins., Hollands wood measure. 1666
- Apl. 14 Deed. Burger Jorissen to Geertje Reyersen, wid. of Reyer Stoffelsen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 183.) Recites deed Sep. 16, 1644. Desc.: Lot W. of Smee St.; bounded S. by ho. and lot of M. Barentsen, 4 r., 1 ft., 4 ins.; W., the ho. and lot of M. Jansen, 5 r. N. by Prince St., 5 r., 1 ft., 8 ins.; E. by above-named St., 3 r., 6 ft., 9 ins.; according to survey by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 9, 1659. 1660
- July 29 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Geertie Jans Stoffel. (Pats. Alb., II: 84.) Recites transport to above by Burger Jorissen, Apl. 14, 1660. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument. 1667
- Deed. Burger Joris to Meyndert Barents. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below. 1660
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Meyndert Barents. (Pats. Alb., II: 83.) Recites transport bearing date Apl. 14, 1660 by Burger Joris to above. Desc.: W. side of Smee St., having to the S. Dirck Jansen van Deventer, to the W. Thomas Wandall; to the N. said Burger Joris; and to E. the st. afsd. Cont'g on E. side, 3 r., 4 ft., 8 ins.; W. side, 3 r., 9 ft., 9 ins.; in length, S. side, 3 r., 4 ft., 4 ins.; N. side, 4 r., 1 ft., 4 ins. 1667
- Deed. Burger Jorissen to Peter Taelman. Not found of record, but recited in mtge. set forth below. 1657
- Mtge. Pieter Taelman to Burger Joris. (Miges. Oct. 4 1654-60: 64.) Desc.: Cert. ho. and lot situated bet. Michiel Janse and the newly surveyed street (Smee St.). Recites deed of June 5 last. 1658
- Deed. Pieter Talman to Dirck Jansen van Deventer. July 31 Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below. 1667
- Conf. Governor Nicolls to Dirck Jansen Van Deventer. (Pats. Alb., II: 78.) Recites transport by Pieter Taelman to above July 31, 1658. Desc.: E. side Smee St. to S. of High St.; to the W. of lot heretofore of William Herrick; to the N. of Meyndert the Cooper's; cont'g in br. on S. side, 1 r., 9 ft., 5 ins.; N. side, 3 r., 2 ft.; in length on E. side, 5 r., 5 ft., 5 ins.; W. side, the same. 1658
- Note: Read above desc. as follows: Having to E. side, Smee St.; to S. side, High St.; to N. side, Meyndert the Cooper; to W. side, Wm. Herrick.

BLOCK N

LOT I

1646

Gr-br. to Govert Loockermans. (GG: 158.) Desc.: Sep. 15 A cert. lot lying on the Island of Manhattans on the ditch, over against Pieter Wolphertsen's for the purpose of having the same built upon, agreeably to order; and whereas Anthony Jansen has been warned to improve it and the same he does not do, but leaves the lot to be an offensive pool; therefore, for the afsd. reason, we do hereby from this time forth annul the transport given to Anthony Jansen and therefore the afsd. lot extending along the ditch or on the W. side 6 r.; on the S. side on the public road, its br. is 4 r., 3 ft.; on the E. side next to the lot of Michael Paulissen, 6 r., 6 ft.; in the rear, on the N. end its br. is 2 r., 5 ft., amtg. in all to 19 r. We do present the same to Govert Loockermans to build upon.

Note: The following conf. of the above is to Jacob van Couwenhoven. Van Couwenhoven was the brother-in-law of Loockermans and Loockermans would appear to have conveyed to Van Couwenhoven. No deed is found of record, but Van Couwenhoven is repeatedly found mortgaging portions of the premises and was undoubtedly the real owner.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Van Couwenhoven. Jan. 14 (Pats. Alb., II: 152.) Recites gr-br. to Anthony Jansen, May 18, 1651 transported over by Anthony Jansen to Jacob Van Couwenhoven. Desc.: E. side of the Graft alongst said Graft on the W. side of the lot, 7 r., 2 ft. and on E. side, 7 r., 5 ft. In br. on S. side before towards the Highway, 3 r., 6 ft. and on the N. side, 2 r., 6 ft.

LOT 2

1647

- Jan. 21 Gr-br. to Michael Paulussen. (GG: 163.) Desc.: Lot for a ho. and garden lying at the E. end of Anthony Jansen's lot; its br. in front (of the lot) or on the S. side is 3 r., 2 ft., 5 ins.; on the E. and next Barent Jansen's 7 r., 1 ft., 3 ins., 4 gr.; on the N. side, 2 r., 6 ft., 2 ins.; on the W. side its length next Anthony Jansen's 7 r., 8 ft., amtg. all together to 22 r., 3 ft., 8 ins. and 9 gr.

Note: Jacob W. Van Couwenhoven was in possession of this lot by Jan. 31, 1659, when he mortgaged it to Pieter Rudolphus (*Mtges.*, 1654-60: 122). No deed is found of record to Van Couwenhoven. His heirs sell it, Dec. 12, 1670. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 175.) The above set forth conf. Nicolls to Van Couwenhoven did not cover this lot (see Lot Number 1, this block), so a conf. was obtained from Governor Lovelace, Oct. 21, 1670. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 175.)

LOT 3

1649

- May 3 Gr-br. to Barent Jansen. Not found of record, but recited in instruments set forth below.

1662

- Oct. 13 Deed. Claas Karstensen to Aldert Coninck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 282.) Desc.: His ho. and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of gr-br. N. of Hoogh Straat; bounded W. by Brewery of Jacob Van Couwenhoven, 7 r., 3 ft., 8 ins.; N. by Slyck Steegh, 1 r., 8 ft.; E. ho. and lot of A. Levy, 7 r., 8 ft.; S. by Hoogh Straat, 1 r., 9 ft., 1 in. With free drop on E. side of 8 ins.; recites gr-br. to B. Jansen, May 3, 1649.

1663

- Apl. 25 Deed. Burgomasters to Aldert Coninck. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 283.) Desc.: N. side ground of above deed; a strip of land E. side, long 3 ft., W. side, 4 ft.
- Apl. 25 Deed. Claas Karstensen, as atty. of Jan Barentsen Kunst to Aldert Coninck. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 13.) Recites $\frac{1}{2}$ part of gr-br. May 3, 1649. Desc.: Ho. and lot N. of Hoogh Straat. Bounded E. by the lot of Joghem the Baker; S. by the Hoogh Straat; W. the ho. or brew-house and lot of J. van Couwenhoven; N. by the Slyck Steegh.*

*This desc. covers the entire gr-br., erroneously, inasmuch as only the W'y half of the grant is conveyed.

1667

- Oct. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Aldert Coninck. (Pats. Alb., II: 119.) Recites transport by Claes Kaarsten Oct. 13, 1662. Desc.: On N. side High St. having on W. the brew-house of Jacob van Couwenhoven; on N. side, the Slyck Steegh; on E. side, Asser Levy; on S. side, the High St.; cont'g in br. before towards said street on S. side, 1 r., 9 ft., 1 in.; behind on the N. side, 1 r., 8 ft.; in length, on W. side, 7 r., 3 ft., 8 ins.; on E. side, 7 r., 8 ft.; with space for a gutter on E. side, of 8 ins. AND WHEREAS the Burgomasters did, on 25 Apl., 1663, for valuable consideration convey to Aldert Coninck a small stroke of land lying on the N. side of the lot aforementioned cont'g in length on the E. side, 3 ft. and on the W. side, 4 ft. Conf. same.

1662

- Oct. 13 Deed. Jacob W. Van Couwenhoven to Aldert Coninck. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

- Oct. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Aldert Coninck. (Pats. Alb., II: 118.) Recites transport Jacob W. van Couwenhoven to Aldert Coninck, Oct. 13, 1662. Desc.: A cert. alley or passage lying and being on the N. of the High Street, bet. the lots of the said Jacob Wolferts (van Couwenhoven) and Claes Karstens. Cont'g on

the S. side 6 ft.; on the NE. side, in length 3 r., 10 ft.; Oct. 14 on the W. side, along 13 ft., br. there 5 ft.; then forwards on the W. side in length 5 ft. in br. there 8 ft., 4 ins.; further in length on the W. side, 2 r., 5 ft. Recites Whereas Claes Kaarsten, as atty. for John Barentsen Kunst did upon Apl. 25, 1663, transport to said Aldert Coninck all the title, &c. to lot lying next to said Claes Kaarstens N. side High St., having to the E. Jochem the Baker; to the S. the High St.; to the W. the brew-house of Jacob Wolferts van Couwenhoven; and to the N. the lane or st. commonly called the Slyck Steegh; cont'g in br. and length as in the gr-br. and a former transport bearing date Oct. 13, 1662 is set forth.

1653

Deed. Claes Carstensen (Norman) to Jan Nagel. Oct. 15 (HH: 55.) Desc.: A ho. and lot lying W. of Jochim Calder; in br. 1 r., 1 ft.; in length on the W., 7 r., 8 ins.; in length on the E., 7 r., 8 ft.; lying in the Breur's (Brewers') St. in the city of New Amsterdam.

1662

Deed. Barent Gerritsen, having m. the wid. of Jan June 8 Nagel to Asser Levy. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 268.) Desc.: Lot N. of Hoogh St., bounded W. by ho. and lot of C. Karstensen, 7 r., 3 ft., 8 ins.; N. by Slyck Steegh, 1 r., 1 ft.; E. by ho. and lot of J. Blanck, 7 r., 8 ft.; S. by St. afsd., in front or St. side, or S. side, 1 r., 4 ft. Recites deed Oct. 15, 1653.

Deed. Asser Levy to Jochem Backer. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jochem Backer. Recites July 4 conveyance by Asser Levy to Jochem Backer. Desc.: s. a. deed Gerritsen to Levy (*supra*).

LOT 4

1645

Gr-br. to Jochim Calder. (GG: 111.) Desc.: One Sep. 30 lot for a ho. and garden, lying betwixt Pieter Schoorsteenveeger (chimney sweeper) and the lot of Michiel; its br. in front is 3 r.; in the rear or on the N. side, 3 r.; on the E. side next to Pieter Schoorsteenveeger is 6 r., 2 ft. and 7 ins.; amtg. to 19 r., 3 ins. and 5 gr.

1663

Deed. Gysbert Teunissen, having m. the wid. of July 9 Jochim Calder to Joghim the Baker. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 18.) Recites gr-br. Sep. 30, 1645. Desc.: Lot N. of Hoogh St., bounded W. by ho. and lot of A. Coninck; N. by the Slyck Steegh; E. by the ho. and lot of J. Backer; S. by the Hoogh Straat; br. front on St. and rear, 21 ft., 3 ins.; length E. side, 6 r., 2 ft., 7 ins.; W., 6 r., 7 ins.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jochem Backer.* (Pats. July 4 Alb., II: 67.) Recites marriage of Gilbert Teunis to wid. of Jochem Kildr (Jochem Calder). That Teunis transported to Backer, July 9, 1663. Desc.: Adjoining the former lot (see conf. to Backer before set forth), having W. Aldert Coninck; to the N. the street before mentioned; to the E. Jochem Backer and to the S. the High Street; being in br. towards the street and behind, 21 ft., 7 ins.; and on the W. side, 6 r., 7 ft.

*Jochem Wesselssen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 197.)

1660

Deed. Gysbert Teunis having m. the wid. of Joghim Apl. 5 Colier (Calder), to Arian Van Laer. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Arian Van Laer. (Pats. May 6 Alb., III: 23.) Recites that Gysbert Teunis having m. the wid. of Joghim Colier (Jochim Calder) did upon Apl. 5, 1660, transport to Arian van Laer: Desc.: A cert. lot to the N. of the High St. having to the W. the housing and lot of the said Gysbrecht (*sic*) Teunis; to

- May 6 the N. of st. called the Slyck Steegh; to E. of ho. and lot of Thomas Wandall and to the S. the st. afsd. Cont'g in br. on the S. side, 18 ft.; N., the like; in length on the E. side, 7 r., 9 ft., 6 ins. and on the W. side, 7 r., 8 ft., 7 ins.

LOT 5

1645

- Oct. 19 Gr-br. to Peter Andriessen. (GG: 121.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden lying behind the Public Tavern (Stadt Harberg) betwixt Jacob Wolphertsen and Jochim Calder. Its br. before on the street is 3 r.; on the E. side its length is 8 r., 5 ft.; on the W. side next Jochim Calder its length is 7 r., 5 ft. and 7 ins.; amtg. in all to 24 r., 1 ft., 5 gr.

1654

- Apl. 17 Deed. Peter Andriessen to Cornelys de Potter and Cornelys Steenwick. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.
- Aug. 31 Deed. Cornelys de Potter and Cornelys Steenwick to William Herrick. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1661

- Mch. 11 "Pieter Andriessen, alias the Chimney Sweep, asks for a conveyance of the lot bought from the City, and is ordered to go to the President [of the Burgomasters] for a note." (*Min. of Orph. Ct.*, II: 85.)
(In front of his grant, part of Slyck Steegh.)

1666

- Mch. 22 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Wandall. (Pats. Alb., IV: 23.) Recites transport by Pieter Andriessen to Cornelys de Potter and Cornelys Steenwick 17th Apl., 1654 out of a cert. patent or gr-br. Kieft to Andriessen, Oct. 19, 1645; and the said Cornelys de Potter and Cornelys Steenwick having likewise on the 31st Aug., 1654 transported over to William Herrick of Mespath Hills the same lot; and said Wandall having m. the wid. and relict of Herrick. Desc.: Behind the fence belonging to the State House, abutting on the E. side to the ho. and lot of Pieter Andriessen, on the W. upon Jochem Calder, and having on the S. the st.; cont'g in br. towards the said st.; 1 r., 5 ft., 8 ins., in length on the E. side, 8 r., 1 ft.; on the W. 7 r., 8½ ft., and behind to the st. on the N. side in br. 1 r., 5 ft., 8 ins., which said ho. and lot was on the 17th Apl., 1654 transported, &c., &c., as above recited.

1667

- Apl. 20 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Pieter Andriessen's Wid. (Pats. Alb., II: 12.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to Andriessen, Oct. 19, 1645. Desc.: Behind the State Ho., bet. Jacob Wolphertsen and Jochim Calder; cont'g in br. before towards the st., 3 r., in length on the E. side, 8 r., 5 ft.; and on the W. side, next to Jochim Calder's, 7 r., 5 ft., 7 ins.

Note: Wid. of Andriessen named Grieteyn Gerretsen.

LOT 6

1645

- Dec. 12 Gr-br. to Jacob Wolphertsen (Van Couwenhoven). (GG: 130.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a dwelling-ho., brewery and garden, lying behind the Public Inn, bet. the lots of Wessel Evertsen and Pieter Schoorsteenveger; its br. in front is 5 r., 4 ft., 2 ins.; its length on the E. side 9 r., 5 ft., 6 ins.; and on the W. side its length is 8 r., 5 ft.; amtg. in all to 47 r., 3 ft., 1 in.

1657

- Mch. 21 Deed. Wessel Evertsen to Jacob Van Couwenhoven. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 86.) Desc.: Part of lot of Wessel Evertsen on E. side of ho. and lot of Jacob Van Couwenhoven and on W. side M. Paulissen's ho., formerly occupied by Wessel Evertsen, S. side front 9 ft.; N. side, rear, 9 ft. and long same as other lots adjoining; in virtue of gr-br. to Evertsen, July 2, 1646.

1656

Deed. Jacob Van Couwenhoven to Nicolaes d'Meyer, Dec. 20 of Holsteyn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 83.) Desc.: A cert. lot situate N. of City Hall, abutting on W. side on ho. of P. Andries and bet. the stone ho. sold at auction to Nicolaes d'Meyer, where the mill stands; br. in front on St. or S. side, 3 r., 1 ft.; in rear on N. side, 3 r., ½ ft.; long, front on St. to rear on fence as it now lies, and that in virtue of gr-br. to Van Couwenhoven, Dec. 12, 1643. (Should be 1645.)

1657

Deed. Jacob Van Couwenhoven to Nicolaes d'Meyer. Mch. 21 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 87.) Desc.: A cert. stone ho. and lot N. of City Hall, abutting on W. side on lot conveyed by party of first part on Dec. 20 last to party of second part (*supra*) bounded E. side by M. Paulissen's ho.; S. side front on St., 3 r., ½ ft.; N. side, rear, 3 r., ½ ft.; long s. a. other lots. According to gr-br. to Van Couwenhoven, Dec. 12, 1645 and deed by Wessel Evertsen to Van Couwenhoven, date hereof. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 86.)

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Nicholas De Meyer. June 27 (Pats. Alb., II: 55.) Recites gr-br. to Jacob Wolphertsen van Couwenhoven, Dec. 12, 1645. That by two several transports, dated respectively Dec. 20, 1656 and Mch. 21, 1657, the property described was made over to Nicholas de Meyer (van Holstyn). Desc.: Lot, dwelling-ho., brew-ho. and garden lying behind the State Ho., betwixt the lots of Wessel Evertsen and Pieter Schoorsteenveger; cont'g in br. before 5 r., 4 ft., 2 ins. and behind, 5 r., 5 ft., 6 ins.; in length on E. side, 9 r., 3 ft., 5 ins.; and on W. side, 8 r., 5 ft.; amtg. in all to 47 r., 3 ft., 1 in. AND WHEREAS Wessel Evertsen transported to Jacob Wolpherts, Mch. 21, 1657, part of his lot lying on the E. of his ho. and on the W. to that belonging to Michael Paulissen; cont'g in br. as well before on the S. as behind on the N., 9 ft.; in length next to the other lots as much as they contain; which said parcel was also upon the same day made over to Nicholas de Meyer, so that the whole together makes in br. before on the S. side towards the Highway, 6 r., 11 ft., 6 ins. and behind, 6 r., 12 ft.; in length as before is set forth; NOW, &c. (conf.).

LOT 7

1646

Gr-br. to Wessel Evertsen. (GG: 151.) Desc.: A July 2 cert. lot for a ho. and garden, bounded on the E. by Jacob Wolphertsen's and on the W. by Burger Jorissen's lot; its br. on the S. side is 17 r., 5 ft., on the W. side, 9 r., 3 ft.; behind or on N. side its br. is 15 r., 5 ft.; on the E. side next to Burger Jorissen's, 6 r., 9 ft.; amtg. in all to 133 r., 6 ft., 5 ins.

1658

Deed. Wessel Evertsen to Michael Paulissen. Not Nov. 16 found of record, but recited in deed Paulissen to Otto, set forth below.

Deed. Michael Paulissen to Tielman Van Vleck. Dec. 16 Not found of record, but recited in conf. to Van Vleck, set forth below.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Tielman Van Vleck. (Pats. May 6 Alb., III: 22.) Recites Michael Paulus transported Dec. 16, 1658 to Tielman Van Vleck: Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot to N. of High St., having to E. the housing and lot of Aris Otto, to S. the High St. afsd.; to the W. the ho. and lot of Nicklas de Meyer and to the N. the st. called the Slyck Steegh; cont'g in br. on the S. side, 23 ft., 2 ins.; on the N. side, the like; in length on the E. side, 8 r., 9 ft. and on W. side, 9 r., 2 ft.

1658

Deed. Mighiel Paulissen to Aris Otto. (Lib. A, Dec. 16

Dec. 16 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 144.) Desc.: H. and lot of Paulissen, N. of Hoogh St.; bounded E. by ho. and lot of W. Eversen, 9 r., 2 ft.; S. by Hoogh St., 18 ft., 2 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of Paulissen, 8 r., 9 ft.; N. by Slyck Steegh, 18 ft., 2 ins. Recites measured by J. Cortelyou, Oct. 10, 1658, according to bill of sale, Oct. 2, 1658. Deed, Nov. 16, 1658 and with a mtge. for 900 guilders.

1663

Jan. 21 Deed. Lambert Barendsen, having m. wid. of Otto Aris, to Gerrit Hendricksen Van Harderwyck. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 1.) Recites deed, Dec. 16, 1658. Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot N. of Hoogh Straat, s. a. foregoing instrument.

Jan. 28 Deed. Gerrit Hendricksen van Harderwyck to Tysje Willems, wid. of Willem Pietersen de Groot. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 2.) Recites deed Jan. 21, 1663. Desc.: s. a. foregoing instrument.

Note: Evertsen's ho. and garden were retained by his heirs until 1726. (Lib. 31, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 185.)

1667

July 29 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Wessell Everts. (Pats. Alb., II: 84.) Recites gr-br. to Wessell Evertsen, July 2, 1646. Desc.: E. of Jacob Wolfertsen; W. of Burger Jorissen; cont'g in br. on the S., 17 r., 6 ft.; behind on the N., 15 r., 5 ft.; on W. side, 9 r., 3 ft.; on E. side, 6 r., 9 ft., next to Burger Jorissen; in all amtg. to 133 r., 6 ft. and 5 ins.

1663

June 1 Deed. Wessel Evertsen to Asser Levy. (Lib. B, N. Y. Co.: 16.) Recites gr-br. July 2, 1646. Desc.: Lot N. of Hoogh Straat. Bounded E. by the ho. and lot of D. Joghimsen; S. by St. afsd.; W. by the ho. and lot of Wessel Evertsen; N. by the Slyck Steegh. Measured by J. Cortelyou, May 9, 1663, is found: S. side, 21 ft., 3 ins.; N. side, 21 ft., 6 ins.; E. side, 7 r., 4 ft., 6 ins.; W. side, 7 r., 8 ft., 7 ins. Recites gr-br. of July 2, 1646.

1667

Apl. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Asser Levy. (Pats. Alb., II: 1.) Recites transport by Wessell Everts to Levy, June 1, 1663. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

Prior to 1652

Deed. Wessell Evertsen to Burger Jorissen. Not found of record. See Pats. Alb., II: 98. Set forth below.

1652

May 28 Deed. Burger Jorissen to Jacob Hay. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Sep. 12 Conf. Governor Nicolls to David Jochems. (Pats. Alb., II: 98.) Recites transport by Burger Jorissen unto Jacob Hay, May 28, 1652, and further that David Jochems m. the wid. of Jacob Hay. Desc.: Lot, being the Easternmost part of a cert. parcel granted unto Wessell Everts by Kieft, July 2, 1646. Said lot cont'g in br. before to the Strand, 3 r., 4 ft. and behind the like. In length, stretching along as far as the whole parcel of land reaches.

BLOCK O

LOT I

1644

Apl. 28 Gr-br. to Cornelis Melyn. (GG: 92.) Desc.: A lot for two hos. and one garden, lying on the Island of Manhattan on the East river where Abel Reddenhaes lies next (that is, bounded on the E. by Abel Reddenhaes—TR.). Its br. on the river is 5 r.; its length on the W. side 7 r. and 1 ft.; the br. on the N. side in the rear is 5 r.; on the E. side next to the lot of the afsd. Abel Reddenhaes, the length is 7 r., 1 ft.; through this afsd. lot runs the common ditch, 10 geometrical ft. till into the East river, amtg. altogether to 35 r. and 5 ft.

Note: The grant to Melyn was completely absorbed

in the Graght (the Common Ditch, or Canal through Apl. 28 Broad street) when it was cut through, c. 1656.

LOT 2

1644

Deed. Giertje Nanninx, wid. of Abel Reddinhaus, Aug. 2 to Cornelis Melyn. (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 121.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on the East river, near Ft. Amsterdam, where he, Melyn, adjoins Westwardly and Burger Jorissen Easterly, for 250 Carolus guilders.

Note: No gr-br. found of record to Reddenhaes (Reddenhaus).

Gr-br. to Cornelys Melyn. Not found of record, but Sep. 9 recited in conf. set forth below.

1647

Deed. Cornelis Melyn to Jacob Loper (his son-in-law). (*Dutch MSS.*, II: 158.) Desc.: Ho. and two lots on the East river of Manhattan, "standing and situate bet. the Company's ho. and the lot sold by said Melyn to Seger Tonissen."

Note: Tonissen's ho. was demolished when the Graght was cut through.

Note: The above deed conveyed the Reddenhaes ho. and lot and the most E'ly lot out of Melyn's grant of Apl. 28, 1644. The most W'ly lot of said grant was sold to Seger Tonissen.

1672

Conf. Governor Lovelace to Jannekye Melyn. (Pats. June 24 Alb., III: 104.) Whereas there was a patent or gr-br. to Cornelis Melyn for a cert. lot towards the Heer Graft near the East river, bet. the lots heretofore belonging to said Melyn and Burger Jorissen; cont'g in br. towards the East river, 2 r., 5 ins.; on E. side in length 9 r., 2 ft., 8 ins.; on the N. side in br. 9 ft.; and in length on the W. side, 9 r., 3 ft., the said patent bearing date Sep. 9, 1644, this patent is granted to his wid.

Note: The purpose of this conf. is obscure as Melyn in his lifetime sold the lot to Loper and it was subsequently merged in the Heere Graght.

LOT 3

1643

Gr-br. to Burger Jorissen. (GG: 58.) Desc.: A lot Apl. 28 lying on the margin of the East river on the Island of the Mannhattans, east of the Fort, extending E. 11 r. and N. 10 r., being an uneven square (parallelogram) cont'g 110 r. of land.

1644

Deed and Bill of Sale. Burger Joris to Cornelis Dec. 15 Melyn. (*Cal. Hist. MSS.*, *Dutch*: 31.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on E. River on the Island of Manhattan, bet. Melyn's premises and the Great Tavern.

1658

Deed. Burgomasters to Hendrick Van der Vin. (Lib. Feb. 14 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 120.) Recites that Orphan Masters have not been pleased to regulate the Estate of Jochem Pietersen Cuyter,* & Leentje Mettens, his wife, both killed by Indians.† Desc.: Ho. and lot of Jochem Pietersen at the waal. W. by Heere Graft; bet. said Graft and ho. and lot of S. Classen, in front on street 18 ft.; deep, 60 ft.; recites conditions at Public Sale Jan. 12, this year.

* No deed found of record into Jochem Pietersen Cuyter. † Cuyter or Kuyter was killed in Mch., 1654; his wid. m. Willem Jansen but was also killed by the Indians in 1655.

1661

Hendrick Jansen van der Vin appeared before burgo- May 6 masters and requested "that the lot be measured, saying that 4½ ft. of the 9 ft. alley belongs to him, as the lot was sold according to the bill of sale." (*Min. Orph. Court*, II: 92.)

1651

Deed. Cornelys Melyn to Sybout Claesen. Not found Apl. — of record, but recited in Pats., II: 88, set forth below.

Note: The property changed hands in Apl., 1651, but the date of record of the instrument was not until nearly 10 years later (see below); litigation between Melyn and Claesen is reported at length in the *Records of New Amsterdam*.

- Aug. 6 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Sybout Claesen. (Pats. Alb., II: 88.) Recites transport Cornelys Melyn to Claesen, Mch. 19, 1661; lot to N. of waal, having to W. Hendrick Jans Vandervin; to the N. Cornelis Melyn; to the E. Adolph Peters; and to S. the waal aforementioned; cont'g S. and N. sides, in br. 24 ft. and in length of either side, 123 ft., 5 ins.

- Sep. 20 Gr-br. to Mattheus de Vos. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

- May 16 Declaration of Sale. Mattheus de Vos to Adloff Pietersen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 42.) Recites same as adjoining lots by virtue of Director General to De Vos, Sep. 20, 1651. Desc.: Lot on East river, abutting on W. side the lots of Sybout Claesen; on E. side, lot of Jacob Steendam; N. side, St. opposite ho. of Jacob van Couwenhoven, 20 ft.; S. side, the river; br. S. side, 25 ft. running along. N. side, 20 ft. Timber measure.

- Feb. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Adolph Pieters. (Pats. Alb., II: 160.) Recites gr-br. to de Vos, Sep. 20, 1651; and transport by said Mattheus de Vos to Adolph Pieters, June 16, 1656. Desc.: Towards the East river, next to Sybrant Claesen's. Cont'g in br. alongst the Strand, 25 ft. and behind, 20 ft.

- Sep. 20 Gr-br. to Cornelis Van Tienhoven. (GG: 225.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the Island of Mannhattans in the City of New Amsterdam on the East river, bounded on the E. by Govert Loockermans, W. by the land of Matheus de Vos; extending in br. 25 timber feet in front on the Strand; in length till to the public road; in the rear over against the ho. of Jacob Wolphertsen, in br. 20 ft.

- Oct. 12 Deed. Cornelis Van Tienhoven to Jacob Hendrick Varrevanger. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 1.) Recites gr-br. Sep. 20, 1651 (*supra*). Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

Note: This deed was re-recorded Oct. 23, 1654. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 6.)

- Oct. 12 Deed. Jacob Hendrick Vaervanger to Jacob Steendam. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 1.) Recites s. a. van Tienhoven to Vaervanger (Varrevanger).

Note: This deed was re-recorded Oct. 23, 1654. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 6.)

- Sep. 23 Deed. Jacob Steendam to Jan Cornelissen Van Hoorn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 72.) Desc.: Ho. and lot on East river opposite ho. of J. Van Couwenhoven, bounded E. by G. Loockermans; W. by M. de Vos and as large and small, br. and long as it was conveyed by J. H. Varrevanger to Steendam, by deed of Oct. 23, 1654 and by him improved, &c., except what has been cut off it.

- Sep. 15 Deed. Jan Cornelissen van Hoorn to Cornelis Jansen Van Hoorn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 174.) Recites bill of sale, Aug. 18, 1659; deed, Sep. 23, 1656. Desc.: Lot N. of the Waal within the city; bounded W. by ho. and lot of A. Pietersen, 48 ft.; N. by lot of J. C. Van Hoorn, 22½ ft.; E. by ho. and lot of S. Jansen, 46 ft.; S. by waal afstd., 25 ft. Passage way of 4 ft. to be on E. side. Note: This instrument conveys only the S'yly part of this lot.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Cornelys Jansen Van May 16 Hoorn. (Pats. Alb., II: 29.) Recites transport by Jan Cornelys van Hoorn Sep. 15, 1659 to C. J. van Hoorn. Lot to the N. of the waal, having on the W. the ground of Adolph Pietersen; on the N. side Jan Cornelys van Hoorn; on the E. Sybrant Jansen, and on the S. the said waal; on the S. side, 25 ft. and on the N. behind 22½ ft.; in length on the W. side, 48 ft. and on the E. 46 ft. Condition reserving on the E. side of the lot a space of 4 ft. for a common passage.

1651
Gr-br. to Govert Loockermans. Not found of record Sep. 20 but recited in conf. set forth below.

Prior to 1661
Deed. Govert Loockermans to Sybrant Jansen. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Sybrant Jansen. (Pats. Mch. 29 Alb., IV: 31.) Recites gr-br. to Loockermans, Sep. 20, 1651; transport of the same by Loockermans to Jansen. Desc.: Lying by the East river, cont'g in br. on the Strand, 25 ft. and behind, 20 ft.

1651
Gr-br. to Adrian Bloemmart. Not found of record, Sep. 20 but recited in conf. set forth below.

1659
Deed. Adrian Bloemmart to Rem Jansen (Smith). June 19 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 161.) Recites gr-br. Sep. 20, 1651; recites according to condition public sale on July 5, 1657. Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot N. of the Waal; W. by ho. and lot of S. Jansen; N. by High Street; E. by City Hall (Stadt Huys); S. by the Waal. Br. and length according to gr-br.

1668
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Rem Jansen. (Pats. Alb., May 5 III: 19.) Recites gr-br. to Adriaen Bloemmart, Sep. 20, 1651 and transport by him June 19, 1659, to above-named Jansen. Desc.: N. of waal to N. of High St., as by the gr-br.

Note: The N. part of this lot was conveyed to Walter Salter Sep. 1, 1666. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 102.) Therefore the conf. applies only to the remainder.

STADT HARBERGH—STADT HUYS—CITY HALL
The Stadt Harbergh or City Inn was built by Director-General Kieft and completed by the early part of the year 1642:

1642
Lease. Director Kieft to Philip Gerritsen of the Company's House (Tavern); rent, 300 guilders; with the right to retail the Company's wine and brandy, on which he is to be allowed a profit of 6 stivers the can. A well and brew-house to be erected in the rear. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 21.)

1654
Stadt Huys granted to the Burgomasters by the May 18 Directors at Amsterdam. (*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIV: 262; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 219.)

1655
Council asked for a transfer to them of Stadt Huys Mch. 2 which now passed wholly under the city's jurisdiction. (*Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch*: 147; *Rec. N. Am.*, I: 291.)

BLOCK P

LOT I

1645
Gr-br. to Thomas Willett. Not found of record, but July 4 recited in conf. set forth below.

1667
Conf. Governor Nicolls to Charles Bridges. (Pats. June 11

June 11 Alb., II: 47.) Recites gr-br. to Thomas Willett, July 4, 1645; marriage of Sarah, wid. of Thomas Willett to Charles Bridges. Desc.: Lying towards the East river to the E. of the present State House, 8 r., 2 ft.; before, towards the Waal and the waterside, 14 r., 5 ft.; on the E. side next to Mr. Smith's, 6 r., 5 ft.; and on the N. side behind to the Highway, 9 r., 8 ft., 4 ins., amtg. in all to 89 r., 6 ft.

1661

Apl. 16 Deed. Charles Bridges to George Wolsey. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1668

Feb. 11 Conf. Governor Nicolls to George Wolsey. (Pats. Alb., II: 162.) Recites transport Charles Bridges to above, Apl. 16, 1661. Desc.: By the water side to the N. of the Waal, having to W. a small street or lane; to N. the High Street; and to E. Charles Bridges; and to S. the street afsd. Cont'g in br. on S. side, 34 ft. and on N. side, 24 ft.; in length on each side, 92 ft.

1661

Apl. 16 Deed. Carel Van Brugge (Charles Bridges) to Solomon La Chair. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 201.) Desc.: Lot N. of the Waal; bounded W. by ho. and lot of Carel Van Brugge, 77 ft., 6 ins.; N. by Hoogh Straat 24 ft.; E. by lane, 77 ft., 6 ins.; S. by the Waal, 24 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Mch. 23, 1661. Recites gr-br. July 4, 1645.

Sep. 24 Deed. Solomon La Chair to Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlant, Orphan Master of the City. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 243.) Desc.: His cert. ho. and lot N. of Waal, bounded W. by ho. and lot of C. Van Brugge, 54 ft., 8 ins.; N. by ho. and lot of Solomon La Chair, 24 ft.; E. by lane, 54 ft., 8 ins.; S. by Waal, 24 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Mch. 23, 1661. Recites deed Apl. 16, 1661.

1667

Aug. 8 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt. (Pats. Alb., II: 89.) Recites transport Solomon La Chair to Oloff S. Van Cortlandt, Sep. 24, 1661. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 2

1645

July 4 Gr-br. to Richard Smith. (GG: 106.) Desc.: A lot lying on the Island of Manhattans on the East river, E. of the lot of Thomas Willett; it extends next to the said lot of Thomas Willett or on the E. (read W.) end, 5 r. in length off from the wharf by S., 11 r., 1 ft. and 7 ins.; its br. on the E. side is 4 r., 7 ft.; on the N. side along the wagon road, 12 r. and 4 ft., amtg. in all to 62 r., 7 ins.

1651

Aug. 16 Deed. Richard Smith, Jr., Agent for Richard Smith, to Gillis Pietersen. (Dutch MSS., III: 90.) Desc.: Ho. and lot next the lot of Charles Van Brugge, in size according to the gr-br.

(This instrument is evidently a trust deed or mortgage.)

1662

Nov. 2 Deed. Tomas Willett, atty. of Ritzert Smith, to Tomas Wandel. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 286.) Desc.: Ho. and lot of Ritzert Smith, N. of the Waal, bounded W. by ho. and lot of O. Stevensen; N. by the Hoogh Straat; E. by superstructure and lot of Jan Hendricks Steelman; S. by the Waal. Measured by J. Cortelyou. Recites gr-br. July 4, 1645 to Smith.

1663

Apl. 20 Deed. Tomas Wandel to Arien Huybersen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 12.) Recites deed Nov. 2, 1662. Desc.: Ho. and lot S. of Hoogh Straat, bounded E. by lot of J. H. Steelman; S. by ho. and lot of Tomas Wandel; W. by lot of O. S. Van Cortlandt; N. by the Hoogh Straat. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Apl. 13, 1663, is

found N. and S. sides, 3 r., 8 ft. and 8 ins. W. and E. Apl. 20 sides, 24 ft.

1662

Deed. Tomas Willett, atty. of Ritzert Smitt, to Jan Hendricksen Steelman. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 285.) Desc.: A cert. superstructure and lot N. of the Waal; bounded W. by ho. and lot of T. Wandel, 78 ft.; N. by Hoogh Straat, 28 ft., 5 ins.; E. by ho. and lot of Jan H. Steelman, 78 ft.; S. by Waal, 28 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, July 13, 1661. Recites gr-br. July 4, 1645.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Hendricks Steelman. Feb. 17 (Pats. Alb., II: 172.) Recites transport by Thomas Willett to Steelman, Oct. 30, 1662. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

1661

Deed. Tomas Willett, atty. of Ritzert Smitt, Jr., to Jan Hendricksen Steelman. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 232.) Desc.: An improved lot S. of Hoogh Straat, bounded E. by ho. and lot of E. Duycking, 77 ft.; S. by the Waal, 34 ft.; W. by ho. and lot of R. Smith, Jr., 78 ft.; N. by Hoogh Straat, 34 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, July 13, 1661; s. a. gr-br. to Willett. According to minute, May 25, 1661; said lot on S. side, Duyckinck's lot is built on to extreme side without any drop and on N. E. side of Evert's lot with 4 ins. drop.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Hendricks Steelman. Feb. 17 (Pats. Alb., II: 171.) Recites transport Thomas Willett to Steelman, July 15, 1661; desc.: s. a. said instrument (*supra*).

1656

Deed. Richard Smith, senior, to Evert Duyckinck. Nov. 10 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 77.) Desc.: Lot on East river, abutting on E. side lot of A. Clock and on W. side lot of Richard Smith, opposite ho. of R. Jacobsen on N. and on S. side, the East river. Br. both front and rear on S. and N. sides, 2½ r. and 2 English ft. and long from road at N. side as St. runs, to river or sheet piling, in virtue of gr-br. July 4, 1645.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Evert Duyckinck. (Pats. Sep. 13 Alb., II: 99.) Recites transport by Richard Smith, Sr., Nov. 10, 1656 to abovenamed Evert Duyckinck. Desc.: Lot towards East river, having on E. side Abraham Clock; on W. side lot belonging to said Richard Smith; on N. side and over against it Rutt Jacobs, and on the S. side, the East river; cont'g in br. as well before as behind, both on the S. and N. sides, 2½ r., 2 ft.; and in length from highway which is on the N. side towards the river as it lies within the fence on the E. and W. sides. Recites that said Richard Smith did also May 25, 1661 transport and make over to Evert Duyckinck, an addition of ground adjoining to the former being on S. and N. sides, 6 ft. in length as before.

LOT 3

1655

Gr-br. to Abraham Martens Clock. Not found of Aug. 26 record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Trentje Clock, wid. of Oct. 10 Abraham Martens Clock. (Pats. Alb., II: 117.) Recites gr-br. to Clock, Aug. 26, 1655. Desc.: By the water-side over against the ferry at Long Island; on the E. side of the lot heretofore belonging to Richard Smith, and on the W. side of the Path which Burger Jorissen made to go down to the Strand. Beginning at the fence of Richard Smith near the Strand; cont'g in length 4½ r.; then going E. to the Path of Burger Jorissen, it's in br., 4 r.; from whence to the street upon the highway it's in length as before and amongst said street to the fence of Richard Smith afsd. in br. likewise as before. AND

- Oct. 10 WHEREAS the Dutch Governor afsd. did, 21 Dec., 1656, grant unto Abraham Martens Clock, in consideration of his expenses in repairs, &c., all the ground between the said lot and the water side to make use of as he shall see fit, NOW conf.

BLOCK Q

LOT 1

Originally set off to Teuntje Straatsmans. (Recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 85 and HH-2: 113.) She married Gabriel Carpesy prior to Feb. 17, 1660. (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 132, 137.)

1662

- Jan. 20 Gr-br. to Gabriel Carpesy. Not found of record but recited in deed of Jan. 21, 1662, set forth below.
- Jan. 20 Gr-br. to Gabriel Carpesy. Not found of record, but recited in deed of May 8, 1662, set forth below.
- Jan. 21 Deed. Gabriel Carpesy to Gerrit Jansen van Arnheim. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 254.) Desc.: Ho. and lot E. of Smee street, bounded N. by ho. and lot of Gabriel Carpesy, 29 ft.; E. by lot of A. Jansen Wantenaar, 21½ ft.; S. by ho. and lot of I. Dircks, wid. of F. Clasen, decd., 29 ft.; W. by street afsd., 21½ ft. According to Bill of sale, Nov. 15, 1660; recites gr-br. Jan. 20, 1662.
- May 8 Deed. Gabriel Carpesy to Gerrit Jansen (of Arnheim). (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 254.) Desc.: Lot E. of Smee street, bounded N. by Cingel, 29 ft.; E. by lot of A. J. Wantenaar, 18½ ft.; S. by ho. and lot of Gerrit Jansen, 29 ft.; W. by street afsd., 21½ ft. Recites gr-br. Jan. 20, 1662.

1668

- May 25 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Gerritt Jansen. (Pats. Alb., III: 44.) Confirms both parcels, reciting two gr-brs. to Gabriel Carpesy.

LOT 2

1659

- Jan. 31 On petition of Albert Cornelissen Wantenaar, wherein he requests a lot for his lot "surveyed off" is granted in lieu thereof, "the lot situate bet. Pieter the Norman and Teuntje Straatmans, heretofore set down to Dirck Claesen." (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 209.)

1660

- July 13 Gr-br. to Albert Cornelissen Wantenaar. (HH-2: 113.) Desc.: A Lot in this city bet. Pieter de Noorman and Teuntje Straatmans; in br. on N., 30 wood ft.; on S., 31 wood ft.; in length on E., 37 ft., 6 ins.; on W. 40 wood ft.

1666

- Mch. 17 Deed. Albert Cornelissen to Zacharias Louwerys. Not found of record, but recited in conf. below.

1667

- June 21 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Zacharias Louwerys. (Pats. Alb., II: 52.) Recites gr-br. to Albert Cornelissen in the Cingel, July 13, 1660 and that the same was transported to Louwerys Zacharias by the afsd. Albert Cornelissen, Mch. 17, 1666. Desc.: s. a. in preceding instrument.

LOT 3

This lot was set down to Pieter Jansen Trimbolt (Pieter the Norman) before 1657. The deed on the S. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 85) so recites.

1664

- May 17 Gr-br. to Pieter Jansen Trimbolt. (Pats. Alb., II: 31.) Gr-br. not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below:

1667

- May 18 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Joost Cockuyt. (Pats. Alb., II: 31.) Recites gr-br. to Pieter Jansen Trimbolt, dated May 17, 1664. Marriage of wid. of Pieter Jansen

Trimbolt to above-named Joost Cockuyt. Desc.: In the May 18 Shaepe Weytie or the Sheepswey, being to the W. of Pieter Andries Schoorstenveger, having in br. on N. side to the st., 2 r., 3 ft.; and on the S. side the like; in length on the W. side, 8 r., 6 ft.; and on the E. side, 7 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.

LOT 4

1661

Gr-br. to Peter Andriessen, Chimney-sweeper. (HH-2: May 14 123.) A lot for a ho. and garden in New Amsterdam on W. side of Jacob Jansen Moesman, on E. of Norman; on N. of Mr. Jacob Varrevanger; on S. of the shore, being called the "Shingle;"* in br. on N. 3 r., 7 ft., 5 ins.; on S., 3 r., 1 ft., 2 ins.; in length on W., 9 r., 1 ft.; on E., 7 r., 1 ft., 6 ins.

*Translator's error. Should read "on S. of the 'Cingel.'" "

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Wid. of Pieter Andries- Apl. 20 sen. (Pats. Alb., II: 12.) Recites gr-br. to Pieter Andriessen, Mch. 14, 1661. S. a. gr-br. Confirms to Grieteyn Gerritsen, wid. of Andriessen.

LOT 5

1657

Gr-br. to Nicolaes Bernard. Not found of record, but Jan. 2 recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 85.

Deed. Nicolaes Bernard to Frederick Hendricksen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 85.) Desc.: Lot in Sheep Pasture abutting on N. side the lot of T. Straatmans or D. Claesen; on E. side, Pieter the Norman; on S. side, Jacob Stoffelsen. S. a. gr-br. Jan.-2, 1657.

This deed was not executed, nor the sale concluded. On the survey of 1657, the lot was called lot number 5 and granted to the wife of Cornelis Hendricksen on Dec. 20, 1657, on condition that she build thereon by May, 1658. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 163, 165.) Probably this condition was not possible of fulfilment for she never entered into possession of the lot. Immetjie Dirx, wid. of Frans Claesen had a house on the lot before Feb. 10, 1660 (*Rec. N. Am.*, III: 131) evidently by deed from Burgomasters, for the City of New York confirmed the lot to her heirs Mch. 7, 1688. (Lib. A, Comptroller's Office: 66.)

LOT 6

This lot was originally granted to Jan Martyn. Re-granted as lot number 6 on the survey of 1657 to Barent Egbersen, Dec. 20, 1657, on condition that he build before next May. Condition not fulfilled. Egbersen never entered upon the lot. Jacob Stoffelsen is recited here in 1657 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 85). His stepson, Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst was confirmed here. (Pats. Alb., III: 44.) For relationship see *Cal. Hist. MSS.*, Dutch, 73 and *Min. Orph. Court* under date of Oct. 16, 1657.

1668

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Ide Cornelissen. (Pats. May 25 Alb., III: 44.) Recites purchase of lot by Ide Cornelissen Van Vorst. Desc.: Lot in Smee Straet to S. of wid. of Frans Claessen, to the N. of Andries Rees, cont'g in br. on the W. side before on the st. 37 ft.; E. side, 40 ft.; S. side, in length, 65 ft.; N. side, 62 ft.

LOT 7

1664

Gr-br. to Andries Rees. Not found of record, but May 17 recited in conf. set forth below.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Andries Rees. (Pats. June 4 Alb., II: 40.) Recites gr-br. from Stuyvesant dated May 17, 1664 unto Andries Rees for lot lying bet. Jacob Stoffells and a small garden. Cont'g on the W. side,

June 4 33 ft.; E. side, 11 ft.; N. side, 98 ft.; S. side, 127 ft. All wood measure.

Note: The dimension on the S. side is of impossible length; an evident error.

LOT 8

1649

— Gr-br. to Jacob Hendricks Varravanger. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below:

1667

Apl. 13 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Hendrick Vaervanger. (Pats. Alb., II: 8.) Recites gr-br. Desc.: Lot lying bet. Augustin Hermans and Jan Jansen Damen, having two houses built thereupon; S. side Smith st. or the High St.; cont'g on the W. side, $8\frac{2}{5}$ r.; on the E. $9\frac{2}{5}$ r.; on the N. side, 12 r., and on the S. side, 11 r., 5 ft.

LOT 9

1644

Apl. 25 Gr-br. to Jan Jansen Damen. (GG: 91.) Desc.: Land lying on both sides of the public road on the Island of Manhattan. North of the Fort. The piece that lies bet. the river and the afsd. road extending 75 r. N. E., and on the northern side till to the beach, 61 r.; on the S. side, till to the beach, 38 r. in a regular line 68 r.; by the beach there is a projecting point; on the N. [read E.] side it extends along the public road 50 r.; on the S. side next to the Company's land, E. a little E'ly, 72 r., 9 ft., 5 ins.: to the land of Tymen Jansen, 52 r. and $\frac{2}{3}$ r. next to the said land of Tymen Jansen, till by the beach E-by-S. and E. S. E., 37 r., 3 ft.; along by the afsd. land to the lot of Maryn, 17 r., 8 ft. and extends further from the N. end on the E. side of Maryn's land next to the road, running betwixt the land of Secretary Cornelis van Tienhoven and the said land of Jan Damen, throughout till to the starting point at the Common Highway.

1654

Apl. 13 Certificate of Survey. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 22.) Surveyed and measured a piece of land on Island Mannattans extending from late Jan Damen's land on East river. By order and command of Abm. I. Planck and also in his presence measured for Jacob Flodder also present; it is long along the wall of City New Amsterdam 22 r. and 4 ft.; thence along the Sheep Pasture (Schapeweytge) S. W. in br. 19 r., $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; further along G. Lookermans's land 24 r., $\frac{1}{2}$ r. further to first place of departure, along the fence of D. Lytscho in br. 7 r., 6 ft.; this 13th of April, 1654. (Signed) Claes Van Elslandt. Secretary Kip is requested from this bill of survey to make out a deed for Sander Leendertsen with stipulation in said deed that heirs of A. Caveye (*sic*) wid. of J. Damen have sold and delivered said land and received pay therefor from Sander Leendertsen, 1654.

1656

Jan. 22 Deed. Cornelis Van Tienhoven, Abram Verplanck, Jan Vinje, heirs of Ariaentie Cuvilje, wid. of Jan Damen to Sander Leendertsen, agent of Jacob Flodder. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 47.) Desc.: Lot along the City's walls, about the Sheep Pasture in rear of G. Lookermans and next adjoining lots; br. from lot of D. Litschal (Litschoe), W'ward up along City Wall, 22 r., 4 ft., further from hook S. W. to the line, 19 r., $8\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and thence along the land of G. Lookermans, $24\frac{1}{2}$ r.; thence to corner (hook) of D. Litschal long 7 r., 8 ft.; recites gr-br. of Jan Damen.

June 24 Deed. Sander Leendertsen agent of Jacob Flodder to Jacob Jansen Moesman. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 48.) Desc.: Lot W. of City Wall abutting on E. to the st. and wall, and on S. side Pieter Van Veen; br. in front on st. or E. side, 30 ft.; rear, 30 ft.; long on N. side, 15 r., 6 ft.; S. side, near P. Prins, 14 r., 3 ft.; also hook or neck at most N. side of said lot, br. in rear or W. side, 3 r.,

1 ft.; in front on E. side, 13 ft. more and runs generally along the passage-way of Jacob Varrevanger's lot; being his, the appearer's, outermost bounds. Recites deed heirs of A. Cuvilje to Leendertsen, June 22 inst.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Jans Moosman Apl. 11 (Moesman). (Pats. Alb., II: 4.) Recites transport Saunders Leenders to above Moesman, "he being empowered so to do" as atty. for Jacob Flodder, dated June 24, 1656. Desc.: W. of the States Wall, abutting to the E. on the st.; on the S. to ground heretofore belonging to Pieter Cornelissen van der Veen. Cont'g in br. before to the st. on the E. side, 30 ft. and behind the like; in length on N. side, 15 r., 6 ft. and on the S. next to Pieter Prins, 14 r., 3 ft. Together with a slip of land lying on the N. side of said lot, being in br. behind on the W. side 3 r. and 4 ft.; and before on the E. side, 13 ft. from whence it's to strike along the passage by Mr. Jacob Varrevanger's to the utmost end of the fence belonging to Jacob Flodder.

1656

Deed. Sander Leendertsen, agent of Jacob Flodder, June 24 to Pieter Cornelis Van Veen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 49.) W. of City Wall, abutting on N. side lot of J. Moesman and on S. side lot of G. Lookermans. Br. in front on St. or E. side, together, 60 ft. Rear on W. side, like br.; long on N. side, 14 r. and 3 ft.; together with the lot next adjoining to said Govert Lookermans, br. both in front and rear 30 ft. and long on N. side, 12 r., less 1 ft. and on S. side by Lambert Huyberts Mol, 10 r., 6 ft. Recites auction and also deed Cuvilje to Flodder, June 22, inst.

1660

Deed. Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen to Reindert Jansen Hoorn. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 224.) Lot W. of Cingel, bounded N. by lot of Jacob Jansen Moesman; W. by lot of G. Lookermans; S. by lot of Van der Veen; E. by Cingel; according to auction sale Mch. 29, 1659; br. in front, 28 ft., in rear, 30 ft.; long on both sides, according to deed dated June 22, 1656, in possession of P. C. Veen, W. side, 14 r.

Deed. Reindert Jansen Hoorn to Arien Diricksen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 225.) Desc.: s. a. preceding deed.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Ariaen Diricks. (Pats. May 18 Alb., II: 31.) Recites transport Reindert Jans Hoorne, July 23, 1660, unto above Diricks. Desc.: s. a. preceding instruments.

1660

Deed. Pieter Cornelissen Van der Veen to Abraham Oct. 6 de la Noy. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 196.) Desc.: Lot S. of the Cingel; bounded E. by lots of G. Lookermans, 12 r., 4 ins.; S. by lot of G. Lookermans, 29 ft.; W. by h. and lot of A. Diricksen, 13 r., 3 ft., 3 ins. N. by the Cingel, 28 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou. Recites deed June 24, 1656.

1667

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Abraham de la Noy. Nov. 27 (Pats. Alb., II: 136.) Desc.: Recites transport, Pieter Cornelys Van der Vin to above de la Noy, Oct. 6, 1660. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

Deed. Pieter Cornelissen van der Vin to Govert Lookermans. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Govert Lookermans. Apl. 5 (Pats. Alb., IV: 41.) Recites transport made by Pieter Cornelissen vander Vin unto Govert Lookermans, on the . . . day of . . . for : Desc.: A Lot bet. the ground of Frederick Gisberts and Jacob Jansen Moesman; cont'g in length towards the Trench on the W. side, 156 ft.; on the E., 142 ft.; in br. on the N. side, 31 ft., 6 ins.; and on the S. side the like.

June 24 Deed. Sanders Leendersen, agent of Jacob Flodder to Lambert Huybertsen Mol. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 50.) Desc.: 2 Lots W. of City Wall, abutting on N. side the lot of G. Loockermans or P. Prins; S., R. Rycken; is br. in front on St. or E. side, 60 ft.; rear on W. side, like 60; long, N. side, 10 r., 6 ft.; S., 8 r., 1 ft. Recites according to sale at auction; deed Cuvilje to Flodder, June 22, inst.

Apl. 29 Deed. Lambert Huybertsen Mol to Jacob Jansen Moesman. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 260.) Desc.: Lot W. of Cingel; bounded S. by T. Tempelier, 9 r., 3 ft.; W., lot of G. Loockermans, 30 ft.; N. lot of Wid. of A. de la Noy, 10 r., 6 ft.; E. Cingel, 30 ft. Recites bill of sale, May 8, 1658; deed, June 24, 1656.

Apl. 4 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Jans Moesman. (Pats. Alb., IV: 39.) Recites transport by Lambert Huybert Mol to above Moesman, Apl. 29, 1662. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

Apl. 29 Deed. Lambert Huybertsen Mol to Teunis Tempelier. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 259.) Desc.: Lot W. of Cingel, bounded S. by lot of R. Rycken, 8 r., 1 ft.; W. by lot of G. Loockermans, 30 ft.; N. by lot of Jacob Jansen Moesman, 9 r., 3 ft.; E. by Cingel, 30 ft. Recites deed June 24, 1656.

May 31 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Teunis Tempelier. (Pats. Alb., II: 39.) Recites transport by Lambert Huyberts to above, dated Apl. 29, 1662. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

June 24 Deed. Sander Leendersen, agent of Jacob Flodder, to Rynier Rycken. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 51.) Desc.: Lot W. of City Wall, abutting on N. side lands of L. Huyberts Mol, on S. side by lot of Litschoe; br. in front on st. or E. side, 30 ft.; rear on W. side, 30 ft.; long, N. side, 8 r., 1 ft.; S. side, 7 r., less 5 ins., according to sale at auction. Recites Cuvilje to Flodder, June 22 inst.

Sep. 16 Deed. Reynier Rycken to Pieter Jacobsen Buys. Not found of record but recited in deed set forth below.

Apl. 22 Deed. Symon Jansen Romeyn, atty. for Creditors of Pieter Jacobsen Buys, decd. to Tomas Lambersen. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 33.) Desc.: Lot W. of City Wall or Cingel; bounded N. by lot of T. Tempelier; S. by lot of wid. of D. Litscho; br. in front on E. side and rear on W. side, 30 ft.; long on N. side, 8 r., 1 ft.; S. side, 7 r., less 5 ins. Recites deed Sep. 16, 1658.

Feb. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Thomas Lamberts. (Pats. Alb., IV: 7.) Desc.: On the western part of the walls of this city near the Strand Gate; on the N. side abutting on land lately of Teunis Tempelier; on the S. side to that which belongs to the wid. Anna Litscho, having in br. on the E. and W. sides, 35 ft.; in length on the N. side, $8\frac{1}{2}$ r. and on S. side, 7 r., wanting 5 ins. Recites transport by Symon Jansen Romeyn as atty. for Pieter Jacob Buys, heretofore proprietor, dated the 22d Apl., 1664, to Lambert.

June 24 Deed. Sander Leendersen, agent of Jacob Flodder, to Daniel Litschoe. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 52.) Desc.: 2 lots on W. side City Wall, abutting on N. side, Rynier Rycken's lot; S. side lot of Daniel Litschoe; br. in front on St. or E. side, 60 ft.; rear on W. side, 60 ft.; long, N. side, 7 r., less 5 ins.; S. side, 4 r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. According to sale at auction and deed by heirs of Cuvilje to Flodder, June 22 inst.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Anne Litscho. (Pats. Alb., May 4 III: 16.) Recites transport Abm. Verplanck to Daniel Litscho, Apl. 26, 1652; before that time in the possession of Adam Roelantsen; near the water-port; and whereas Sander Leendersen, as atty. of J. J. Flodder did, June 24, 1656, also transport to Litscho two adjoining lots, etc.

LOT 10

In possession of Adam Roelantsen before 1641. See recitals in conf. to Litscho. (Pats. Alb., III: 16.) Also in patent to William Teller. (Pats. Alb., II: 64.)

Report of referees as to the damage done the garden of Adam Roelantsen by the cattle of Jan Damen and John Forbus. (Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch: 16.) July 31

Court Proceedings. Adam Roelantsen vs. Jan Damen for trespass. Damages to be assessed by arbitrators. (Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch: 76.) Aug. 8

Before 1652, Abraham Verplanck had acquired this property. Deed not found of record.

Lease. Daniel Litschoe to Andries Jochemsen. (Cal. Hist. MSS., Dutch: 52.) Desc.: "A ho. and lot on the East river." May 13

Litscho was a tenant here before he received the following deed:

Deed. Abraham Verplanck to Daniel Litscho. "Before that time in the possession of Adam Roelantsen." Not recorded but recited in Pats. Alb., III: 16 and in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 7. Apl. 26

Deed. Daniel Litscho to Gillis Pietersen and Isaac Kip, both heirs of Tryntie Scheerenburg. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 7.) Desc.: A cert. ho. and lot situate within this City afsd. on the East river, bounded on the E. by (of) the appearer's ho., and by that actually in his own possession and on the W. by (of) the wall which is built around this City, on the side whereof the lot partly runs. According to bill of sale, Jan. 22, 1653, concluded with above-named Tryntie; br. in the front on the S. side, 3 r., $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. In the rear on the N. side, 5 r., $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; long on the W. side, $4\frac{1}{2}$ r., $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. On the E. side, 6 r. nett. Recites a deed from Abraham Verplanck Apl. 26, 1652. Which afsd. ho. and lot the above-named Daniel Litscho declares to cede and convey unto the said Gillis Pietersen and Isaac Kip as heirs afsd.

This lot was the subject of litigation bet. Litscho and the City (which had built the guard-house on part of it) and bet. Litscho and Kip and Pietersen. (Rec. N. Am., I: 95, 112, 139, 170.) The City finally purchased the guard-house plot from Gillis Pietersen (Rec. N. Am., VII: 162, 163) and sold it to Isaac De Foreest before June 13, 1658. (Ibid., VII: 189.) De Foreest transferred it to Immetje, the wid. of Frans Claesen. The Burgomasters ordered her to "remove it [her ho.] from out of the road, or they shall have it done." (Rec. N. Am., VII: 194.) Neither De Foreest nor Immetje Claesen had paid for the lot by Mch. 11, 1661. (Min. Orph. Court., II: 84.)

LOT 11

Gr-br. to Hendrick Jansen, Tailor. (GG: 89.) Desc.: Jan. 20 A lot lying on the Island of Manhattans for two houses, extending in front 10 r., 6 ft., 1 gr.; behind in br., 14 r., 1 ft. and 4 ins.; on the W. side, in length, 15 r., 2 ft.; lies E. of the Fort on the W. end of Tymen Jansen's lot on the East river; amtg. to 156 r., 3 ft., 7 ins., 5 gr.

Deed. Hendrick Jansen to Burger Jorissen. (Dutch MSS., II: 124; Recited in Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: or 183.) Conveys a ho., garden and brewery, without further description. Sep. 16

Dec. 3 ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Burger Jorissen. (Pats. Alb., II: 142.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to Hendrick Jansen, next to Tymen Jansen, dated Jan. 20, 1644; and its transport to Burger Jorissen by the said Hendrick Jansen, Apl. 16, 1644.

Note: This confirmation should apply only to Burger Jorissen's land E. of Smith St. as he had sold his possessions W. of said st. prior to this date.

LOT 12

July 3 ¹⁶⁴³ Gr-br. to Tymen Jansen. (GG: 71.) Desc.: A piece of land lying on the Manhattans bounded on the west by the land of Hendrick Jansen, extending W-by-N. and W. N. W. 37 r., 7 ft.; and 20 r., 10 ft., 1 in., S.; a little W. 24 r., 5 ft., 6 ins.; yet 17 r., 6 ft., 10 ins. S. W.; a little S'ly with an outpoint, E'ly 2 r., 4½ ft., extending out; amtg. in all to 646 r., 10 ft., 5 ins.

Note: The wid. of Tymen Jansen m. Govert Loockermans. See conf. to him, set forth below.

Nov. 28 ¹⁶⁵⁷ Deed. Govert Loockermans to Caturina Roelofs, wid. of Lucas Rodenburgh. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 108.) Desc.: Lot, bounded E. by ho. and lot occupied by Govert Loockermans, 11 r., 3 ins.; S. by road or shore of East river, 3 r.; W. by ho. and lot of B. Jorissen 12 r., 2 ft.; N. by lot of his, the appearer's, 3 r. measured in length and br. by J. Cortelyou, Oct. 2, 1657; recites gr-br. July 3, 1643.

July 10 ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Katherine Roeloffs. (Pats. Alb., II: 72.) Recites transport Loockermans to Katherine Roeloffs, Nov. 28, 1657; that Katherine is the wid. of Lucas Rodenburgh, decd. That Johannes Van Brugh has married the said Katherine. Desc.: Lot having to the E. Govert Loockermans's dwelling-ho.; S. the Strand of the East river; W. Burger Jorissen; N. lot belonging to said Govert; cont'g in br. on S. side, 3 r.; N. side, 3 r.; E. side, 11 r., 8 ft., 3 ins.; W. side, 12 r., 2 ft.

Feb. 20 ¹⁶⁵³ Deed. Govert Loockermans to Claes Hendricks. (HH: 12.) Desc.: A lot E'ward of the ho. now occupied by Govert Loockermans; in br. on S. side or along the shore, 16 r., 2½ ft.; on N. side, along Jan Damen's land, 16 r., 4 ft.; on E. 7½ r.; on W., 16 r., 6 ft.

Feb. 28 Deed. Claes Hendricksen to William Pietersen. (HH: 15.) Desc.: A lot with the buildings thereon standing, next to Govert Loockermans, along the river side; being in length on the S. side 3 r. and in the rear along Jan Damen's land in br., 3 r.; in length on W. side, 16 r., 6 ft.; on E., 14 r., 4 ft. Recites gr-br. of Feb. 2, 1653.

Mch. 24 ¹⁶⁶¹ Deed. William Pieters to R. Reynoutsen. Not recorded but recited in conf. set forth below:

Apl. 4 ¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Reynout Reynoutsen. (Pats. Alb., IV: 37.) Recites transport William Pieters unto R. Reynoutsen, Mch. 24, 1661. Desc.: S. to the water-side where the ships ride, having to the W. ground belonging to Govert Loockermans; to the N. that of Reynier Ryckes; to the E. Andries Joghims and to the S. the waterside aforementioned. Cont'g in br. before to the st., 3 r., and to the N. the like; in length on the W. side, 16 r., 6 ft., and on the E. 14 r., 4 ft.

May 25 ¹⁶⁵⁴ Deed. Claes Hendrix to Andries Jochems. Not found of record, but recited in a mortgage by Jochems to John Lawrence, of May 1, 1667. (Lib. B, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 131.)

May 17 Deed. Claes Hendricks to J. J. Hays. Not found of

record, but recited in deed Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 58, May 17 set forth below.

¹⁶⁵⁵ Deed. J. J. Hays to Arent Van Corlaer. Not found of record, but recited in deed Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 58.

¹⁶⁵⁶ Deed. Arent Van Corlaer to William Beeckman. Not found of record, but recited in deed Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 58.

Deed. Wilhelm Beeckman to Alexander Bryan and William East. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 58.) Desc.: His houses and lots on East river, bet. ho. and lot of A. Jochems on the W. side; E. side by lot of J. Flodder. Formerly of C. Hendricks and by him conveyed, May 17, 1654 to J. J. Hays and by him conveyed, July 16, 1655 unto Arent Van Corlaer and by him conveyed June 24, 1656 to Wilhelm Beeckman; except mill ho. Lot as large and small as in above deeds.

¹⁶⁵⁹ Deed. William East to Jan Lauwerensen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 172.) Desc.: 2 houses and lots N. of the Waal, bounded W. by A. Joghimsen, 12 r., 4 ft., but on length of 72 ft., jutting out 6 ft.; N. by D. Litscho, 1 r., 9 ft., 4 ins.; E. by J. Flodder, 10 r., 2 ft.; S. by Waal, 3 r., 5 ft., 4 ins. According to survey by J. Cortelyou, Sep. 6, this year. According to bill of sale, June 22, 1659; deed July 20, 1656.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to John Lawrence. (Pats. Alb., II: 9.) Recites transport made by Mr. William East of Milford, New England to John Lawrence Aug. 7, 1659. Desc.: N. side st. which lies towards the Waal or place where the ships ride at anchor on the East river; abutting on the W. to Andries Joghimsen; on the N. to the ground heretofore belonging to Lieut. Daniell Litscho; on the E. to Jacob Flodder's and on the S. to the said waal. Cont'g in br. on the S. side, 3 r., 5 ft., 4 ins.; and on the N., 1 r., 9 ft., 4 ins.; in length on the W. side, 12 r., 4 ft. and at the length of 72 ft. striking with a corner of ground 6 ft. farther; it is on the E. side 10 r., 2 ft.

¹⁶⁵⁴ Deed. Claes Hendricksen to J. J. Flodder. Not found of record, but recited in conf. set forth below.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jacob Jansen Flodder. (Pats. Alb., IV: 40.) Recites transport by Claes Hendricksen to J. J. Flodder, May 17, 1654, who had the same transported to him by Govert Loockermans on Feb. 2, 1653. Desc.: Lying towards the East river; cont'g in br. on the S. side to the st., 3 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; behind on the N. side 1 r., 7 ft., 6 ins.; in length on the W. side, 10 r., 2 ft., 6 ins. and on the E. side, 7 r., 7 ft.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Balthazar De Haart. (Pats. Alb., II: 56.) Recites transport Claes Hendricksen to Jacob Jansen Flodder, May 17, 1654. Desc.: Lot towards the East river near unto the water port in the st. commonly called the Waal, bet. the houses of Mr. John Lawrence and the wid. Litscho. Cont'g in br. on the S. side to the st., 3 r., 2 ft., 6 ins. and behind on the N. side, 1 r., 7 ft., 6 ins.; length on the W. side, 10 r., 2 ft., 6 ins.; on the E. side, 7 r., 7 ins. on which said lot of ground was heretofore a dwelling-ho. which the said Jacob Jansen Flodder hath suffered to be dilapidated and wholly come to ruin, the said ground having likewise for divers years lain waste and the fence and highway who (*sic*) ought to have been kept in repairs, having been neglected to the great prejudice of the neighbors in particular and also of the inhabitants in general, of all of which though divers admonitions have been sent to the said Flodder as well as the several orders made thereupon yett he hath taken no notice thereof nor any way minded the same, therefore the said

June 28 lot . . . is . . . forfeited to his R. Highness . . . and I do confirme and graunt the same unto Balthazar de Haart, &c.

Apl. 18 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Govert Loockermans. (Pats. Alb., II: 14.) Recites gr-br. Kieft to Tymen Jansen (*supra*). Desc.: s. a. gr-br.

Note: Loockermans is confirmed in the entire gr-br. This sometimes was done, although, as with the property here treated of, much of the land had been alienated before the date of the confirmation.

LOT 13

May 15 Gr-br. to Augustine Heermans. (GG: 218.) This gr-br. set forth under Lot Number 7, Block L.

Feb. 14 Burgomasters of City of Amsterdam in New Netherland, to Burger Joris. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 182.) Desc.: Lot E. of Smee street, bounded N. by ho. and lot of . . . , 1 r., 2 ft., 9 ins.; E. by lot of G. Loockermans, 4 r., 11 ft.; S. by Jan Loockermans, 2 r., 6 ft., 8 ins.; W. by above street, 4 r., 10 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Nov. 9, 1659.

Feb. 14 Deed. Burger Jorissen to Metje Juriaens. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 184.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

Note: This lot which had been taken away from Allard Anthony and given to Burger Jorissen by the Survey of 1657 when Smee street was run through, was in fact the remainder of the Heermans grant on the E. side of Smee street. (*Rec. N. Am.*, VII: 159, 164, 231.)

BLOCK R

LOT I

Feb. 1 Gr-br. to Roelof Jansen Haes. (GG: 131.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and a garden, lying about N. E. from the Fort Amsterdam on the road over against the lots of Andries Hudden and Marten Cregier; its br. along the said road is 7 r., 4 ft.; on the N. side by the ditch till to the lot of Claes van Elslant, 6 r., 1 ft.; on the E. side near the said lot of Elslant in length, 8 r., 5 ft.; and on the S. side along the oblique road, 4 r., 6 ft., amtg. in all to 42 r., 5 ft., 2 ins.

Aug. 29 Deed. Hendrick Kip to Albert Andriessen. (*Dutch MSS.*, III: 92.) Desc.: Ho. and lot N. E. of Ft. Amsterdam; by virtue of a gr-br. Feb. 1, 1646 to Roelof Jansen Haes, due assignment thereof 1646, 17 Feb., to Hendrick Kip of a ho. and lot on the W. and —(burned in original vol.) sides, bounded by the Highway on the W. side, adjoining Claes van Elslant's lot; is br. on the W. side, 5 r., 7½ ft.; long on the N. side, 5 r., 4½ ft.; on the E. side, 5 r., 4½ ft. and on the S. side, 4 r., 6 ft.

May 15 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Barent Albertsen. (Pats. Alb., II: 28.) Recites gr-br. to Roeloff Jansen Haes, dated Feb. 1, 1646; that the same "came into the hands of" Albert Andries, who transported and made over the same to his children in lieu of their mother's estate. Also, this conf. to the said children, viz.: Barent, Storme, Andries, Jan, Dirck, Eva, Engelen and Jesselgen Albertsen. Desc.: s. a. in gr-br. set forth above.

LOT 2

Mch. 13 Gr-br. to Claes Van Elslant. (GG: 183.) Desc.: A cert. lot for a ho. and garden, situated on the Island of Manhattans, in the rear of the lot of Roelof Jansen; its br. on the W. side is 8 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.; on the N. side its length is 12 r., 5 (feet) [omitted in original, C. D. W.]

6 ins.; on the E. side, its br. is 5 r., 5 ft.; further its br. Mch. 13 (on the length of 5 r., 7 ft.) is 5 r., 9 ft., 3 ins.; further length, 1 r., 6 ft.; br., 7 r.; further length on the S. side till to the lot of the afsd. Roelof Jansen, 5 r., 2 ft., 4 ins.; amtg. to 82 r., 9 ft.

Deed. Claes Van Elslant to Gillis Pietersen. (Lib. A, June 22 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 24.) Desc.: Lot E. of Ft. Amsterdam, abutting N. on the Graft, W. side, A. Classen's lot, S. and E. on St.; br. in front S. side, 38 Rhineland ft.; rear, N. side, 47 Rhineland ft.; long both E. and W. sides, 62 Rhineland ft. Recites gr-br. Mch. 13, 1647.

Deed. Isaac Kip, agent of Gillis Pietersen to Solomon Oct. 17 La Chair, and William Deuckles. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 98.) Desc.: Lot E. of Ft. Amsterdam, abutting N. on the Graft, 47 ft., W. on lot of A. Claes, 62 ft., S. on St., 38 ft. and E. on St., 62 ft. Recites gr-br. Mch. 13, 1647.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Claes Van Elslant. (Pats. May 22 II: 33.) Recites gr-br. to Van Elslant. Desc.: s. a. gr-br. (*supra*).

Note: The gr-br. is thus confirmed notwithstanding that Van Elslant had divested himself of the greater part.

Deed. Willem Dueckles to Joannes Vervelen. (Lib. Oct. 4 A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 179.) Lot N. of Marckvelt Steeck; bounded W. by ho. and lot of J. Jansen Hagenaar, 70½ ft.; N. by Bevers Graght, 25 ft.; E. by a little street, 69½ ft.; S. by said Steeck, 21 ft. Measured inside the fence. Recites deed Oct. 21, 1657.

Deed. Joannes Vervelen to Pierre Pia. (Lib. A, Aug. 27 Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 213.) Lot N. of Marckvelt Steegh; bounded E. by lane, 69½ ft.; S. by the afsd. Steegh, 21 ft.; W. by ho. and lot of Jan Jansen Hagenaar, 70½ ft.; N. by Bevers Graght, 25 ft. Recites deed Oct. 4, 1659.

Note: Though recorded, the above deed is stated not to have been executed.

Deed. Solomon La Chair to Jan Jansen Hagenaar. June 27 (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 160.) Desc.: Lot on Marckvelt Steegh. Bounded W. by A. Clasen, 5½ r.; N. by Beavers Graght, 24½ ft.; E. by lot of W. Doukles, 5½ r.; S. by above-named steegh (lane), 21 ft., 3 ins. Recites deed Oct. 17, 1657; recites, measured by J. Cortelyou, May 10, 1659.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Jan Jansen Hagenaar. July 23 (Pats. Alb., II: 82.) Recites transport by Solomon La Chair unto Jan J. Hagenaar, dated June 27, 1659. Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

LOT 3

Gr-br. to Evert Jansen. (GG: 168.) Desc.: A cert. Feb. 8 lot lying E. of the lot of Claes Van Elslant, being separated by a road; its length on the N. side or on the ditch, 8 r., 7 ft.; on the E. side its br. is 5 r., 7 ft.; on the S. side its length is 8 r., 3 ft.; on the W. side, its br. is 5 r., 7 ft.; amtg. in all to 48 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.

Deed. Evert Jansen Wendel to Hendrick Van Bom- June 3 mell. Not found of record, but recited in mtg. of June 17, 1658 and in conf. to Van Bommell set forth below.

Conf. Governor Nicolls to Hendrick Van Bommel. May 3 (Pats. Alb., II: 21.) Recites transport by Evert Jansen, June 3, 1658 for a third part of the lot therein granted,

May 3 to Van Bommel; recites gr-br. to Jansen, dated Feb. 8, 1647. Desc.: A third part out of the patent or gr-br.

May 3 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Evert Jansen. (Pats. Alb., II: 21.) Recites gr-br. to Evert Jansen, dated Feb. 8, 1647. Desc.: Lot lying to the E. of Claes van Elslandt's, bet. whose lot of ground the highway makes a partition, cont'g in length on the N. side towards the (Beaver's) Graft, 8 r., 7 ft.; on the S., 8 r., 3 ft.; in br. on the E. side, 5 r., 7 ft.; and on the W. side, the like, being in all 48 r., 4 ft., 5 ins.

Note: As so frequently happens, the conf. takes no account of the parcel conveyed out of the gr-br. (to Van Bommel).

LOT 4

Mch. 25 Gr-br. to Gilyam Cornelse (or Cornelys). (GG: 198.) Desc.: A cert. lot lying on the Island of Manhattans, on the public ditch; its br. S'ly on the road over against the lot of Gerrit Douman, 8 r., 3 ft.; N'ly 8 r., 3 ft.; E'ly over against the lot of Abraham Rycken, 5 r., 3 ft.; W'ly on the lot of Evert Snyder, 5 r., 3 ft.

Jan. 14 Conf. Governor Nicolls to Sonnes of Gulielin Cornelissen. (Pats. Alb., II: 152.) Recites gr-br. to Gilyam Cornelissen, who, being deceased, title devolves on William Guilyams and Pieter Guilyams (*sic*) his two sons. Desc.: Towards the Great Graft, cont'g in br. on S. side of highway over against the lot heretofore of Gerrit Douman, 8 r., 3 ft.; to the N. the like; in length, E. side, over against Abraham Ryckens, 5 r., 3 ft. and on W., by Evert Snyder, the like.

"THE LITTLE STREET"

Bet. the grants of Van Elslandt and Evert Jansen there was "a little street." Originally it was a rod (12 ft., 6 ins.) wide and ran diagonally through the block. When the grants were cut up into lots, which were laid out nearly at right angles to the Beaver's Graft (Beaver street), there was left by usage, a street wider than it had at first been, and now running at right angles to the Graft. This street was sold under the following deed:

1660
Deed. Burgomasters of Amsterdam, New Netherlands, to Hendrick Eghbersen. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 209.) Desc.: Lot S. of Beaver's Graft, bounded E. by ho. and lot of H. Van Bommel, 4 r., 12 ft., 6 ins.; S. by Marckvelt Steeghie, 24 ft., 8 ins.; W. by ho. and lot of P. Pra, 5 r., 2 ft.; N. by the Graght, 23 ft. Measured by J. Cortelyou, Aug. 21, 1660.

1660
Deed. Hendrick Eghbersen to Jan Schryver. (Lib. A, Deeds, N. Y. Co.: 197.) Desc.: s. a. preceding instrument.

A GRANT UNLOCATED ON THE MAP OF DUTCH GRANTS

1645
Gr-br. to Ariaen Petersen (from Alckmaer). (GG: Sep. 7 105.) Desc.: A lot for a ho. and garden lying on the Island of Manhattans, situated N. of the Fort and bounded on the N. by Martin Cregier (Krugier); it extends on the W. side in length 11 r., 3 ft., 3 ins.; on the N. side, 7 r., 9 ft.; on the E. side, 9 r., 9 ft., 8 ins.; on the S. side, 11 r., 9 ft.; next to Martin Cregier; amtg. in all to 103 r., 3 ft. and 1 in.

1664
Elsie Jans, wife of Hendrick Joghimsen, late wid. of Adriaen Petersen van Alkmaer, asks for payment of p. o. the lot drawn into the Marketfield (for the City), asks for another lot for Van Alkmaer's children. "Whereas p. o. the above lot has been paid for to Adriaen Dircksen Koe, not by the Burgomasters but by the Director-General and Council and building thereon forbidden, petitioners are referred to them," &c. (*Min. Orph. Court*, II: 197.)

Note: This grant could not have been in the described location, bounded N. by Martin Cregier. It was probably on the E. of the Marketfield, and "drawn into" (i. e. condemned as part of) the Marketfield by the Director-General and Council. A portion of it may have been subsequently regranted, but the records are silent upon this subject.

V

EARLY NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS



Numb. 18.



THE New-York Gazette.

From February 28. to Monday March 7. 1725-6.



*Continuation of the Treaty of Commerce between the
Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain.*

Article 27.

The Subjects on both Sides shall be allowed to chuse, at their own Pleasure, Councils, Agents, Attornies, Solicitors and Brokers.

28. In all the Ports and trading Cities which both their Majesties shall agree upon, National Consuls shall be established to protect the Merchants on both Sides, and they are to enjoy all the Rights, Authorities, Liberties and Immunities the most befriended Nations do enjoy.

29. Those Consuls shall be empowered to take Cognizance of the Differences and Disputes between the Merchants and the Masters of the Ships, and between the latter and their Crews, to decide them; so that there shall be no Appeal from their Sentence to the Judge of the Place of their Residence.

30. As to the Judges Conservators, who in the former Reigns were a considerable Magistracy in Spain, which the most favoured Nations were allowed to chuse for themselves, with a Power to judge peremptorily in Civil and Criminal Cases, among those of their own Nation; it has been agreed, That in case his Royal Catholick Majesty grants for the future this Privilege to any Nation, the same shall be likewise granted to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects: Mean while, impartial & speedy Justice shall be done by the ordinary Magistrates and Judges, from whose Sentences no Appeal shall be made but only to the Council of Commerce at Madrid.

31. The Escheat, or any Right of the like Nature, shall not be made use of with Respect to each other's Subjects, but the Heirs of the Deceased shall succeed them, either by Will or *ab intestato*, without any Lett or Hindrance; and in Case of Dispute among two or more Heirs, the Judges of the Place are to decide the Matter peremptorily.

32. If a Merchant or other Subject of either of the contracting Parties should chance to die within the other's Dominions, the Consul or some other of their publick Ministers, if there be any, shall repair to the House of the deceased, and take an Inventory of all his Merchandizes and Effects, as likewise of his Books and Papers, in Order to secure them for the Heirs of the Deceased.

33. In case any Ship belonging to the contracting Parties or their Subjects should be wrecked upon each other's Coasts, the Fiscal Officers shall claim no Right to it, and all plundering shall be

severely forbidden; moreover, Assistance is to be given to those who suffer Shipwreck, for saving and securing all they can.

34. His Catholick Majesty shall, under no Pretext whatsoever, set a limited Price to the *Indies* chandizes belonging to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, but they shall be at Liberty to sell them at the current Price: The same Liberty is granted to the Spanish Subjects in the Emperor's Dominions.

35. If the Effects of some of either Parties Subjects, should be confiscated, and that some Goods belonging to any other Person should happen to be among them, they shall be restored to the Owners, &c.

36. His Imperial Majesty's Ships and Subjects shall be allowed to carry and bring from the *East-Indies* into all the King of Spain's Dominions, all sorts of Fruits, Effects, and Merchandizes, provided it appear, by Affidavits of the Deputies of the India Company established in the *Austrian Netherlands*, that they come from the conquered Provinces, Colonies or Factories of the said Company, in which Case they shall enjoy the same Privileges granted to the Subjects of the United Provinces, by the Royal Letters of the 27th of June, and 3d of July 1663: Moreover his Catholick Majesty declares, That he grants to the Imperial Subjects whatever has been granted to the States-General of the United Provinces by the Treaty in 1648, both with respect to the *Indies* and any other thing applicable to the said Treaty, as likewise to the present Peace concluded between their Majesties.

37. As to what relates to the Commerce of the *Canary-Islands*, the Imperial Subjects shall enjoy the same Advantages with the English and Dutch.

[To be Continued in our next.]

*Remonstrance of the General Assembly of the
Clergy of France, as presented to the King,
against the New Tax of Two per Cent.*

SIR,
THE Clergy of France, who have always esteemed it their Glory to give your Majesty, and the Kings your Predecessors, Effectual as well as publick Proofs of their most profound Submission and Obedience, find themselves constrained to accompany the new Homage, which they have the Honour to pay you this Day, with just Complaints and most humble Remonstrances.

The Edict which your Majesty has been pleased to publish, for raising Two per Cent, upon all your Subjects Estates, seems indeed not to include the

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

THIS check-list is an outgrowth of researches made among the early New York City newspapers for historical material for the CHRONOLOGY. An attempt was made to find and read at least one weekly for each week, while weeklies only were published; a semi-weekly for the period of the semi-weeklies, and a daily after the régime of the dailies began. This led to the files of those newspapers included in this list whose headings are printed in capitals followed by a dagger in the "Bibliographical Data." The difficulty of locating some of the issues suggested the desirability of making of a check-list, in which should be preserved such information as had been gathered, and which should indicate what additional particulars were needed to complete the record.

For the further information of students, it has been deemed advisable to include also as complete a list as possible of all other newspapers that were printed in New York City up to the year 1812. These additional newspapers, with their respective data, are given *in situ* under the "Bibliographical Data," and are distinguishable by their headings, which are printed without a dagger. Information about them has been derived in large measure from the newspaper files in the New York Historical Society, supplemented by the printed lists or catalogues of the New York Public Library, the Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Library of Congress, and other similar sources. No claim to absolute accuracy is made for these data, since they are in part compilatory; yet, they contain material which has never appeared in print before with so much particularity.

As New York City is the natural centre for the New York City newspapers, the resources of the main city libraries (the Public, the Historical Society, and the Society) were listed first. In each case, the most complete New York City file was listed, and its deficiencies were supplied, first by issues found in the other city libraries, and, second, by issues in out-of-town libraries. Recourse was had to foreign libraries only when American libraries were found deficient.

No attempt has been made to show how extensive the files of the papers in the various libraries are. The object has been, solely, to locate for each file as many numbers as possible, giving the preference to the numbers in the New York

City libraries. While a large percentage of the files was located completely, there unfortunately still remain many "Missing Nos." An unavailing search for these has included the following libraries:—

CALIFORNIA	Berkeley	University of California Library.
	Los Angeles	Los Angeles Public Library.
	Sacramento	California State Library.
	Stanford	Leland Stanford Junior University Library.
CONNECTICUT	Hartford	Connecticut Historical Society Library.
	New Haven	Connecticut State Library. New Haven Colony Historical Society Library.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Washington	Yale University Library.
ILLINOIS	Chicago	Library of Congress. Chicago Historical Society Library. Chicago Public Library. Newberry Library.
	Urbana	University of Illinois Library.
INDIANA	Bloomington	Indiana University Library.
IOWA	Des Moines	Iowa State Library.
LOUISIANA	New Orleans	Howard Memorial Library.
MAINE	Portland	Maine Historical Society Library.
MARYLAND	Baltimore	Enoch Pratt Free Library.
		Maryland Historical Society Library.
MASSACHUSETTS	Boston	Peabody Library. Boston Athenæum. Boston Public Library.
	Cambridge	Massachusetts Historical Society Library.
	Salem	Harvard College Library.
	Worcester	Essex Institute Library.
MICHIGAN	Ann Arbor	American Antiquarian Society Library.
	Detroit	University of Michigan Library.
	Lansing	The Burton Library.
MINNESOTA	St. Paul	Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Concord	St. Paul Public Library.
NEW JERSEY	Newark	New Hampshire State Library.
		New Jersey Historical Society Library.
NEW YORK	New Brunswick	Newark Public Library.
	Princeton	Rutgers College Library.
	Trenton	Princeton University Library.
	Albany	New Jersey State Library.
	Brooklyn	Albany Historical and Art Society Library.
		New York State Library.
		Brooklyn Public Library.
	Buffalo	Long Island Historical Society Library.
	Ithaca	Buffalo Historical Society Library. Cornell University Library.

NEW YORK	Kingston	Kingston Public Library. Old Senate House.
	Newburgh	Newburgh Public Library. Washington Headquarters Library.
	New York City	Columbia University Library. Mercantile Library. New York Historical Society Library. New York Law Institute Library. New York Public Library. New York Society Library.
	Utica	Oneida Historical Society Library.
OHIO	Cleveland	Western Reserve Historical Society Library.
PENNSYLVANIA	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania State Library.
	Philadelphia	Library Company of Philadelphia. Mercantile Library. Historical Society of Pennsylvania Library. University of Pennsylvania Library.
	Pittsburg	Carnegie Library.
RHODE ISLAND	Providence	Brown University Library. John Carter Brown Library. Rhode Island Historical Society Library.
VERMONT	Montpelier	Vermont State Library.
VIRGINIA	Richmond	Virginia State Library.
	Williamsburg	College of William and Mary Library.
WISCONSIN	Madison	State Historical Society of Wisconsin Library.
BRITISH ISLES	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Public Library.
	Bideford	Public Library.
	Bristol	Public Library.
	Cambridge	University Library.
	Edinburgh	Advocates Library.
	Falmouth	Public Library.
	Liverpool	Public Library.
	London	British Museum. Public Record Office.
	Oxford	Bodleian Library.
	Plymouth	Public Library.
FRANCE	Poole (Dorset)	Public Library.
	Southampton	Public Library.
	Paris	Bibliothèque Nationale.
	Berlin	Imperial Library.
GERMANY	The Hague	Dutch Archives.
HOLLAND	Madrid	Biblioteca Nacional.
SPAIN		

The list of extra issues, supplements, etc., makes no boast of being complete. All such issues in the New York City libraries, the Library of Congress, and the American Antiquarian Society Library have been listed, and many, but manifest-

ly not all, in other libraries. To have made a complete list of such issues would have entailed a search through the entire files of the papers in the various libraries, instead of a quest for "Missing Nos." only. The work involved by such an undertaking would have been quite incommensurate with any additional information which it might have brought to light.

Supplements, etc., published on the same day as the regular issue, have been listed under that date; but where this is other than that of the regular issue, it has been indicated by prefixing the word "Dated" to the date of the supplement.

Frequent use has been made of the Thomas F. Devoe collection of newspaper indexes—two ledgers and twenty-six subject indexes—in the New York Historical Society.

The abbreviations used refer as follows:

AAS	American Antiquarian Society.
BM	British Museum.
HC	Harvard College.
HSP	Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
LC	Library of Congress.
LCP	Library Company of Philadelphia.
LI	Long Island Historical Society.
MHS	Massachusetts Historical Society.
NJHS	New Jersey Historical Society.
NYHS	New York Historical Society.
NYPL	New York Public Library.
NYSoc.L	New York Society Library.
WHS	Historical Society of Wisconsin.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NEWSPAPERS have been entered in the check-list under brief titles; more complete information being given here. Changes of title, printer, publisher, editor, etc., are given under the date upon which these changes first appear upon any issue here listed. In some cases, these data have been supplemented and corrected by information derived from sources other than the newspapers themselves.

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
	ADVERTISER†		
1785 Mar. 1	The New-York Daily Advertiser	Francis Childs	Daily
1785 Apr. 6 [?]		F. Childs & Co.	
1785 Sept. 2		Francis Childs	
1785 Sept. 20	The Daily Advertiser, Political, Commercial, and Historical		
1785 Oct. 27	The Daily Advertiser: Political, Historical, and Commercial		
1787 Oct. 17	The Daily Advertiser		
1789 July 2		Francis Childs and John Swaine	
1794 Nov. 13		Francis Childs	
1796 Jan. 25		William Robins	
1798 July 10		Charles Snowden	
1800 Jan. 16		Robert Wilson	
1803 May 2		J. Seymour	
1803 Nov. 23		George Bruce	
1805 May 31	Discontinued		

THE AMERICAN CHRONICLE

1762 Mar. 20.	Saturday, No. 1	Samuel Farley	Weekly
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Note: From No. 2, March 29, Farley changed the day of issue to Monday. NYPL has only known examples, from No. 3, April 5, to No. 16, July 5, inclusive, and a small fragment of No. 39, Dec. 13. Continued to No. 44, and perhaps later. Farley also printed an earlier broadside news-sheet, entitled, "Martinico," of which NYPL has "Number II."

AMERICAN CITIZEN AND GENERAL ADVERTISER

See Argus, & Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser

† See page 413.

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
AMERICAN MINERVA			
1793 Dec. 9	The American Minerva	George Bunce & Co.	Daily
1794 March 19	American Minerva, and the New York (Evening) Advertiser		
1795 May 6	American Minerva; an Evening Advertiser		
1796 May 2	The Minerva, & Mercantile Evening Advertiser	Hopkins, Webb & Co.	
1797 May 15		Hopkins & Co.	
1797 Oct. 2	Commercial Advertiser	George F. Hopkins	
1799 July 1		E. Belden & Co.	

Note: Continued till Feb. 1, 1904, when merged with "The Globe."

AMERICAN PATRIOT, AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER

See The Public Advertiser

ARGUS, & GREENLEAF'S NEW DAILY ADVERTISER

1795 May 11	The Argus, & Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser	Thomas Greenleaf	Daily
1795 May 16	The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser		
1796 Aug. 3	Argus. Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser		
1798 Sept. 16 to Nov. 4	Publication suspended		
1798 Nov. 5		Ann Greenleaf	
1800 March 10	American Citizen and General Advertiser	D. Denniston	

CHRONICLE EXPRESS

1802 Nov. 25		William A. Davis	Semi-weekly
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Note: NYHS has file to April 12, 1804.

THE COLUMBIAN

1809 Nov. 1		Charles Holt	Daily
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Note: NYHS has file to June 30, 1821, when the paper was discontinued by the then publisher, Alden Spooner, who announced, in place thereof, "The New-York Journal, and Patron of Industry."

COLUMBIAN GAZETTE

1799 April 7		J. M. Williams	Weekly
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COLUMBIAN GAZETTEER

1793 Aug. 22		John Buel & Co.	Semi-weekly
1794 Nov. 17	The New-York Evening Post	L. Wayland	Tri-weekly
1794 Dec. 8		L. Wayland and Matthew L. Davis	
1795 May 25	Suspended		

DATE

TITLE

PRINTER, ETC.

FREQUENCY

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

See American Minerva

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GAZETTE

1775 Aug. 2 [?]

John Anderson

Bi-weekly

Note: NYHS has from Vol. I, No. 3 (Aug. 9, 1775) to Vol. II, No. 113 (Aug. 28, 1776). This paper ran a little longer, perhaps until the capture of New York City by the British, in September, 1776.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER†

See Advertiser

DAILY PATRIOTIC REGISTER†

1787 Nov. 19

The New-York Journal, and Daily Patri-
otic Register

Thomas Greenleaf Daily

1788 July 26 [?]

Discontinued

Note: The consecutive numbering began with the issue of November 1, 1787, No. 2139, of The New-York Journal, and Weekly Register. See The New-York Journal.

DIARY†

1792 Feb. 15

The Diary; or Loudon's Register

Samuel Loudon Daily

1793 Jan. 1

Samuel Loudon &
Son

1794 Jan. 1

The Diary; or, Evening Register

Loudon & Brower
Samuel Loudon

1795 Feb. [?]

1795 Feb. 24 [?]

The Diary, & Universal Daily Adver-
tiser

Samuel Loudon, Jr.

1795 May 26 [?]

The Diary, & Universal Advertiser

1796 Feb. 1

The Diary

Cornelius C. Van
Allen & Co.

1797 Jan. 25

Crookes & Saund-
ers for John I.
Johnson

1797 Mar. 20

Diary and Mercantile Advertiser

1797 Apr. 1

John Crookes for
John I. Johnson

1797 June 20

John Crookes for
the Proprietor

1798 Apr. 16 [?]

John Crookes for
the Proprietors

1798 Sept. 11 [?]

John Crookes for
the Proprietor

1798 Nov. 13 [?]

Mercantile Advertiser

1808 June 22 [?]

John Crookes &
A. Butler

FORLORN HOPE

1799

Published by con-
victs in New York

1800

State Prison Weekly
William Keteltas

Note: WHS has March 24, 1799; LC has partial file, March 31 to Sept. 6, 1800. There was also a weekly, entitled "Prisoner of Hope," published from May 3 to Aug. 23, 1800, by William Sing.

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
	GAZETTE†		
1725 Nov. 1	The New-York Gazette	William Bradford	Weekly
1744 July 2 [?]		William Bradford & Henry De Foreest	
1744 Nov. 19	Discontinued. Cf. Hildeburn, <i>Printers and Printing</i> , pp. 14-15		

GAZETTE FRANCAISE ET AMERICAINE

1795 July 6 [No. 1]			Tri-weekly
1795 July 17		J. Delafond, Editor and Printer	
1795 Oct. 2		Labruere, Parisot and Co. Printers	

Note: NYHS has a fine file, ending March 2, 1796, in which number the printing-office was advertised for sale by the editors. This paper was printed in French and English in parallel columns, even to the advertisements. The English title is given as "French & American Gazette."

THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES

1789 April 15		John Fenno	Semi-weekly
Note: Removed to Philadelphia in 1790, continued there on Nov. 3, 1790.			

THE GLOBE

See American Minerva

GREENLEAF'S NEW YORK JOURNAL, & PATRIOTIC REGISTER†
See New-York Journal

HERALD†

1802 Jan. 2	New-York Herald	Michael Burnham	Semi-weekly
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THE HERALD; A GAZETTE FOR THE COUNTRY

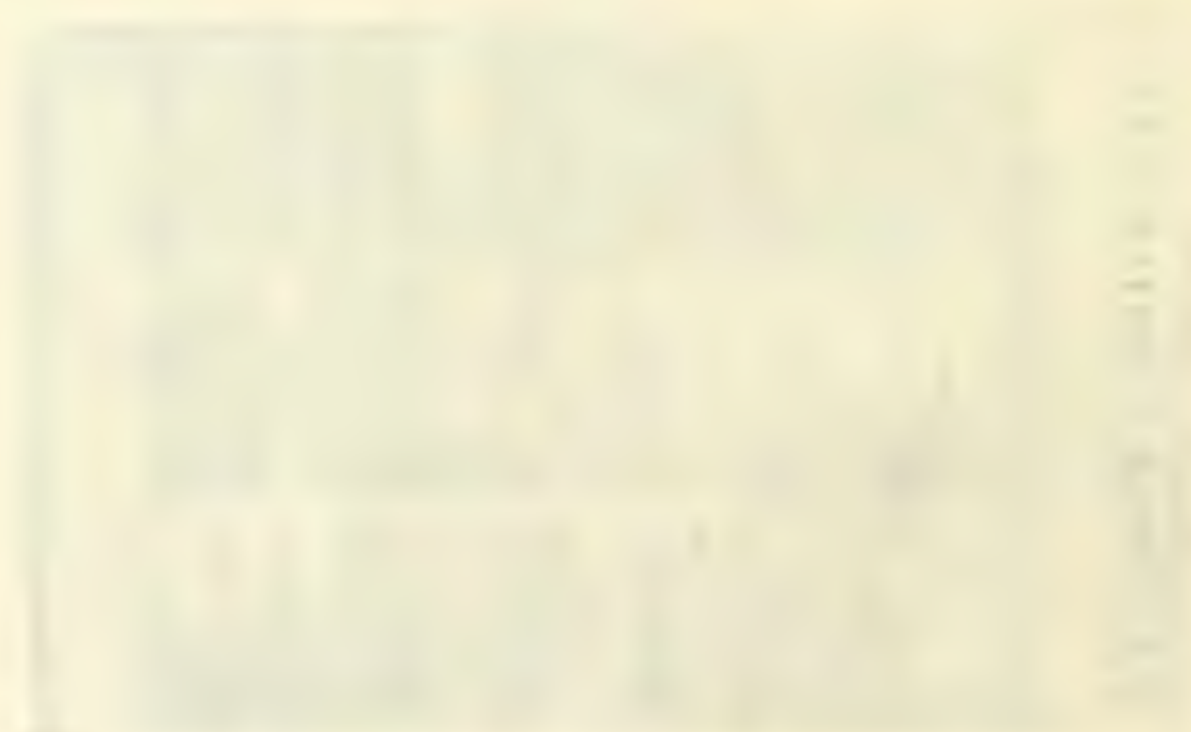
1794 June 4		George Bunce & Co.	Semi-weekly.
1796 May 4		Hopkins, Webb & Co.	

Note: Continued Oct. 4, 1797, as "The Spectator," *q.v.*

THE IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER, AND SATURDAY EVENING'S POST

1788 May 17		Harrison & Purdy	Weekly
1788 Aug. 9	The Impartial Gazetteer		
1788 Aug. 16	The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening Post		
1788 Sept. 20	The New-York Weekly Museum		
1791 May 7		John Harrison	
1791 May 14	The Weekly Museum		

Note: Published by John Harrison until his death, Oct. 4, 1804; by his widow, Margaret, until her death, in March, 1808; by Charles Harrison until May, 1812; and then sold to James Oram.



DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
THE INDEPENDENT JOURNAL: OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER			
1783 Nov. 17 [No. 1]		Webster and McLean	Weekly
1783 Dec. 25			Semi-weekly
1784 Feb. 18		J. McLean and Co.	
1787			Tri-weekly
1788	The New-York Daily Gazette	A. McLean	Daily
1789 Aug. 5		Archibald McLean	
1796	The New-York Gazette and General Advertiser		Daily
1797 Jan. 2		McLean and Lang	
1799 Mar.		John Lang	

Note: Continued subsequently by Turner, A. McCall, and others, and absorbed in 1840 by "The New York Journal of Commerce."

THE INDEPENDENT NEW-YORK GAZETTE†

See New-York Journal

THE INDEPENDENT REFLECTOR

1752 Nov. 30 to			
1753 Nov. 22		James Parker	Weekly
Note: Nos. 1-52, all published. Political. In NYPL.			

THE INSTRUCTOR

1755		Parker & Weyman	
Note: From Hildeburn's "Sketches." No issues known.			

JOHN ENGLISHMAN

1755 April 11		Parker & Weyman	Weekly and Bi-weekly
Note: NYPL has Nos. 1-10, lacking No. 9. No. 10 is dated July 5.			

JOURNAL†

1733 Nov. 5	The New-York Weekly Journal	John Peter Zenger	Weekly
[misprinted October]			
1746 Sept. 1 [?]		Cathrine Zenger	
1749 Jan. 2		John Zenger	
1751 Mar. 18	Latest issue known. Cf. Rutherford, <i>John Peter Zenger</i> , pp. 169 and 267. Evans, <i>Bibliography</i> , 1751, No. 6740; Hildeburn, p. 29, says Zenger died some time before July, 1751, and the paper was discontinued.		

Note: The younger John Zenger's printing press and materials were sold at auction on July 30, 1751 (De Forest's "The New-York Evening Post," July 8th, announcing the sale and date thereof).

LADIES' MONITOR

1801 Aug. 8	The Ladies' Monitor	Isaac Newton Ralston	Weekly
[Vol. 1, No. 1]			
1801 Oct. 10	The Lady's Monitor	Phineas Heard	
1802 May 1		Heard and Forman	

Note: NYHS has Nos. 2 to 39, the last one being May 15, 1802. Mainly a literary weekly.

DATE

TITLE

PRINTER, ETC.

FREQUENCY

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER†

See Diary

MERCURY†

1752 Aug. 3 [?]	The New-York Mercury <i>Cf. Mercury, Oct. 28, 1765; Ford (P. L.) Journals of Hugh Gainé, I: 4.</i>	Hugh Gainé	Weekly
1765 Nov. 4 to			
1765 Nov. 18	No Stamped Paper to be had		
1765 Nov. 25	The New-York Mercury		
1768 Feb. 1	The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury		
1776 Oct. 7		Printer's name omitted	
1776 Nov. 11		Gainé's name restored	
1783 Nov. 10	Discontinued		

Note: September 30 to November 4, Ambrose Serle, a loyalist, printed the Mercury under General Howe's direction. Meanwhile, at Newark, in East New Jersey, Gainé printed seven numbers, September 21 to November 2, of a paper with the same name.

MERRY AND WISE

1807

Weekly

Note: WHS has March 30.

THE MINERVA, & MERCANTILE EVENING ADVERTISER

See American Minerva

MORNING CHRONICLE

1802 Oct. 1 [No. 1]	Printed for the Proprietor, by William A. Davis	Daily
1803 Nov. 22	Printed and published for the Proprietor by Robert Wilson	
1804 Nov. 7	Printed and published for the Proprietor by Lewis Jones, Jun.	
1805 Feb. 9	Printed and published by Lewis Jones, Jun., & Co.	
1805 Aug. 3	Printed and published by Lewis Jones, Jun.	
1807 Mar. 16	Printed and published by Lazarus Beach	
1807 June 15	Publication ceased	

THE MORNING POST, AND DAILY ADVERTISER

See The New-York Morning Post

THE NEW-YORK CHRONICLE

1769 May 8 [No. 1]	Alexander and James Robertson	Weekly
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Note: Suspended before their removal to Albany, in 1771. NYSoc.L has No. 1, May 8, 1769; NYPL has No. 16, Aug. 17, 1769; WHS has May to Nov., 1769; NYHS has from No. 1, May 8, 1769, to Jan. 4, 1770.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER†

See Advertiser

THE NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE

See The Independent Journal: or, the General Advertiser

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
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THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST

1744-1752

Henry De Foreest Weekly

Note: First afternoon newspaper, and first newspaper printed by a native of New York. NYHS has 1744-1748 and 1750, with some gaps; NYPL has 1751.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST

1783 Mar. 21 [Vol. II, No. 86]

Sower, Morton & Tri-weekly
Horner

Note: From a single issue in NYHS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST

See Columbian Gazetteer

NEW-YORK EVENING POST† (Burnham)

See Post

THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE† (Bradford)

See Gazette

THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE† (Parker and Successors)

See Post-Boy

NEW YORK GAZETTE†

1759 Feb. 16	Weyman's New-York Gazette	William Weyman	Weekly
1759 Aug. 13	The New-York Gazette		
1767 Dec. 28	Discontinued		

THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER

See The Independent Journal: or, the General Advertiser

THE NEW YORK GAZETTE; AND THE WEEKLY MERCURY†

See Mercury

THE NEW-YORK GAZETTEER, AND THE COUNTRY JOURNAL

1783 Dec. 3	(No. 1, folio)	Shepard Kollock	Weekly
1784 Jan. 5			Tri-weekly
1784 Aug. 17	before this date became a		Semi-weekly
1784 Dec. 3	(No. 130) last folio issue, ending first year		
1784 Dec. 7	(No. 1, quarto) The New-York Gazetteer		Semi-weekly
1785 Dec. 6	The New-York Gazetteer, and The Country Journal		
1787		Carroll and Patterson	

Note: NYHS has a partial file from Dec. 10, 1783, to Aug. 8, 1786. Odd numbers are also in NYPL and LC.

NEW-YORK HERALD† (Burnham)

See Herald

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
NEW-YORK JOURNAL†			
1766 May 29	The New-York Journal, or General Advertiser	John Holt	Sporadic issue
1766 Oct. 16	The New-York Journal, or General Advertiser The numbering of this paper corresponded to the numbering of the Post-Boy, Oct. 16 being numbered 1241	John Holt	Weekly
1776 Aug. 29	Discontinued until July 7, 1777		
1777 July 7	At Kingston The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser		
1777 Oct. 13	Kingston being burned by the British, the paper suspended until May 11, 1778		
1778 May 11	At Poughkeepsie		
1780 Nov. 6	Suspended		
1781 July 30	Resumed		
1782 Jan. 6	Suspended for the printer to print the State laws until Nov. 22, 1783		
1783 Nov. 22	At New York, with a new series of numbers		
1783 Dec. 13	The Independent New-York Gazette The Independent Gazette; or the New-York Journal revived		
1784 Feb. 5		Elizabeth Holt	
1784 Mar. 18	The New-York Journal, and State Gazette The old series of numbers was resumed		
1785 Feb. 17	The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser		
1785 Mar. 3		Eleazer Oswald for Elizabeth Holt	
1785 June 23	The New-York Journal, or the Weekly Register	Eleazer Oswald and Andrew Brown	
1785 Aug. 4		Eleazer Oswald	
1787 Jan. 18		Thomas Greenleaf	
1787 Nov. 1	The New-York Journal, and Weekly Register		
1787 Nov. 19	The New-York Journal, and Daily Patriotic Register		
1787 Nov. 22	The New-York Journal, and Weekly Register		
1787 Dec. 28	The New-York Journal, and Daily Patriotic Register		
1788 Jan. 3	The New-York Journal, and Weekly Register		
1788 July 31	Greenleaf having discontinued his daily, the numbers of the weekly again became consecutive		
1790 May 4	The New-York Journal, & Patriotic Register		Semi-weekly
1794 Jan. 1	Greenleaf's New York Journal, & Patriotic Register		
1798 Sept. 8		Printer's name omitted	

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
1798 Nov. 7		Ann Greenleaf	
1800 Mar. 8	Discontinued		

Note: Ann Greenleaf sold to James Cheetham, who changed the name to "The American Watch Tower," beginning with a new series of numbers. Cf. Thomas, *History of Printing*, Vol. VI, pp. 119-120.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, AND DAILY PATRIOTIC REGISTER†
See New-York Journal

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL, AND PATRON OF INDUSTRY
See The Columbian

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
See The Independent Journal: or, the General Advertiser

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY†
See Mercury

NEW YORK MERCURY, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER

1779 Sept. 3	William Lewis	Weekly
1782 May	Lewis & Horner	

Note: WHS has an issue as late as Jan. 3, 1783; but how much longer the paper appeared has not been learned

THE NEW-YORK MORNING POST

1782 May [?]	Sower, Morton and Horner	Semi-weekly
1783	Morton & Horner	
1786	The New-York Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser	Daily
1789	The Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser	

Note: NYHS has an issue as late as June 30, 1812.

THE NEW-YORK MUSEUM

1788 Aug. 15	John Russell	Semi-weekly
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Note: This issue is in NYPL.

THE NEW-YORK PACKET AND THE AMERICAN ADVERTISER† (London)
See Packet

THE NEW-YORK PACQUET

1763 July 11 [No. 0]	Benjamin Mecom	Weekly
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Note: Copies of the zero number are in NYPL and NYHS; the latter has also No. 6, Monday, August 22. It is not known how much longer the paper was issued.

NEW-YORK SPECTATOR†
See Spectator

NEW-YORK WEEKLY CHRONICLE

1795 Jan. 1	Mott and Hurtin's New-York Weekly Chronicle	Jacob S. Mott and William Hurtin	Weekly
1795 April 30	The New-York Weekly Chronicle	William Hurtin, Jun., and Andrew Commandinger	

Note: NYHS has file ending with Oct. 1, 1795.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL† (Zenger)
See Journal

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE; OR, MISCELLANEOUS REPOSITORY			
1795 July 1		John Bull	Weekly
1797 Jan. 4		Thomas Burling	
1797 Feb. 22		Thomas Burling, Jun., & Co.	
1797 April 19		John Tiebout, for Thomas Burling, Jun., & Co.	

Note: NYPL has Nos. 1-97 (July, 1795 to May, 1797), incomplete.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM

See The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening's Post

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY POST-BOY† (Parker)

See Post-Boy

THE OBSERVER

1809 Feb. 19 [No. 1]	William Elliot, printer; Weekly Sinclair, publisher
1810 Oct. 14 [No. 1]	Printed and Published by Elliot and Crissy

Note: NYHS has Feb. 19, 26; March 5, 19, and April 16, 23, 30, 1809; and Oct. 14, 1810, to April 21, 1811. A Sunday weekly.

THE OCCASIONAL REVERBERATOR

1753 Sept. 7	James Parker	Weekly
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Note: NYPL has Nos. 1-4 (Sept. 7 to Oct. 5), all issued.

THE ORACLE AND DAILY ADVERTISER

1808 Jan. 1 [No. 1]	L'Oracle (L'Echo du Jour) and Daily Advertiser	J. J. Negrin	Daily
1808 Aug. 16	L'Oracle and Daily Advertiser		
1808 Sept. 12	The Daily Advertiser	Joseph Desnoues	

Note: English and French. WHS has May 7, 1808; NYHS has from Jan. 1, 1808 (No. 1), to Sept. 10, and "The Daily Advertiser" to Dec. 31, 1808. In 1807, Negrin published this paper in Charleston, S. C.

PACKET†

1776 Jan. 4 [No. 1]	The New York Packet and the American Advertiser	Samuel Loudon	Weekly
1776 Oct. 1	Removed to Fishkill. Cf. LC <i>Check List of 18th Century Newspapers</i> , p. 82		
1783 Nov. 20	Returned to New York		Semi-weekly
1784 Nov. 11	Loudon's New-York Packet		
1785 May 16	The New-York Packet		
1785 Nov. 14		Samuel and John Loudon	
1789 May 7			Tri-weekly

The AMERICAN MINERVA

Patrons of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts

Published (Daily) by GEORGE BUNCE, at No. 37, Wall Street, nearly opposite the Theatre, on the 10th of December, 1837.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1837. [No. 1.]

THE EDITOR'S ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

It is the singular ability of the American Minerva, to be able to do more than any other paper in the city. It is the only paper that is able to do more than any other paper in the city. It is the only paper that is able to do more than any other paper in the city.

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AMERICAN MINERVA.

Patrons of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts.

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
1789 Oct. 1	The New-York Packet	Samuel Loudon	Weekly
1791 Feb. 3			
1792 Jan. 26	Discontinued		

LE PETIT CENSEUR

1805 July 4 [No. 1]	Le Petit Censeur; Critique et Littéraire Journal Français	Alexis Daudet	Tri-weekly
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Note: NYHS has Nos. 1-17 (July 4 to Aug. 13, 1805). It ran longer.

THE PLEBEIAN

1754 Aug. 14		Hugh Gaine	Weekly
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Note: A political weekly, edited under the pseudonym of "Noah Meanwell." Both Hildeburn and Ford were unable to trace a copy; yet NYSoc.L has No. 5, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1754. The date of No. 1 is known from Gaine's announcement of it in the "Mercury," of Aug. 12.

POST†

1801 Nov. 16	New-York Evening Post	Michael Burnham	Daily
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POST-BOY†

1743 Jan.	The New-York Weekly Post-Boy	James Parker	Weekly
1747 Jan. 19	The New-York Gazette, revived in the Weekly Post-Boy		
1753 Jan. 1	The New-York Gazette: or, the Weekly Post-Boy	James Parker & William Weyman	
1759 Feb. 5		James Parker	
1759 Feb. 12		Samuel Parker	
1759 Mar. 19	Parker's New-York Gazette: or, the Weekly Post-Boy		
1759 Dec. 10		Printer's name omitted	
1760 July 31		James Parker & Co.	
1762 May 6	The New-York Gazette; or, the Weekly Post-Boy	John Holt	
1767 Jan. 1		James Parker	
1770 July 9		Printer's name omitted	
1770 Aug. 13		Samuel Inslee & Anthony Car	
1773 Aug.		S. F. Parker & John Anderson	
1773	Suspended		

THE PUBLIC ADVERTISER

1807 Jan. 5 [No. 1]		J. Frank & Co.	Daily
1808 Jan. 5		Frank, White & Co.	
1809 June 23	Public Advertiser		
1810 Jan. 27		J. Frank, for the Proprietors	
1811 Feb. 5		Philip Tabele	
1811 Aug. 15	American Patriot, and Public Advertiser	Samuel Brower, for the Proprietors	
1812 Aug. 4		George White (Editor)	

Note: NYHS fine file to end of 1812.

DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
	REPUBLICAN WATCH-TOWER		
[1800 Mar. 12 (No. 1) ?]		D. Denniston	Weekly
Note: Also published by James Cheetham. WHS has Nov. 5, 1800; NYPL has scattering numbers for 1800-1810; NYHS has 1800, Apr. 2 (No. 7), Apr. 5; Sept. 13, 20, 24; Oct. 29; and 1802, May 1 to 1810, October.			

RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK GAZETTEER; OR THE CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON'S-RIVER, AND QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER			
1773 April 22 [No. 1]		James Rivington	Weekly
1775 Nov.—1777, Sept.	Suspended		
1777 Oct. 4	Resumed publication, and on Oct. 18 changed to Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette		
1777 Dec. 13	The Royal Gazette		
1778 Apr.			Semi-weekly
1783 Nov. 22	Rivington's New-York Gazette, and Universal Advertiser		
1783 Dec. 31	Publication ceased		

THE ROYAL AMERICAN GAZETTE

1777 Jan.	Alexander and James Robertson	Semi-weekly
1777 Nov.	James Robertson	
1778 Feb.	Alexander Robertson	
1778 late to	Alexander and James Robertson	
1780 Summer	Robertson	
1780 about August	Alexander Robertson	
1782	Robertsons, Mills and Hicks	

Note: Publication ceased in 1783, about the time of the British evacuation. NYHS has a broken file from Nov. 13, 1777, to Dec. 19, 1782.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE
See Rivington's New-York Gazetteer

THE SHAMROCK; OR, HIBERNIAN CHRONICLE

1810 Dec. 15 [No. 1]	Edward Gillespy, Editor	Weekly
	Printed by Largin and Thompson	
1812 Sept. 19	Printed by Pelsue & Gould	
1812 Dec. 12	Shamrock Press	
1813 June 5	Suspended	

Note: NYHS has a fine file. Gillespy, in partnership with T. O'Connor, began another weekly, also called "The Shamrock," on June 18, 1814 (Vol. I, No. 1).



DATE	TITLE	PRINTER, ETC.	FREQUENCY
SPECTATOR†			
1797 Oct. 4	The Spectator	George F. Hopkins	Semi-weekly
1799 July 3		E. Belden & Co.	
1803 Nov. 5		J. Mills	
1804 Jan. 14	New-York Spectator		
1805 Feb. 6		J. Mills for Z. Lewis	

THE TIME PIECE, AND LITERARY COMPANION

1797 Mar. 13 [Vol. 1, No. 1]		Philip Freneau and Alexander Menut	Tri-weekly
1797 Sept. 15 [Vol. 2, No. 1] The Time Piece		P. Freneau & M. L. Davis	
1798 Mar. 23		M. L. Davis & Co.	
1798 June 15		Robert Saunders, for the Proprietors	

Note: Continued until Aug. 30, 1798.

THE WATCH-TOWER

1754 Nov. 25 [No. 1]	Hugh Gaine	Weekly
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Note: A political and controversial series, printed in Gaine's "Mercury," from Nov. 25, 1754 (No. 1), till Nov. 17, 1755 (No. 52). Hildeburn says the series was issued also separately; but Ford found none of the preceding numbers in separate form. He found No. 53, Jan. 16, 1756, issued as a broadside. NYHS has Nos. 1-6.

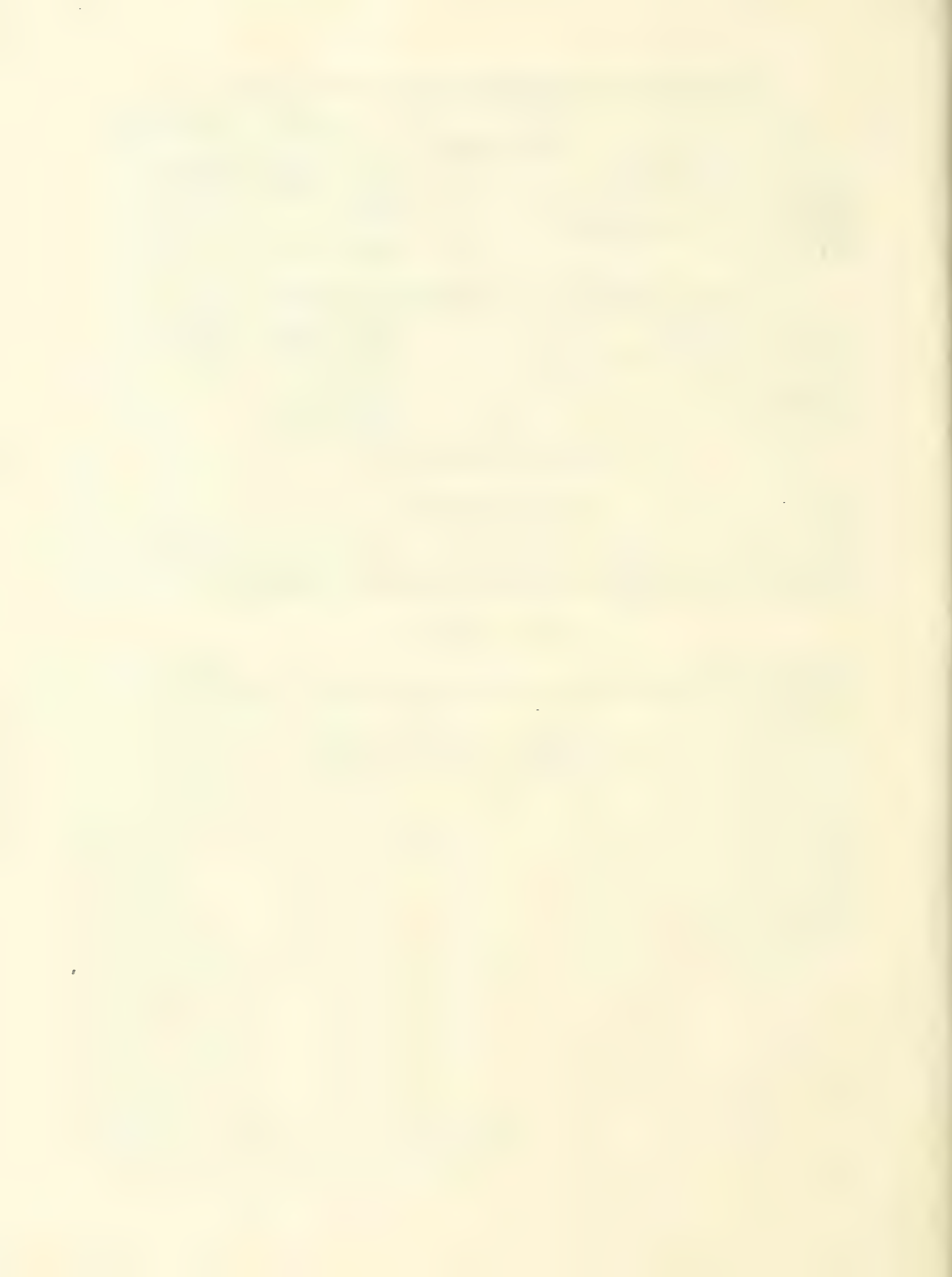
WEEKLY INSPECTOR

1806 Aug. 30—1807 Aug. 22		Weekly
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Note: Edited by Thomas Green Fessenden, in opposition to Jefferson. NYHS and WHS have the years noted above.

THE WEEKLY MUSEUM

See The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening's Post.



CHECK-LIST OF SOME EARLY NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

1725-1811

1725

GAZETTE (Bradford) *Missing Nos.
No issues found. Nov.-Dec.
entire.

*The dates of missing numbers are conjectural.

1726

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Mar. 7 HSP Jan.-Feb.
Mar. 28-Oct. 31 NYSOC.L Mar. 14, 21
Nov. 14, 21 " Nov. 7, 28
Dec. 19, 26 " Dec. 5, 12

1727

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-Mar. 20 NYSOC.L Mar. 27
Apr. 10-May 15 " Apr. 3
May 29-Dec. 25 " May 22

1728

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Jan. 1, 22 NYSOC.L Jan. 8, 15, 29
Feb. 5-Apr. 1 " Apr. 8, 15, 22
Apr. 29-July 22 " July 29
Aug. 12, 19 " Aug. 5, 26
Sept. 2 " Sept. 9
Sept. 17-Oct. 28 " Nov. 4, 25
Nov. 11, 18 "
Dec. 2-31 "

1729

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Jan. 14-Nov. 17 NYSOC.L Jan. 7
Nov. 24
Dec. entire

1730

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
May 11, 18 NYHS Jan.-Apr.
June 1-22 " entire.
†July 13-27 " May 4, 25
Aug. 3, 17 " June 29
Sept. 7, 21, 28 " July 6
Oct. 12-Nov. 9 " Aug. 10, 24,
Dec. 5-29 " 31
Sept. 14
Oct. 5
Nov. 16, 23,
30

†For July 27, Cf. file for 1733-5.

1731

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Jan. 19 NYHS Jan. 5, 12,
Mar. 8, 22 " 25 or 26
May 3, 10, 31 " Feb. entire.
June 7, 21, 28 " Mar. 1 or 2,
July 26 " 15, 29
Aug. 9, 23 " Apr. entire.
Sept. 20 NYPL May 17, 24
Oct. 11 NYHS June 14
Nov. 15, 22, 29 " July 5, 12, 19
Dec. 6, 21 " Aug. 2, 16,
30
Sept. 6, 13,
27
Oct. 4, 18, 25
Nov. 1, 8
Dec. 13 or
14, 28

1732

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Jan. 18 NYHS Jan. 4, 11, 25
Feb. 15 " Feb. 1, 8, 22
Apr. 3 " 29
May 8, 15, 22 " Mar. entire.
June 12, 26 " Apr. 10, 17,
July 17, 24, 31 " 24
Sept. 4, 11, 25 " May 1, 29
Oct. 2, 16, 23 " June 5, 19
Nov. 20, 27 " July 3, 10
Dec. 18 " Aug. entire.
Sept. 18
Oct. 9, 30
Nov. 6, 13
Dec. 4, 11
25

1733

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Jan. 23 NYHS Jan. 1 or 2,
Feb. 6, 13, 20 " 8 or 9, 15
Mar. 20 " or 16, 30
Apr. 16 " Feb. 27
May 21, 28 " Mar. 6, 13,
June 25-Aug. 20 NYPL 26 or 27
Sept. 3-24 " Apr. 2 or 3,
Oct. 8 NYHS 9 or 10,
Oct. 15-Nov. 19 NYPL 23, 30
Dec. 3 " May 7, 14

GAZETTE (Bradford) Missing Nos.
Dec. 10, 17 NYHS June 4, 11,
Dec. 24, 31 NYPL 18
Advertisements. Aug. 27
Dated Feb. 5 NYHS Oct. 1
Nov. 26

JOURNAL (Zenger)

Oct. 5-Dec. 31 NYPL
Note: Oct. 5 is actually Nov. 5.

1734

GAZETTE (Bradford)
Jan. 7-Sept. 2 NYPL
Sept. 9 BM
Sept. 16-Dec. 30 NYPL
Supplements
Mar. 4 NYHS
Dated Mar. 12 [?] NYPL

JOURNAL (Zenger)

Jan. 7-Dec. 30 NYPL
Note: Not published on Nov. 18. The printer ar-
rested on 17th.

1735

GAZETTE (Bradford)
Jan. 7, 14, 21 NYPL
Jan. 28 NYHS
Feb. 4-May 12 NYPL
May 19 NYHS
May 26-Nov. 10 NYPL
Nov. 17 NYHS
Nov. 24-Dec. 30 NYPL
Supplement
Dated Apr. 8 [?] NYPL

JOURNAL (Zenger)

Jan. 6-Dec. 29 NYPL
Supplement
Dated Sept. 29 NYPL

1736

GAZETTE (Bradford)
Jan. 6-Feb. 10 NYPL
Feb. 17 NYHS
Feb. 24 NYPL
Mar. 2 BM
Mar. 6-Apr. 12 NYPL
Apr. 19 NYHS

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
Apr. 29	BM
May 3-Aug. 16	NYPL
Aug. 23	BM
Aug. 30	NYHS
Sept. 6	WHS
Sept. 13-Oct. 4	NYHS
Oct. 11	BM
Oct. 18, 25	NYHS
Nov. 1, 8	HSP
Nov. 15	NYHS
Nov. 22-Dec. 6	HSP
Dec. 13, 21	NYHS

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 5-Mar. 29	NYPL
Apr. 5	NYPL
Apr. 12-July 12	NYPL
July 19	NYPL
July 26-Aug. 16	NYPL
Aug. 23, 30	NYPL
Aug. [sic for Sept.] 6	NYPL
Sept. 13	NYPL
Sept. 20-Oct. 25	NYPL
Nov. 1-Nov. 15	*AAS
Nov. 22-Dec. 27	NYPL

*Denotes that the file so marked is more complete than any of the New York City files.

1737

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 4	HSP Mar. 15
Jan. 11	NYHS Sept. 12
Jan. 18	HSP
Jan. 25	BM
Feb. 3	HSP
Feb. 10	NYHS
Feb. 17	HSP
Feb. 22-Mar. 8	NYHS
Mar. 22	HSP
Mar. 28-Apr. 11	NYHS
Apr. 18	HSP
Apr. 25-May 30	NYHS
June 6	HSP
June 12, 20	NYHS
June 27	HSP
July 4	NYHS
July 11, 18, 25	HSP
Aug. 1	NYHS
Aug. 8-29	HSP
Sept. 5, 19	NYHS
Sept. 26	HSP
Oct. 3, 10	NYHS
Oct. 17	HSP
Oct. 24	NYHS
Oct. 31	HSP
Nov. 7	NYHS
Nov. 14, 21	HSP
Nov. 28-Dec. 27	NYHS

Appendix	
Mar. 28	NYHS
"Another Word in Season to the Freeholders and Freemen"	BM
Farewell Fordham to William Bradford	
Sept. 8	BM

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 10-May 16	NYPL
May 23, 30	*AAS
June 6	NYPL
June 13, 20	AAS
June 27-Aug. 1	NYPL
Aug. 8	AAS

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Aug. 15, 22, 29	NYPL
Sept. 5	AAS
Sept. 13, 20, 26	NYPL
Oct. 3-Dec. 26	AAS
Supplement	
Mar. 28	AAS

Note: Jan. 10 was the first issue published in 1737.

1738

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 9, 16	*HSP Jan. 2 or 3
Jan. 23	NYHS May 28 or 29
Jan. 31-Feb. 7	HSP
Feb. 14	NYHS
Feb. 21-Mar. 7	HSP
Mar. 14	NYHS
Mar. 24, 27	HSP
Apr. 3, 10	NYHS
Apr. 17-May 15	HSP
May 21	NYHS
June 5	HSP
June 12-July 3	NYPL
July 10	HSP
July 17-31	NYPL
Aug. 7	NYHS
Aug. 14	HSP
Aug. 21	NYPL
Aug. 28	HSP
Sept. 4	NYPL
Sept. 11-Oct. 23	HSP
Oct. 30	NYPL
Nov. 6-Dec. 25	HSP

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2	*AAS Jan. 9
Jan. 17	NYPL Feb. 27 was not issued
Jan. 24	AAS
Jan. 30-Feb. 20	NYPL Nov. 20
Mar. 6-Oct. 15	" Dec. 11
Oct. 23	AAS
Oct. 30-Nov. 13	NYPL
Nov. 27	"
Dec. 4, 18, 25	"

1739

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 16, 22	NYPL Jan. 2
Jan. 29-Feb. 13	*HSP July 16, 23
Feb. 20, 27	NYPL Aug. 13
Mar. 6, 13	HSP Dec. 17 or 18, 24 or 25, 31 or Jan. 1, 1740
Mar. 20	NYPL
Mar. 27-Apr. 2	HSP
Apr. 9	NYPL
*Apr. 16	NYHS
Apr. 23	NYPL
Apr. 30-June 13	HSP
June 18-July 9	NYPL
July 30-Aug. 6	HSP
Aug. 20-Sept. 10	"
Sept. 17, 24	NYPL
Oct. 1-Dec. 10	HSP

*Cf. Journal of Votes and Proceedings of General Assembly of N. Y., 1733-1741.

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 1-June 11	NYPL June 18
June 25-July 9	" July 16, 23, 30
Aug. 27	NYHS Aug. 6, 13, 20
Oct. 22-Nov. 19	NYPL
Dec. 3-31	" Sept. entire, Oct. 1, 8, 15 Nov. 26

Note: Dec. 31 is misprinted "January 1, 1739."

1740

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 15, 22, 29	HSP Jan. 1 [?], 7 or 8
Feb. 12, 26	"
Mar. 4, 11, 18	NYPL Feb. 5, 19
Mar. 25, 31	HSP Apr. 7, 21, 28
Apr. 14	"
May 19, 26	NYHS May 5, 12
Supplement	June-Dec. entire
Apr. 14 [MS. copy of transcript]	NYPL

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing No.
Jan. 7, 14	NYPL Jan. 21
Jan. 28-Dec. 29	"

1741

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
May 4	NYHS Jan.-Apr. entire
	May 11, 18, 25
	June-Dec. entire

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 5-Dec. 28	NYPL

1742

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
No issues found.	Entire year.

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 4-May 31	NYPL June 7
June 14-Sept. 13	" Sept. 20
Sept. 27-Oct. 18	" Oct. 25
Nov. 1-Dec. 27	"

1743

GAZETTE (Bradford)	Missing Nos.
No issues found.	Entire year.

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 3-Mar. 7	NYPL Mar. 14
Mar. 21-Aug. 15	" Aug. 22
Aug. 29-Nov. 28	" Dec. 5
Dec. 11, 19, 26	"

Post Boy (Parker)	Missing Nos.
Feb. 1	HSP Jan. entire
July 25	NYHS Feb. 8, 15, 22
Aug. 8, 15	" Mar.-June entire,
Postscript	July 4, 11, 18
Apr. 25	HSP Aug. 1, 22, 29
	Sept.-Dec. entire.

1744

GAZETTE (Bradford & DeForeest)	Missing Nos.
July 2	NYPL
July 23	HSP Jan.-June
Aug. 20	HYPL entire.
Sept. 24	" July 9, 16, 30
Oct. 1, 15	" Aug. 6, 13, 27
Oct. 29	HSP Sept. 3, 10, 17
	Oct. 8, 22
	Nov. all issues

Note: Probably the publication of the paper stopped during November.

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-Mar. 5	NYPL Mar. 12, 19,
Apr. 2, 9	NYHS 26
Apr. 30	AAS Apr. 16, 23
Sept. 3	NYHS May-Aug.
Nov. 19	" entire.
Dec. 17	" Sept. 10, 17,
	24
	Oct. entire.
	Nov. 5, 12,
	26
	Dec. 3, 10,
	24, 31

Post Boy (Parker)	Missing No.
Jan. 2-Mar. 5	NYHS Mar. 12
Mar. 19-Aug. 6	"
Aug. 13	NYPL
Aug. 20-Dec. 31	NYHS
Postscripts	
Apr. 2	NYHS
Apr. 12 [21], 28	"
Dated July 18	"
Supplement	
Oct. 22	NYPL

1745

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 28	NYHS Jan. 7, 14, 21
Feb. 4, 25	" Feb. 11, 18
Mar. 11, 25	" Mar. 4, 18
Apr. 1, 8	" Apr. 15, 22,
June 3, 10	" 29
Aug. 5, 27	" May entire.
Sept. 2, 30	" June 17, 24
Dec. 16	" July entire.
	Aug. 12, 19
	Sept. 9, 16,
	23
	Oct.-Nov.
	entire.
	Dec. 2, 9, 23
	30

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 7-Feb. 25	NYPL
Mar. 4	HSP
Mar. 11-June 24	NYPL
July 1	NYHS
July 8-Oct. 21	NYPL
Oct. 28	NYHS
Nov. 4	HSP
Nov. 11	NYHS
Nov. 18-Dec. 9	NYPL
Dec. 16	HSP
Dec. 23, 30	NYPL
Supplements	
Apr. 8	NYPL
June 10	"
July 1, 29	NYHS
Sept. 23	NYPL
Advertisements	
Sept. 2	NYHS

1746

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 27	NYHS Jan. 6, 13, 20
Feb. 10, 17	" Feb. 3, 24
Mar. 3	" Mar. 10, 17,
Apr. 28	" 24, 31
May 19	" Apr. 7, 14, 21
June 9, 16, 23	" May 5, 12,
July 14	AAS 26
July 28	NYHS June 2, 30
Sept. 1	" July 7, 21
Oct. 13	AAS Aug. entire.

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
*Oct. 27	NYHS Sept. 8, 15,
Nov. 24	" 22, 29
Dec. 29	" Oct. 6, 20
	Nov. 3, 10,
	17
	Dec. 1, 8, 15
	22

*Bound with file for 1745.

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 6-Mar. 10	NYPL
Mar. 17	NYHS
Mar. 24, 31	NYPL
Apr. 7, 14	NYHS
Apr. 21-June 2	NYPL
June 9	NYHS
June 16	NYPL
June 23	HSP
June 30-Oct. 27	NYPL
Nov. 3	NYHS
Nov. 10-Dec. 29	NYPL

Supplements	
Dated Jan. 1	NYPL
Feb. 17	"
Feb. 24	HSP
Mar. 24	NYPL
Apr. 7	HSP
Apr. 14, 21, 28	NYPL
May 19	NYHS
May 26	NYPL
Dated Dec. 4	"
Continuations	
Sept. 8, 11, 22, 29	NYPL
Additional Sheet	
Sept. 11 [15]	NYPL
"To Hon. Geo. Clin-	
ton" Mar. 10	LCP

1747

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 5	NYHS Jan. 12, 19,
Feb. 2, 17	" 26
Mar. 23, 30	" Feb. 9, 23
Apr. 6, 27	" Mar. 2, 9, 16
May 18, 25	" Apr. 13, 20
July 6	" May 4, 11
Aug. 24, 31	" June entire.
Sept. 14	AAS July 13, 20,
Sept. 28	NYHS 27
Oct. 12	" Aug. 3, 10,
Oct. 19	AAS 17
Nov. 9	NYHS Sept. 7, 21
Dec. 7	AAS Oct. 5, 26
Dec. 21	NYHS Nov. 2, 16,
	23, 30
	Dec. 14, 28

Note: Aug. 3 was, in 1905, in the private collection of John David Wolfe, of New York City.

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 5-Dec. 28	NYPL
Supplements	
May 25	NYPL
June 1, 8, 15	"
Aug. 17, 31	"
Oct. 12, 19	"
Nov. 2	"
Nov. 30	NYHS
Continuation	
June 22	NYPL
Addition	
June 29	NYPL
"His Excellency's	
Speech"	
Dated Mar. 25	NYPL

1748

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 25	*AAS Jan. 4, 11, 18
Feb. 1-15	NYHS Feb. 22, 29
Mar. 7	AAS Mar. 21, 28
Mar. 14	NYHS Apr. 11, 18,
Apr. 4	" 25
May 9	" May 2, 16
May 23, 30	AAS June 13
June 6, 20	" July 11
June 27	NYHS Oct. 3, 10
July 4	AAS Nov. 21, 28
July 18	NYHS Dec. 5, 19
July 25	AAS
Aug. 1	NYHS
Aug. 8, 15	AAS
Aug. 22	NYHS
Aug. 29-Sept. 12	AAS
Sept. 19	NYHS
Sept. 26	AAS
Oct. 17-Nov. 14	"
Dec. 12	NYHS
Dec. 26	AAS

Post Boy (Parker)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 4-Apr. 4	NYPL May 2, 9, 23
Apr. 11-25	NYHS Dec. 26
May 16	"
May 30-June 6	LC
June 13-Dec. 12	NYPL
Dec. 19	LCP

Supplements	
Jan. 18	NYPL
Feb. 8	"
Mar. 21	"
June 27	"
July 25	"
Sept. 5	"
Oct. 17, 31	"
Dec. 5	"

List of Books from
London. Sept. 12 NYHS

1749

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2, 9	NYHS Feb. 6, 20
Jan. 13 [?]	*AAS Mar. 6, 13
Jan. 23, 30	NYHS 27
Feb. 13, 27	" Apr. entire.
Mar. 20	" May 29
May 1, 8	" Sept. 4, 11
May 15, 22	AAS Oct. 2, 9, 23
June 5	" 30
June 12, 19	NYHS Nov.-Dec.
June 26	AAS entire.
July 3	NYHS
July 10-Aug. 21	AAS
Aug. 28	NYHS
Sept. 18	"
Sept. 25	AAS
Oct. 16	"
Supplement	
Dated Jan. 10	AAS

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 2-May 22	NYHS
May 29	NYPL
June 5, 12, 19	NYHS
June 26	NYPL
July 3-Dec. 25	NYHS
Supplements	
Jan. 30	NYHS
June 19, 26	"
July 24	"
Nov. 13	"

1750

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2	NYHS Jan. 8, 15,
Feb. 19, 27	" 22, 29
Mar. 5, 12, 19	*AAS Feb. 5, 12
Apr. 2, 9, 15	NYHS Mar. 26
Apr. 31 [sic]	AAS Apr. 23
May 9, 28	NYHS May 14, 21
June 4	" June 18, 25
June 11	AAS July 16, 23,
July 2, 9	NYHS 30
Aug. 6	AAS Aug. 13, 27
Aug. 20	NYHS Sept. 10
Sept. 3	" Oct. 1
Sept. 17, 24	AAS Nov. 5, 12,
Oct. 8-29	" 19
Nov. 26	" Dec. 10, 17
Dec. 3	" 24, 31

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYPL
Supplement	
Sept. 17	NYPL
List of lottery nos.	
July 2	NYPL

1751

JOURNAL (Zenger)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 14	NYHS Jan. 7, 21, 28
Feb. 4	" Feb. 11, 18,
Mar. 18	" 25
	Mar. 4, 11
	and any
	later nos.,
	if issued.

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 7-Dec. 30	NYPL
Supplements	
May 20	LCP
May 27	NYPL
June 3, 10	"

1752

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Aug. 31	LCP Aug. 3 [?],
Oct. 2	" 10 [?], 17
Nov. 6-Dec. 25	" [?], 24 [?]
Supplement	Sept. entire.
Nov. 13	LCP Oct. 9, 16,
	23, 30

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 6-Dec. 25	NYPL
Supplements	
May 11, 18	NYPL
May 25	NYHS
June 1	NYPL
Oct. 2, 30	"
Nov. 6, 27	"

1753

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Apr. 30-May 7	LCP Jan.-Mar.
June 4-Dec. 31	NYHS entire.
	Apr. 2, 9, 16,
	23
	May 14, 21,
	28

Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYPL
Supplements	
May 14	LCP
May 21, 28	NYPL
July 2	"

1754

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 7-Dec. 30	NYHS
Supplements	
May 13	HSP
June 3	NYHS
July 22	"
Sept. 16	"
Dec. 16, 23	"
List of books	
Oct. 14	NYHS
Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 7-Dec. 30	NYPL
Supplements	
Mar. 18	NYPL
May 20	"
Sept. 9	LCP
Sept. 16	LC
Sept. 23	NYPL
Dec. 23	"

1755

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 6-Dec. 29	NYHS
Supplements	
Jan. 13	NYHS
Feb. 10, 17	"
Apr. 14, 28	"
June 16, 23	"
July 21, 28	"
Oct. 6, 27	"
Nov. 10, 24	"
Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 6-27	NYPL
Feb. 3-24	LCP
Mar. 3-Dec. 29	NYPL
Supplement	
Sept. 15	NYPL
Extraordinary	
Sept. 19	NYPL
Letter to A Gentle-	
man in New York	
Dated Oct. 22	NYPL

1756

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 5-Dec. 27	NYPL
Supplements	
Feb. 23	NYPL
Apr. 5	"
May 10	"
Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 5-July 5	NYPL
July 12	NYSOC.L
July 19-Aug. 16	NYPL
Aug. 23	NYSOC.L
Aug. 30-Dec. 27	NYPL
Extraordinaries	
Feb. 2	LCP
Feb. 5	NYPL

1757

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 3-Dec. 26	NYPL
Supplement	
Aug. 1	NYPL
Note: Paper was not issued Aug. 15.	
Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 3, 10	NYPL
Jan. 17	NYSOC.L
Jan. 24-Feb. 28	NYPL
Mar. 7	NYSOC.L
Mar. 14-Dec. 26	NYPL
Note: Paper was not issued Aug. 15. Cf. Aug. 22.	

1758

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-Dec. 23	NYHS
Supplements	
May 8, 22	NYHS
July 10	"
Sept. 18	"
Oct. 23	"
Nov. 6, 27	"
Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 2	HSP
Jan. 9-Dec. 18	NYPL
Dec. 23	NYSOC.L
Postscripts	
Feb. 27	LCP
Sept. 11	"
Dated Dec. 13	"
Advertisements	
Apr. 10	HSP

1759

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYHS
Supplements	
Jan. 15	NYHS
Feb. 5, 12	"
Dated Feb. 16	"
Feb. 19, 26	"
Dated Mar. 8	HSP
Mar. 12, 19	NYHS
Apr. 9, 16, 23, 30	"
May 7	"
May 14	HSP
May 21, 28	NYHS
June 4, 25	"
July 2, 9, 23	"
Aug. 6	"
Sept. 10, 24	"
Oct. 1, 8, 22	"
Nov. 5	"
Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24	"

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman)	Missing No.
Feb. 16	NYPL Mar. 5
Feb. 19	NYHS
Feb. 25	HSP
Mar. 12, 19	NYHS
Mar. 26-Dec. 31	NYPL
Postscripts	
Apr. 9	NYPL
May 14, 28	"
June 18	NYHS
June 25	NYPL
July 23	NYHS
July 30	NYPL
Aug. 6, 13	"
Dated Aug. 30	"
*Sept. 17, 24	"
Dated Oct. 11	"
Nov. 26	"
Dec. 3	"
Dec. 17, 24	NYHS

*NYHS has two P. S. for Sept. 24.

Post Boy (Parker and Weyman)	
Jan. 1-Feb. 12	NYHS
Feb. 19	NYPL
Feb. 26-Apr. 2	NYHS
Apr. 9	LCP
Apr. 16, 23	NYHS
Apr. 30-May 14	LCP
May 21-July 2	NYHS
July 9	LCP
July 17-Dec. 24	NYHS
Dec. 31	HSP

1760

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing No.
Jan. 7	NYPL Dec. 15
Jan. 14-Sept. 1	NYHS
Sept. 8	NYPL
Sept. 15-Dec. 8	NYHS
Dec. 22, 29	"
Extraordinaries	
Dated Jan. 26	NYHS
Dated Feb. 13	"
Supplements	
July 6, 21	HSP
Sept. 15	"
Dec. 22	LCP

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman)	
Jan. 7-Mar. 17	NYPL
Mar. 24	HSP
Mar. 31-May 26	NYPL
June 2	HSP
June 9-Dec. 29	NYPL
Extra issues	
Jan. 26	NYPL
Oct. 30	"
Extraordinary	
Feb. 14	NYPL
Postscripts extraordinary	
Jan. 21	NYPL
Dated Jan. 26	"
Postscripts	
Jan. 14	NYPL
Feb. 25	"
Mar. 10	"
July 14	"
Dated Sept. 17	"
Dec. 15	"

Post Boy (Parker)	
Jan. 7, 14	NYHS
Jan. 21, 28	LCP
Feb. 4-July 17	NYHS
July 24, 31	NYPL
Aug. 7	HSP
Aug. 14	NYPL
Aug. 21, 28	LCP
Sept. 4, 11	HSP
Sept. 18	NYPL
Sept. 25	HSP
Oct. 2-30	NYPL
Nov. 6, 13	HSP
Nov. 20-Dec. 4	NYPL
Dec. 11	HSP
Dec. 18	NYHS
Dec. 24	HSP
Supplements	
Sept. 18	LCP
Dec. 18	HSP

1761

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 12	NYHS Jan. 5, 19
Jan. 26-Mar. 16	" June 8
Mar. 23	HSP
Mar. 30-Apr. 13	NYHS
Apr. 20	HSP
Apr. 27-June 1	NYHS
June 15-Oct. 19	"
Oct. 26	YALE
Nov. 2-Dec. 28	NYHS
Extraordinary	
Apr. 29	NYHS
Supplements	
Mar. 2	HSP
June 22	"
July 20, 27	"

N. Y. GAZETTE (Weyman) Missing Nos.

Jan. 5-Dec. 28	NYPL
Extraordinaries	
Jan. 16	HSP
Apr. 29	NYPL
July 30	NYHS
Extra issue	
Oct. 8	NYPL
Postscripts	
Mar. 23, 30	HSP
Apr. 6	"
May 11	NYPL
June 22, 29	HSP
July 20	"
Nov. 30	NYPL

Post Boy (Parker and Company)

Jan. 1-22	NYSOC.L
Jan. 29	NYHS
Feb. 5	NYSOC.L
Feb. 12	LCP
Feb. 19, 26	NYSOC.L
Mar. 5	NYHS
Mar. 12-Dec. 31	NYSOC.L
Supplement	
May 7	LCP
Extraordinary	
May 16	LCP

1762

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 4-Oct. 25	NYHS
Nov. 1	NYPL
Nov. 8, 15	NYHS
Nov. 22	NYPL
Nov. 29-Dec. 27	NYHS
Supplements	
Feb. 15	HSP
Mar. 29	LC
Apr. 12	HSP
Apr. 19, 26	LC
May 3, 10, 17	"
May 24	HSP
June 7, 14	"
June 28	LC
July 12, 19, 26	"
Aug. 2	"

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman)

Jan. 4	NYHS
Jan. 11-Mar. 22	NYPL
Mar. 29	NYHS
*Apr. 5-Dec. 20	NYPL
Dec. 27	NYSOC.L

Extra issue	
Sept. 10	HSP
Extraordinaries	
Feb. 11	NYPL
Mar. 3	"
Postscripts	
Jan. 25	NYPL
Mar. 1	"
Apr. 5, 19	"
May 31	"
June 14	"

*NYPL has two editions of Oct. 11.

Post Boy (Parker and Company)

Jan. 7-28	NYSOC.L
Feb. 4-18	NYHS
Feb. 25-Apr. 1	NYSOC.L
Apr. 8	NYHS
Apr. 15-July 1	NYSOC.L
July 8	NYPL
July 15	NYSOC.L
July 22	HSP

Post Boy (Parker and Company)

July 29	NYPL Missing Nos.
Aug. 5	HSP
Aug. 12-Oct. 21	NYSOC.L
Oct. 28	NYPL
Nov. 4	HSP
Nov. 11-Dec. 30	NYSOC.L
Additional Sheets	
Feb. 11	NYHS
Apr. 1	NYSOC.L
Dated Apr. 3	LCP
Apr. 22	HSP
Dated Apr. 23	LCP
May 27	"
June 3	"
Supplements	
Apr. 1	LCP
May 13	"
July 22, 29	HSP
Aug. 12	LCP
Nov. 18	HSP

1763

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing No.
Jan. 3-Mar. 21	NYPL July 4
Mar. 28	HSP
Apr. 4-May 23	NYPL
May 30	LC
June 6	NYPL
June 13, 20	HSP
June 27	NYPL
July 11-Dec. 26	"

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman)

Jan. 3-Dec. 26	NYHS
Postscripts	
Mar. 14	NYHS
Apr. 25	NYPL
May 16	NYHS
Nov. 7	"
Supplement	
June 20	NYHS

Post Boy (Holt)

Jan. 6-27	NYHS
Feb. 3, 10	NYSOC.L
Feb. 17	NYHS
Feb. 24	NYSOC.L
Mar. 3-17	NYHS
Mar. 24	NYSOC.L
Mar. 31-May 12	NYHS
May 19	NYSOC.L
May 26-Sept. 1	NYHS
Sept. 8	NYSOC.L
Sept. 15-Dec. 29	NYHS

Supplements	
Mar. 31	NYHS
Apr. 28	"
May 12, 26	"
June 2, 16, 23, 30	"
July 14	"
Dated Aug. 26	NYSOC.L
*Sept. 15	HSP
Oct. 20	NYHS
Nov. 3	"

*Bound in file of Weyman's Gazette for 1763.

1764

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 2-Nov. 5	NYHS
Nov. 12	NYPL
Nov. 19-Dec. 31	NYHS
Supplements	
Nov. 26	NYHS
Dec. 3	"

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman) Missing No.

Jan. 2-Feb. 6 NYPL Dec. 31
 Feb. 13 NYSOC.L
 Feb. 20-Mar. 12 NYPL
 Mar. 19 NYSOC.L
 Mar. 26-May 21 NYPL
 May 28-June 11 NYSOC.L
 June 18, 25 NYPL
 July 2 NYSOC.L
 July 9-Sept. 17 NYPL
 Sept. 24 NYSOC.L
 Oct. 1-Dec. 24 NYPL

Advertisers

Mar. 12 NYPL
 Apr. 2, 16 NYHS

Extra issue

Apr. 5 NYPL

Postscripts

June 25 NYPL
 Oct. 22, 29 "

Post Boy (Holt)

Jan. 5-Apr. 12 NYSOC.L
 Apr. 19 HSP
 Apr. 26 NYSOC.L
 May 3 NYPL
 May 10-July 19 NYSOC.L
 July 26 NYPL
 Aug. 2 HSP
 Aug. 9-Dec. 27 NYSOC.L

Additional sheet

Sept. 27 HSP

Supplement

July 26 HSP

1765

MERCURY (Gaine)

Jan. 7-Oct. 28 NYPL
 Nov. 4 NYHS
 *Nov. 11 YALE
 Nov. 18-Dec. 30 NYPL

Supplement

Apr. 15 LC

*NYPL has photo of Nov. 11.

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman)

Jan. 7-June 10 NYSOC.L
 July 15 "
 July 22 NYPL
 Sept. 16 NYSOC.L
 Nov. 25 NYPL
 Dec. 2-30 NYSOC.L

Supplement extraor-

dinary
 Dated Sept. 5 NYSOC.L

Note: The paper was not issued from June 10 to July 15, as the issue of July 15 is dated June 10-July 15. Similarly the numbering of the issues would indicate that no issue was published from July 22 to Nov. 25, except the supplement of Sept. 5 and the issue of Sept. 16.

Post Boy (Holt)

Jan. 3-Dec. 26 NYHS

Advertisers

Apr. 18 NYHS
 May 16, 30 "
 June 6, 13, 27 "
 Aug. 1 "

GAZETTE extraordinary

Dec. 27 NYHS

General Advertisers

Jan. 3 AAS
 Mar. 14 NYSOC.L
 Apr. 18 "
 May 16, 23 AAS
 May 30 NYSOC.L
 June 6, 13 AAS

GAZETTE extraordinary Missing Nos.

General Advertisers

June 27 NYSOC.L
 July 18, 25 "
 Aug. 1 AAS
 Aug. 15, 22 NYHS
 Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26 "
 Oct. 10, 17, 24, 31 "
 Dec. 5 "

Supplements

Apr. 4 NYHS
 Dec. 26 "

Supplements extra-

ordinary
 Sept. 5, 19 LCP

1766

MERCURY (Gaine)

Jan. 6-27 NYPL
 Feb. 3 NYHS
 Feb. 10-July 7 NYPL
 July 14 NYHS
 July 21-Aug. 18 NYPL
 Aug. 25 NYHS
 Sept. 1 NYPL
 Sept. 8 LC
 Sept. 15-Dec. 29 NYPL

Extra

Feb. 17 NYHS

Extraordinary

Dated Feb. 20 NYHS

Supplement

Sept. 8 LC

Speeches on Repeal

of Stamp Act
 Jan. 13 NYHS

Letter of London

Merchants
 Apr. 21 NYHS

Repeal of Stamp Act

Dated May 16 NYHS

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman) Missing No.

Jan. 6-Mar. 3 NYPL Dec. 22
 Mar. 10 NYSOC.L
 Mar. 17-Dec. 15 NYPL
 Dec. 29 "

Extra

Dated May 21 NYPL

Extraordinaries

Dated Feb. 18 NYPL

Dated Mar. 18 "

Second extra

Dated Feb. 21 NYPL

Supplement

Sept. 30 NYPL

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

*May 29 NYHS
 Oct. 16-Dec. 24 NYPL

Supplements

Oct. 16, 23, 30 NYPL

Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27 "

Dec. 4 "

Dated Dec. 13 "

Dated Dec. 20, 27 "

Supplements extra-

ordinary
 Oct. 30 NYPL

Nov. 20 "

*Bound in file of Parker's Post Boy.

Post Boy (Holt)

Jan. 2-Oct. 9 NYHS Oct. 23, 30

Oct. 16 HSP Nov. entire.

Dec. 25 NYPL Dec. 4, 11,

Extraordinary 18

Dated Apr. 26 HSP

Post Boy (Holt)

Supplements

Jan. 16 NYHS
 Dated Jan. 17 NYPL
 Jan. 30 NYHS
 Feb. 6, 13, 20 "
 Dated Feb. 21 HSP
 Feb. 27 NYHS
 Mar. 13, 27 "
 Apr. 10, 17 "
 Dated Apr. 18, 28 "
 May 8, 15, 22 "
 June 12, 19, 26 "
 July 3 "
 Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28 "
 Sept. 4 "
 Dated Sept. 6 "
 Dated Sept. 13 NYSOC.L
 Sept. 18, 25 NYHS
 Oct. 2, 9 "
 Oct. 16 NYSOC.L

1767

MERCURY (Gaine)

Jan. 5-Dec. 28 NYHS

Supplements

Mar. 2, 9 AAS

Mar. 16 LC

June 22 NYHS

Aug. 17 AAS

Sept. 3 LC

Sept. 28 AAS

Oct. 19 "

Nov. 9, 16, 23 NYHS

Dec. 21 "

Dated Dec. 30 NYSOC.L

Supplement extraor-

dinary
 Sept. 3 NYHS

N.Y. GAZETTE (Weyman)

Jan. 5-Sept. 28 NYPL

Oct. 5 NYSOC.L

Oct. 12-Nov. 30 NYPL

Dec. 7 NYSOC.L

Dec. 14 NYPL

Dec. 28 *AAS

Note: Apparently no issue was published Dec. 21 as the issue of Dec. 28 is dated Dec. 14-28.

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

Jan. 1-Dec. 31 NYHS

Supplements

Jan. 1 NYHS

Dated Jan. 17 "

Jan. 22, 29 "

Feb. 5 LCP

Feb. 12, 26 NYHS

Mar. 5, 12, 19 "

Mar. 26 NYPL

Apr. 2, 9, 16, 23 NYHS

Dated Apr. 24 "

Apr. 30 "

May 7, 14, 21, 28 "

*June 4, 11, 18, 25 "

July 2, 9, 16, 23, "

30 "

Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27 "

Sept. 10, 24 "

Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22, "

29 "

Nov. 5, 12, 19, 26 "

Dec. 3, 10 "

Dated Jan. [Dec.] "

12 "

Dec. 24 "

N. Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	Missing Nos.	N. Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	Missing Nos.	MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Supplements extra-ordinary		Supplements		Supplements	
Feb. 12, 19	NYHS	Mar. 31	HSP	Dated Jan. 3	NYHS
Mar. 26	"	Dated Apr. 2	NYHS	Jan. 16, 30	"
Sept. 3	"	Dated Apr. 9	NYPL	Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27	"
*NYHS has two supplements for June 11.		Apr. 21	"	Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27	"
Post Boy (Parker)		Dated Apr. 22, 30	"	Apr. 3, 10, 17	"
Jan. 1-Feb. 5	NYPL	May 5, 12, 19, 26	"	May 8, 15	"
Feb. 12	*AAS	June 2	"	Dated May 21	"
Feb. 19-June 18	NYPL	Dated June 4, 11	"	May 22, 29	"
June 25	AAS	June 23, 30	"	June 5, 12, 19	"
July 2, 9	NYPL	July 7	"	Sept. 11, 25	"
July 16	AAS	Dated July 9	"		
July 23-Aug. 13	NYPL	July 21	"	N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
Aug. 20, 27	AAS	Aug. 4, 11, 18, 25	"	Jan. 5-Dec. 28	NYPL
Sept. 3-Nov. 5	NYPL	Sept. 1	"	Supplements	
Nov. 12, 19	NYSOC.L	Dated Sept. 5	"	Jan. 5, 12, 19	NYPL
Nov. 26-Dec. 31	NYPL	Sept. 15, 22	"	Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23	"
Supplement		Dated Sept. 24	"	Mar. 2	"
Apr. 16	AAS	Dated Oct. 3	"	Dated Mar. 4	"
1768		Oct. 13, 20, 27	"	Mar. 16, 23, 30	"
MERCURY (Gaine)		Nov. 3, 10, 17	"	*Apr. 6, 13, 27	"
Jan. 4-Dec. 26	NYHS	Dated Nov. 18	NYHS	May 4, 11, 18, 25	"
Advertisements		Nov. 24	NYPL	June 1, 8, 15, 22,	"
June 13	NYHS	Dec. 1	"	29	"
Extraordinary		Dated Dec. 16, 23	"	July 6, 13, 20, 27	"
Dated Feb. 11	NYHS	Dec. 29	"	Aug. 3, 10, 17, 24,	"
Supplements		"To the Freeholders."		31	"
Jan. 11	AAS	About Feb. 25	NYPL	Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28	"
Dated Jan. 15	NYPL	"To the Freeholders		*Oct. 5, 12, 26	"
Jan. 25	NYHS	and Freeman of		Nov. 2, 16, 23, 30	"
Feb. 8	"	the City and		Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28	"
Feb. 15	LC	County of New		Supplements extra-ordinary	
Feb. 22	NYPL	York." Feb. [25?] NYPL		Apr. 13	NYHS
Feb. 29	NYHS	Mar. [3?]	"	Dated Apr. 28	NYPL
Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28	"	"A Better Creed.		Oct. 12	"
Apr. 4, 11, 18, 25	"	Voters' New Cate-		Dated Nov. 17	"
May 2, 9, 16, 23,	"	chism." Mar. [3?] NYPL		*NYPL has three supplements for Apr. 13; NYHS has two supplements for Oct. 12.	
30	"	Post Boy (Parker)		Post Boy (Parker)	
June 6, 13	"	Jan. 4, 11	NYPL	Jan. 2-May 1	NYHS
Dated June 19	"	Jan. 18	NYSOC.L	May 8	*AAS
June 27	"	Jan. 25-Feb. 15	NYPL	May 15-Dec. 25	NYHS
July 4, 11	"	Feb. 22	NYSOC.L	Extra	
July 18	NYPL	Feb. 29-Mar. 7	NYPL	Jan. 4	NYHS
July 25	NYHS	Mar. 14-Dec. 26	NYHS	Supplements	
Dated July 29	"	Extraordinaries		June 5	AAS
Aug. 1	"	Dated Jan. 16	*AAS	July 24	NYHS
Aug. 15	NYPL	Dated Jan. 20	NYPL		
Aug. 22, 29	NYHS	Dated Feb. 4	AAS		
Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26	"	Supplements		1770	
Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24,	"	Apr. 4, 11	NYHS	MERCURY (Gaine)	
31	"	Dated Apr. 14	NYPL	Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYPL
Nov. 7, 14, 21	"	Apr. 18	NYHS	Supplements	
Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26	"	Dated Apr. 21	NYPL	Mar. 26	NYPL
Supplement extra-ordinary		May 2	NYHS	Apr. 16, 30	"
Dated May 6	NYHS	Dated May 5	NYPL	May 14, 28	"
N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)		May 16	NYHS	June 11, 25	"
Jan. 7-Dec. 29	NYPL	Dated May 19	NYPL	July 23	"
Postscripts		May 30	NYHS	Aug. 6, 27	"
Nov. 3	NYPL	Dated June 2	NYPL	Sept. 10	"
Dated Nov. 18	"	June 13	NYHS	Oct. 8, 29	"
Dec. [22]	"	Dated June 16	NYPL	Nov. 5, 26	"
Supplements		June 27	NYHS	Dec. 3, 10, 17	"
Jan. 7	NYPL	Dated June 30	AAS	Dec. 24	NYHS
Dated Jan. 9	NYHS	Dated July 14	NYHS		
Dated Jan. 16, 23	NYPL	July 25	"	N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
Dated Feb. 6	"	Dated July 28	NYPL	Jan. 4-Dec. 27	NYHS
Feb. 18	"	Aug. 8	NYHS	Supplements	
Dated Feb. 20, 26	"	Dated Aug. 11, 30	NYPL	Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25	NYHS
Mar. 3	"	Sept. 19	NYHS	Feb. 8	"
Dated Mar. 4	"	Dated Sept. 20	NYPL	Dated Feb. 10	LCP
Mar. 17, 24	"			Feb. 15	NYHS
Dated Mar. 26	"	1769		Mar. 1, 8, 15, 29	"
		MERCURY (Gaine)		"Fresh and Important News from London." Feb. NYHS	
		Jan. 2-Dec. 25	NYHS		
		Supplements			
		Jan. 2	NYHS		

[illegible]

N. Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	Missing Nos.
Supplements	
Sept. 22, 29	NYHS
Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27	"
Nov. 3	"
Nov. 10	NYPL
Nov. 17, 24	NYHS
Dec. 1, 8	NYPL
Dec. 15, 22	NYHS
Dec. 29	NYPL
Supplement extraor- dinary. Aug. 25	NYHS
"The following Act."	
May 19	NYHS
"Every Friend."	
May 19	NYHS
"Proclamation of the General Congress."	
Sept. [21]	NYHS

1775

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 2-Dec. 25	NYHS
Supplements	
Jan. 16	NYPL
Jan. 23, 30	NYHS
Feb. 5	"
Feb. 13	NYPL
Feb. 27	NYHS
Mar. 6, 20	"
Apr. 3, 10	"
Apr. 17	NYPL
May 15	"
May 22, 29	NYHS
June 19	"
July 10, 24	"

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
Jan. 5-Dec. 28	NYHS
Extra sheet	
Dated Nov. 13	LCP
Supplements	
Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26	NYHS
Feb. 2, 9, 16	"
Dated Feb. 24	NYPL
Mar. 2	"
Mar. 9	NYHS
Mar. 16, 23, 30	NYPL
*Apr. 6, 13	"
Apr. 20, 27	NYHS
May 25	"
June 8, 15, 22, 29	"
July 6, 13	"
Aug. 3, 10, 24	"

Supplement extraor-
dinary Apr. [6] HSP

*NYPL has two supplements for Apr. 6.

1776

MERCURY (Gaine)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 1-Sept. 9	NYPL *Sept. 16, 23
Sept. 30-Oct. 28	"
Nov. 4	BM
Nov. 11	NYPL
Nov. 18	BM
Nov. 25-Dec. 30	NYPL

*These issues may not have been published. The issue of Sept. 9 is No. 1300, while that of Sept. 30 is 1301. From Sept. 30-Nov. 4 the Mercury was issued under Gen. Howe's direction by Ambrose Serle, a loyalist; meanwhile Gaine published a Gazette at Newark, East New Jersey. Of this NYPL has all issues, Sept. 21-Nov. 2.

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
Jan. 4	*LCP
Jan. 11	NYHS
Jan. 18, 25	LCP
Feb. 1	NYPL

N. Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	Missing Nos.
Feb. 8	LCP
Feb. 15	HSP
Feb. 22, 29	NYPL
Mar. 7	HSP
Mar. 14	NYPL
Mar. 21, 28	LCP
Apr. 4, 11, 18	"
Apr. 25	HSP
May 2, 9, 16	NYHS
May 23, 30	LCP
June 6, 13	"
June 20	HSP
June 27	NYPL
July 4, 11	LCP
July 18	NYPL
July 25	LCP
Aug. 1-22	"
Aug. 29	HSP

Note: The paper was discontinued Aug. 29, until July 7, 1777.

PACKETT (Loudon)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 4-July 4	NYSOC.L Aug. 1, 8,
July 11, 18	LC 22, 29
July 25	MHS Sept.-Dec.
Aug. 15	LC entire.

Note: The paper, probably, was not issued regularly during the last half of the year; but according to the numbering of the issues there are at least four missing issues between Aug. 15, the last issue located for 1776, and Feb. 13, the first paper found for 1777.

1777

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 6-Dec. 29	NYPL

Note: HSP, in its file after the issue of July 21, has one page "From the Pennsylvania Evening Post of July 17, 1777."

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
July 7-Oct. 6	NYPL
Oct. 13	NYHS

Note: The paper was discontinued in Oct. because Kingston was burned by the British. Publication was resumed at Poughkeepsie, May 11, 1778.

PACKET (Loudon)	Missing Nos.
Feb. 13	NYHS Jan. entire.
July 3	AAS Feb. 6, 20, 27
Oct. 23, 30	NYHS Mar.-June
Nov. 27	" entire.
Dec. 4	LC July 10, 17,
	24, 31
	Aug. - Sept.
	entire.
	Oct. 2, 9, 16
	Nov. 6, 13,
	20
	Dec. 11, 18,
	25

1778

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 5-Dec. 28	NYHS
Extraordinary	
Dated Apr. 8	NYHS
Extra pages	
Feb. 2	HSP
Supplements	
Jan. 26	HSP
Feb. 9, 16	NYHS
Feb. 23	HSP
[Aug. 31?]	"
[Dec. 14?]	"

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
May 11-Dec. 28	NYPL

PACKET (Loudon)	Missing Nos.
Feb. 19-Mar. 19	LC Jan. entire.
Apr. 2-23	" Feb. 5, 12
May 7, 14, 28	" Mar. 26
June 4	" Apr. 30
June 11, 25	NYHS May 21
July 2	AAS June 18
July 16, 23, 30	" July 9
Aug. 6, 13, 20	" Aug. 27
Sept. 3-24	" Oct. 15, 22
Oct. 1	HSP Nov. entire.
Oct. 8	AAS Dec. 3, 24,
Oct. 29	NYHS 31
Dec. 10	"
Dec. 17	AAS
Supplements	
June 25	NYHS
July 25	LC

1779

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 4-Dec. 27	NYHS
Extra pages	
June 28	HSP
Dated Dec. 10	"
Lottery Numbers	
Mar. 22	HSP
Supplements	
Apr. 26	NYHS
May 10	NYPL
June 7, 14	"
July 19	"
Aug. 2	"
Sept. 6	"
Sept. 20, 27	NYHS
Oct. 25	HSP
Supplement extraor- dinary	
Dated June 25	NYHS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)	
*Jan. 4-Dec. 13	NYPL
Dec. 20	NYHS
Dec. 27	NYPL

*NYPL has two slightly varying editions for May 31 and Aug. 23.

PACKET (Loudon)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 21	NYHS Jan. 7, 14, 28
Apr. 29	AAS Feb. entire.
May 20	NYHS Mar. 4, 11,
June 3, 17, 24	" 18, 25
July 1	NYPL Apr. 1, 8, 15,
July 15	HSP 22
July 22, 29	NYHS May 6, 13,
Aug. 12, 19	" 27
Sept. 2	AAS June 10
Sept. 9	NYHS July 8
Sept. 16	AAS Aug. 5, 26
Sept. 23-Oct. 14	NYHS Nov. 4
Oct. 21	AAS Dec. 9, 23
Oct. 28	NYHS
Nov. 11, 18	"
Nov. 25	LC
Dec. 2	NYPL
Dec. 16	AAS
Dec. 30	LC
Postscript	
Mar. 18	NYHS

1780

MERCURY (Gaine)	
Jan. 5-Dec. 25	NYPL
Advertisements	
Mar. 6	HSP

MERCURY (Gaine) Missing Nos.

Lottery Numbers	
Feb. 28	HSP
June 19	"
Supplements	
May 8	NYHS
June 12	NYPL
*June 26	HSP
July 3	"
Oct. 16	NYPL
Nov. 7, 13	HSP
Dec. 4	NYPL

*HSP has two supplements for June 26.

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

Jan. 3-Nov. 6 NYPL

Note: With Nov. 6 the paper was discontinued apparently until July 30, 1781.

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 27	NYHS
Mar. 1, 23, 30	"
Apr. 13, 20	"
*May 11	NYPL
May 18, 25	NYHS
June 1	AAS
June 8, 29	NYHS
Aug. 24	AAS
Sept. 7	"
Sept. 14, 21, 28	NYHS
Oct. 5, 19, 26	"
Nov. 2, 9, 23	"
Dec. 21, 28	"

*Cf. Emmet Collection.

1781

MERCURY (Gaine)

Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYPL
Supplements	
Feb. 12, 19	NYPL
Apr. 30	"

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt) Missing No.

July 30-Dec. 10	NYPL	Dec. 24
Dec. 17	NYHS	
Dec. 31	NYPL	

PACKET (Loudon) Missing Nos.

Jan. 4	AAS	Aug. 16, 23
Jan. 11-Feb. 8	NYHS	Sept. 20
Feb. 15	AAS	Nov. 29
Feb. 22	YALE	
Mar. 1, 8	NYHS	
Mar. 15	YALE	
Mar. 22	NYHS	
Mar. 29	YALE	
Apr. 5	AAS	
Apr. 12	NYPL	
Apr. 19	YALE	
Apr. 26	NYHS	
May 3	YALE	
May 10, 17	NYHS	
May 24-June 7	AAS	
June 14	YALE	
June 21	NYHS	
June 28	YALE	
July 5, 12, 19	NYHS	
July 26	AAS	
Aug. 2, 9	YALE	
Aug. 30-Sept. 13	NYHS	
Sept. 27-Oct. 11	"	
Oct. 18	AAS	
Oct. 25-Nov. 1	NYHS	
Nov. 3 [8]	AAS	
Nov. 15, 22	NYHS	
Dec. 6-27	"	

1782

MERCURY (Gaine) Missing No.

Jan. 7-May 6	NYPL	July 29
May 13	NYHS	
May 20, 27	NYPL	
June 3	NYHS	
June 10	HSP	
June 17-July 1	NYPL	
July 8, 15, 22	NYHS	
Aug. 5	"	
Aug. 12	NYPL	
Aug. 19	HSP	
Aug. 26	NYPL	
Sept. 2-23	HSP	
Sept. 30-Dec. 30	NYPL	
Supplement		
Dated May 30	HSP	

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

Jan. 6 NYPL

Note: With Jan. 6 the paper was discontinued until Nov. 22, 1783.

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 3-Feb. 14	NYHS
Feb. 21	NYPL
Feb. 28	NYHS
Mar. 7	YALE
Mar. 14-Apr. 11	NYHS
Apr. 18	YALE
Apr. 25-May 9	NYHS
May 16	NYPL
May 23	NYHS
May 30	NYPL
June 6-Nov. 7	NYHS
Nov. 14	NYPL
Nov. 21-Dec. 12	NYHS
Dec. 19	NYPL
Dec. 26	NYHS
Supplement	
Apr. 25	NYPL

1783

MERCURY (Gaine)

Jan. 6-Nov. 10	NYPL
Extraordinary	
Dated Apr. 6	BM

Supplements

Mar. 24	HSP
July 7	NYPL
Aug. 18	NYHS

(N.Y. JOURNAL) INDEPENDENT N.Y.

GAZETTE (Holt)
Nov. 22-Dec. 27 NYPL

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 2	AAS	Mar. 6
Jan. 9	NYHS	Apr. 10
Jan. 16	AAS	June 19
Jan. 23	NYHS	Aug. 7, 21
Jan. 30-Feb. 13	AAS	Sept.-Oct.
Feb. 20, 27	NYHS	entire.
Mar. 13, 20	"	Nov. 6, 27
Mar. 27-Apr. 3	AAS	Dec. 1, 4, 8,
Apr. 17-May 1	NYHS	11, 15, 18,
May 8	AAS	25, 29
May 15, 22, 29	NYHS	
June 5	AAS	
June 12	NYHS	
June 26-July 24	"	
July 31	AAS	
Aug. 14, 28	NYHS	
Nov. 13	"	
Nov. 17	HC	
Nov. 20	NYPL	

PACKET (Loudon) Missing Nos.

Nov. 24	NYHS
Dec. 22	MHS

Note: Beginning with Nov. 13 the paper was issued semi-weekly. The numbering would indicate that no issues were published between Aug. 28 and Nov. 13.

1784

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

Jan. 3-Mar. 11	NYPL
Mar. 18-Apr. 8	BM
Apr. 15	MHS
Apr. 22	AAS
Apr. 29	BM
May 6-27	LI
June 3	NYHS
June 10-July 15	AAS
July 22-Aug. 26	LI
Sept. 2, 9, 16	AAS
Sept. 23	LI
Sept. 30	AAS
Oct. 7, 14, 21	LI
Oct. 28	AAS
Nov. 4	LI
Nov. 11	AAS
Nov. 18, 25	LI
Dec. 2, 9	AAS
Dec. 16	NYPL
Dec. 23, 30	AAS
Supplements	
Feb. 26	NYPL
May 27	LI
July 1, 15	AAS
July 29	LI
Aug. 12	"
Sept. 23	"
Oct. 7, 14, 21	"
Nov. 25	"

Note: Jan. 3-Feb. 19 the paper was published semi-weekly.

PACKET (Loudon) Missing Nos.

Jan. 1, 5, 8	NYHS	Jan. 12, 22,
Jan. 15, 19	"	26, 29
Feb. 2	BM	Mar. 22, 29
Feb. 5-Mar. 18	NYHS	Apr. 1, 5, 19
Mar. 25	AAS	22, 26
Apr. 8, 12	NYHS	Oct. 4
Apr. 15	AAS	Nov. 18
Apr. 29-July 12	NYHS	
July 15	AAS	
July 19-Sept. 30	NYHS	
Oct. 7-Nov. 15	"	
Nov. 22-Dec. 27	"	
Dec. 30	AAS	
Postscript		
Feb. 2	NYPL	
Supplements		
Jan. 8, 19	NYHS	
Feb. 5, 9, 12, 16	"	
19		
Feb. 23	BM	
Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11,		
15, 18	NYHS	
Mar. 25	AAS	
Apr. 8, 15	"	
May 10, 13, 17, 20,		
27, 31	NYHS	
June 3, 7, 10, 14,	"	
17, 28		
July 5, 15, 19, 22,	"	
26, 29		
Aug. 2, 5, 9, 12,	"	
16, 19, 23	"	
Sept. 6, 13, 20	"	
Sept. 23	AAS	
Sept. 27, 30	NYHS	

PACKET (Loudon)
Supplements

Oct. 7, 14, 21, 25,

28

NYHS

*Nov. 11, 15, 22

Dec. 6, 16, 23

"

*NYHS has two supplements for Nov. 15.

1785

ADVERTISER (Childs)

Mar. 16

AAS

Apr. 6

*LC

May 9, 14, 16, 23,

30

NYHS

June 17

"

July 14

AAS

Sept. 1

NYPL

Sept. 2, 3, 5

LC

Sept. 6

NYSOC.L

Sept. 7

NYPL

Sept. 8-16

LC

Sept. 17

NYPL

Sept. 19-24

LC

Sept. 26

NYPL

Sept. 27

LC

Sept. 28

NYPL

Sept. 29

LC

Sept. 30

NYPL

Oct. 1

LC

Oct. 3, 4

NYPL

Oct. 5-15

LC

Oct. 17

NYPL

Oct. 18-26

LC

Oct. 27

NYPL

Oct. 28-Nov. 28

LC

Nov. 29

NYHS

Nov. 30-Dec. 3

LC

Dec. 5

NYHS

Dec. 6-12

LC

Dec. 13

NYHS

Dec. 14-24

LC

Dec. 26, 27

NYHS

Dec. 28-31

LC

Missing Nos.

Mar. 1, 2, 3,

4, 5, 7, 8,

9, 10, 11,

12, 14, 15,

17, 18, 19,

21, 22, 23,

24, 25, 26,

28, 29, 30,

31

Apr. 1, 2, 4,

5, 7, 8, 9,

11, 12, 13,

14, 15, 16,

18, 19, 20,

21, 22, 23,

25, 26, 27,

28, 29, 30

May 2, 3, 4,

5, 6, 7, 10,

11, 12, 13,

17, 18, 19,

20, 21, 24,

25, 26, 27,

28, 31

June 1, 2, 3,

4, 6, 7, 8,

9, 10, 11,

13, 14, 15,

16, 18, 20,

21, 22, 23,

25, 26, 27,

28, 29, 30,

Aug. entire.

N.Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

Jan. 6, 13

LI

Jan. 20, 27

NYPL

Feb. 3, 10, 17

LI

Feb. 24

NYPL

Mar. 3

AAS

Mar. 10, 17

LI

Mar. 24

AAS

Mar. 31

LI

Apr. 7

AAS

Apr. 14

LI

Apr. 21, 28

AAS

May 5, 12

LI

May 19, 26

AAS

June 2-Aug. 18

LI

Aug. 25

AAS

Sept. 1, 8, 15

NYSOC.L

Sept. 22

LI

Sept. 29-Dec. 29

NYSOC.L

Supplements

Jan. 6

LI

June 2, 9, 16, 30

"

July 7

"

July 14

NYPL

July 21

HC

July 28

NYPL

N. Y. JOURNAL (Holt)
Supplements

Aug. 4

HC

Aug. 11, 18

NYPL

Aug. 25

HC

Sept. 1

NYSOC.L

Sept. 15

HC

Sept. 29

NYSOC.L

Oct. 6, 13, 20

"

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 3-13

NYHS

Jan. 20

AAS

Jan. 24-Mar. 24

NYHS

Mar. 28

MHS

Mar. 31-May 12

NYHS

May 16

NYPL

May 19-June 20

NYHS

June 23

AAS

June 30-July 7

"

July 11-28

NYPL

Aug. 8

"

Aug. 11-Dec. 29

NYHS

Supplements

Jan. 3, 10, 13, 24,

27, 31

NYHS

Feb. 3, 7, 10, 17,

24, 28

"

Mar. 3, 7, 10, 14

"

Mar. 17

AAS

Mar. 21, 31

NYHS

Apr. 4, 11, 21, 25,

28

"

May 2, 5, 9, 16,

19, 30

"

June 2, 13, 16

"

July 4, 14

AAS

Sept. 1

"

Nov. 17

"

Dec. 15

"

1786

ADVERTISER (Childs)

Jan. 2-14

NYHS

Jan. 16

NYPL

Jan. 17-Feb. 13

NYHS

Feb. 14

NYPL

Feb. 15, 16, 17

NYHS

Feb. 18

NYPL

Feb. 20, 28

NYHS

Mar. 1

*LC

Mar. 2-Apr. 28

NYHS

Apr. 29

LC

May 1, 2, 3

NYHS

May 4

LC

May 5

NYHS

May 6

LC

May 8

NYHS

May 9

LC

May 10-19

NYHS

May 20

LC

May 22-27

NYHS

May 29-June 13

LC

June 14

NYHS

June 15-July 4

LC

July 5

NYHS

July 6-12

LC

July 13

NYHS

July 14-24

LC

July 25

NYHS

July 26-31

LC

Aug. 1, 2

NYHS

Aug. 3

LC

Aug. 4-8

NYHS

Aug. 9-16

LC

Aug. 17, 18

NYHS

Aug. 19-23

LC

Aug. 24-Dec. 30

NYHS

Missing Nos.

ADVERTISER (Childs)
Supplements

Feb. 16

NYPL

Mar. 18

NYHS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Oswald)

Jan. 5-Dec. 28

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 2-Dec. 29

Supplements

Jan. 5

NYPL

Jan. 12

AAS

Feb. 16

"

Sept. 28

"

1787

ADVERTISER (Childs)

Jan. 1-July 26

NYHS

July 27

NYPL

July 28-Dec. 31

NYHS

Supplements

Nov. 3, 7

NYHS

DAILY PATRIOTIC REGISTER (Greenleaf)

Nov. 19-Dec. 31

NYHS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Oswald)

Jan. 4-Dec. 27

NYPL

Extraordinaries

Oct. 18

NYSOC.L

Nov. 1

"

Supplement

Nov. 8

NYSOC.L

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 2-Dec. 28

NYHS

Supplements

May 25, 29

NYHS

June 1

"

June 5

AAS

June 8, 12, 15, 1

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf) Missing Nos.

Extraordinary
June 26 NYSOC.L
Supplement
Jan. 3 NYSOC.L

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 1-Dec. 30 NYHS

1789

ADVERTISER (Childs)

Jan. 1-July 7 NYPL
July 8 NYHS
July 9-Dec. 31 NYPL
Supplement
Nov. 2 AAS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf)

Jan. 1-Dec. 31 NYSOC.L
Extraordinaries
Apr. 16, 23 NYSOC.L
May 7 "
Sept. 10 "

PACKET (Loudon)

Missing No.

Jan. 2-May 23 NYHS May 26
May 28-Dec. 31 "
Supplement
Feb. 20 NYHS

Note: Beginning with the issue of May 1, the paper was published three times a week.

1790

ADVERTISER (Childs and Swaine)

Jan. 1-Dec. 31 NYPL
Supplement
Nov. 1 NYHS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf)

Jan. 7-Dec. 30 NYPL
Extraordinaries
Feb. 18 NYPL
Mar. 25 "

Note: With the issue of May 4 the paper became a semi-weekly.

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 2-Dec. 30 NYHS

1791

ADVERTISER (Childs and Swaine)

Jan. 1-Apr. 27 NYPL
Apr. 28 NYHS
Apr. 29 NYPL
Apr. 30 NYHS
May 2-Dec. 31 NYPL
Supplements
May 28 NYHS
June 16 NYPL
Sept. 28 "
Nov. 7 "

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf)

Jan. 3-Dec. 31 NYHS

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 1-Dec. 29 NYHS

Note: With the issue of Feb. 3, the paper again became a weekly.

1792

ADVERTISER (Childs and Swaine)

Jan. 2-27 *LC
Jan. 28 NYPL
Jan. 30 LC
Jan. 31 NYPL
Feb. 1-13 LC
Feb. 14 NYPL

ADVERTISER (Childs and Swaine) Missing Nos.

Feb. 15-June 30 LC
July 2-Aug. 25 NYHS
Aug. 27 LC
Aug. 28-Oct. 15 NYHS
Oct. 16-22 LC
Oct. 23 NYHS
Oct. 24-27 LC
Oct. 29 NYPL
Oct. 30-Nov. 1 NYHS
Nov. 2 NYPL
Nov. 3-27 NYHS
Nov. 28 LC
Nov. 29 NYHS
Nov. 30 LC
Dec. 1-5 NYHS
Dec. 6 LC
Dec. 7-17 NYHS
Dec. 18 LC
Dec. 19-31 NYHS
Supplements
Mar. 28 LC
Nov. 5 NYHS
Dec. 24 LC

DIARY (Loudon)

Feb. 15-Dec. 31 NYHS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf)

Jan. 4-Dec. 29 NYHS
Extraordinaries
Mar. 3, 24, 31 NYHS
Dec. 8 "

PACKET (Loudon)

Jan. 5-26 NYHS

Note: Loudon discontinued the Packet to publish the Diary, the first number appearing Feb. 15. There may have been one or two issues of the Packet in Feb.; if so, these issues are missing.

1793

ADVERTISER (Childs and Swaine)

Jan. 1-Aug. 2 NYPL
Aug. 3 NYHS
Aug. 5-Oct. 28 NYPL
Oct. 29 NYHS
Oct. 30-Dec. 31 NYPL

Supplements

Feb. 7 NYPL
Nov. 4, 30 "
Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 19, 28 "

DIARY (Loudon)

*Jan. 1-Aug. 14 NYHS
Aug. 15-27 WHS
Aug. 28, 29, 30 NYPL
Sept. 2 "
Sept. 3 AAS
Sept. 4 NYPL
Sept. 5 AAS
Sept. 6, 7, 9 WHS
Sept. 10, 11 NYPL
Sept. 12 WHS
Sept. 13 NYPL
Sept. 14, 16, 18 WHS
Sept. 19, 21, 23 NYPL
Sept. 24 WHS
Sept. 25, 26 NYPL
Sept. 27 WHS
Sept. 28 NYPL
Sept. 30 WHS
Oct. 1, 2 NYPL
Oct. 3, 4 WHS
Oct. 5, 7 NYPL
Oct. 8, 9 WHS
Oct. 10 NYPL

Missing Nos.

Aug. 31
Sept. 17, 20

DIARY (Loudon)

Oct. 11, 12 WHS
Oct. 14, 15 NYPL
Oct. 16 LCP
Oct. 17-22 WHS
Oct. 23 NYPL
Oct. 24 WHS
Oct. 25, 26, 28 NYPL
Oct. 29, 30, 31 WHS
Nov. 1 NYPL
Nov. 2-6 WHS
Nov. 7, 8, 9 NYPL
Nov. 11, 12 WHS
Nov. 13, 14 NYPL
Nov. 15 WHS
Nov. 16 NYPL
Nov. 18 WHS
Nov. 19 NYPL
Nov. 20 WHS
Nov. 21 NYPL
Nov. 22 WHS
Nov. 23, 25 NYPL
Nov. 26 WHS
Nov. 27 NYPL
Nov. 28 WHS
Nov. 29 NYPL
Nov. 30-Dec. 5 WHS
Dec. 6 NYPL
Dec. 7-11 WHS
Dec. 12-18 NYPL
Dec. 19 WHS
Dec. 20-25 NYPL
Dec. 26-27 WHS
Dec. 28 NYPL
Dec. 30, 31 WHS

*Feb. 14 the paper changed to an evening paper with both morning and evening editions for that date, both of which NYHS has.

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf)

Jan. 2-Dec. 28 NYHS
Extraordinaries
Feb. 9 NYHS
Mar. 23 "
May 1 "
Sept. 7 NYSOC.L
Nov. 16 NYHS

1794

ADVERTISER (Childs and Swaine)

Jan. 1-Apr. 23 NYHS
Apr. 24 NYPL
Apr. 25-Dec. 31 NYHS
Extraordinaries
Apr. 28 NYHS
May 27 AAS
Oct. 6 NYPL
Oct. 7, 10, 13, 17, 18, 27 NYHS
Nov. 3, 10 "
Nov. 14 NYPL
Nov. 17 NYHS
Nov. 29 NYPL
Dec. 2, 9, NYHS
Dec. 11 NYPL
Dec. 20 NYHS

Supplements

Jan. 6 NYPL
Jan. 20 NYHS
Feb. 4 NYPL
Feb. 7 NYHS
Mar. 20, 26 "
Apr. 3, 22, 26 "
May 6, 10, 17, 20, 22, 26, 30, 31 "
June 9, 11, 16, 30 "
July 2, 7, 21 "
Aug. 14, 18, 25 "

443

[illegible]

ADVERTISER (Children)

Missing Nos.

June 4, 6, 7 LCP

June 8, 9 NYSOC.L

June 11 LCP

June 13-17 NYSOC.L

June 21-28 "

June 30-July 5 "

July 6 LCP

July 7, 8 NYSOC.L

July 9 LC

July 11, 12 NYSOC.L

July 13 LCP

July 14-18 NYSOC.L

July 19 LCP

July 20-Aug. 1 NYSOC.L

Aug. 2 LCP

Aug. 3-10 NYSOC.L

Aug. 11 LCP

Aug. 12-24 NYSOC.L

Aug. 27-Sept. 14 "

Sept. 16-23 "

Oct. 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 28, 29, 31 "

Nov. 4, 5, 7 "

Nov. 11-15 "

Nov. 18-26 "

Nov. 29 "

Dec. 2 NYHS

Dec. 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31 NYSOC.L

Supplements

Jan. 7, 14, 20, 27 NYHS

Feb. 12, 29 "

Mar. 24 "

Apr. 2, 5 "

Apr. 9 NYSOC.L

May 20, 24 LCP

May 30 NYSOC.L

June 14-20 "

July 2 "

Aug. 27 "

Sept. 17 "

Oct. 8, 28 "

Nov. 7, 19 AAS

Nov. 25 NYSOC.L

DIARY (Van Allen)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

ADVERTISER (Robins)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 9 WHS

Jan. 10, 11, 12 NYSOC.L

N. Y. JOURNAL (Holt)

Jan. 13 WHS

Jan. 14, 16 NYSOC.L

Jan. 17, 18, 19 NYHS

Jan. 20 NYSOC.L

Jan. 21, 23, 24 NYHS

Jan. 25 WHS

Jan. 26-31 NYHS

Feb. 1 NYSOC.L

Feb. 2, 3 NYHS

Feb. 4 NYSOC.L

Feb. 6-Mar. 9 NYHS

Mar. 10 NYSOC.L

Mar. 11-28 NYHS

Mar. 29, 30 NYSOC.L

Mar. 31 WHS

*Apr. 1-Aug. 25 NYHS

Aug. 26-30 NYSOC.L

Aug. 31-Oct. 19 NYHS

Oct. 20 NYSOC.L

Oct. 21-Nov. 4 NYHS

Nov. 6 NYSOC.L

Nov. 7-Dec. 30 NYHS

Extraordinaries

Mar. 7 NYHS

May 13 "

Supplements

Jan. 19 NYHS

Mar. 20 "

Apr. 1 "

Apr. 3 NYSOC.L

May 26 NYHS

June 23 NYSOC.L

June 28 NYHS

July 3 "

July 10 NYSOC.L

Aug. 5 NYHS

*Issue of July 1 is bound with Sept. issues.

DIARY (Van Allen)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 2, 3 NYSOC.L

Jan. 4, 5 LC

Jan. 6-10 NYSOC.L

Jan. 11 LC

Jan. 12, 13, 16, 17 NYSOC.L

Jan. 18, 19 LC

Jan. 20 NYSOC.L

Jan. 21-27 LC

Jan. 28, 30, 31 NYSOC.L

Feb. 1, 2 LC

Feb. 3-10 NYSOC.L

Feb. 13 "

Feb. 14 LC

Feb. 15-22 NYSOC.L

Feb. 23 LC

Feb. 24-Mar. 2 NYSOC.L

Mar. 4 "

Mar. 6 LC

Mar. 7, 8 NYSOC.L

Mar. 9, 10 LC

Mar. 11-16 NYSOC.L

Mar. 17 LC

Mar. 18-22 NYSOC.L

Mar. 23, 24, 25 LC

Mar. 27 NYSOC.L

Mar. 28, 29 LC

Mar. 30 NYSOC.L

Mar. 31-Apr. 1 LC

Apr. 3-8 NYSOC.L

Apr. 10 LC

Apr. 11-22 NYSOC.L

Apr. 24 LC

Apr. 25 NYSOC.L

Apr. 26, 27 LC

ADVERTISER (Greenleaf)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 2-Dec. 30 NYPL

Extras

Jan. 19 NYPL

Feb. 23 NYHS

Mar. 11, 18, 25 NYPL

June 4 "

ADVERTISER (Robins)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 2, 3, 4 NYSOC.L

Jan. 5 NYHS

Jan. 6 WHS

Jan. 7 NYSOC.L

ADVERTISER (Van Allen)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

ADVERTISER (Robins)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 2, 3, 4 NYSOC.L

Jan. 5 NYHS

Jan. 6 WHS

Jan. 7 NYSOC.L

ADVERTISER (Van Allen)

Missing Nos.

Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140

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[illegible]

ADVERTISER (Snowden) Missing Nos.
Supplements

Nov. 12	LC
Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16, 18	NYHS
Nov. 19, 20	NYSOC.L
Nov. 21, 22	NYHS
Nov. 23	LC
Nov. 25, 26	NYHS
Nov. 28, 29	NYSOC.L
Dec. 2	"
Dec. 3, 5	LC
Dec. 6	NYSOC.L
Dec. 7, 10	NYHS
Dec. 11	NYSOC.L
Dec. 12, 14	NYHS
*Dec. 18	NYSOC.L
Dec. 19, 20	LC
*Dec. 21, 24, 27	NYHS
Dec. 28	NYSOC.L
*Dec. 30	NYHS

*NYSOC.L. has two supplements to Dec. 18;
NYHS, two to Dec. 24 and to Dec. 30.

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary)

Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30	AAS
Feb. 5, 7, 9	HC
Feb. 11	AAS
Feb. 12, 21	HC
Feb. 26, 28	AAS
Mar. 5	HC
Mar. 6, 8, 9	AAS
Mar. 19	"
Apr. 3, 4, 8, 9, 17	LC
May 7, 18, 21, 23, 27, 30	AAS
May 31	LC
June 1	AAS
Aug. 2	LC
Oct. 2, 25, 28	AAS
Nov. 6	LC
Dec. 21, 23, 24, 30	AAS
Supplements	"
Jan. 3, 31	HC
Feb. 9, 12	AAS
Feb. 28	HC
Mar. 4	AAS
Mar. 8	HC
Apr. 9	"
Apr. 18	AAS
May 18, 21, 23, 27, 30	LC
June 1	"
Aug. 2	AAS
Nov. 7	"

Apr. 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30	NYPL
May 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	NYPL
June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	NYPL
July 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	NYPL
Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	NYPL
Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	NYPL

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary)

Oct. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31	NYHS
Nov. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	NYHS
Dec. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31	NYHS

N.Y. JOURNAL (Greenleaf)

Jan. 2-30	NYHS
Feb. 2, 6	YALE
Feb. 9	AAS
Feb. 13, 16, 20	NYHS
Feb. 23	YALE
Feb. 27-Apr. 6	NYHS
Apr. 10	YALE
Apr. 13, 17, 20	NYHS
Apr. 24	YALE
Apr. 27-Sept. 28	NYHS
Oct. 2	HC
Oct. 5, 9	YALE
Oct. 12	NYHS
Oct. 16	YALE
Oct. 19	NYHS
Oct. 23	YALE
Oct. 26-Nov. 6	NYHS
Nov. 9	YALE
Nov. 13-Dec. 28	NYHS

SPECTATOR (Hopkins)

Jan. 2-Dec. 28	NYPL
Supplements	"
Feb. 2	NYPL
Mar. 9, 16, 23, 30	"
Apr. 6	LC

1800

ADVERTISER (Snowden)

Jan. 1	NYHS
Jan. 2	LC
Jan. 3-7	NYHS
Jan. 8	NYSOC.L
Jan. 9-June 28	NYHS
June 30-July 1	NYSOC.L
July 2-Dec. 30	NYHS
Dec. 31	NYSOC.L
Supplements	"
*Jan. 2, 3	NYHS
Jan. 4, 6, 9, 10, 11	LC
Jan. 13	NYSOC.L
Jan. 16, 20	LC
Jan. 22	NYHS
Jan. 24	LC
Jan. 27	NYHS
Jan. 29, 30	LC
Feb. 1	"
Feb. 3, 5	NYHS
Feb. 6, 7, 8, 12, 15	LC
Feb. 18	NYHS

ADVERTISER (Snowden) Missing Nos.
Supplements

Feb. 20, 22, 25, 27	LC
Mar. 3, 6	"
Mar. 7	NYHS
Mar. 10, 12, 15, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29	LC
Mar. 31	NYHS
Apr. 1	"
Apr. 4, 8, 15, 16, 22, 24, 25, 30	LC
May 3	"
May 5	NYHS
May 7	LC
May 8	NYHS
May 9, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23	LC
May 28, 29	NYHS
May 30	LC
June 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 26, 28	LC
June 30	NYHS
July 3, 17	"
July 21	NYSOC.L
July 28	LC
Aug. 15	"
Aug. 18	NYHS
Aug. 25, 28	LC
Sept. 1	"
Sept. 4	NYHS
Sept. 5, 19	LC
Oct. 11	"
Nov. 10, 14, 20	NYHS
Dec. 26	HC
Dec. 28	LC

*LC has two supplements to Jan. 2.

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary)

Mar. 12, 13, 14	AAS
Apr. 9	WHS
Apr. 11, 21	AAS
May 7, 21	"
June 5, 11	"
Aug. 28	LC
Sept. 11	"
Oct. 1	"
Nov. 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29	"
Dec. 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 30, 31	"
Supplements	"
Mar. 12	AAS
Mar. 22	HC
May 7	AAS
May 13	LC
May 30	AAS
June 6, 11	"
Aug. 22	HC
Nov. 7, 11, 12, 14, 18, 25, 26, 27, 29	LC
Dec. 10	"

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos. (Crookes) (Diary) Aug. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 Oct. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 31 Nov. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 21, 24, 28 Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29	ADVERTISER (Wilson) Missing Nos. Nov. 3-26 NYSOC.L Nov. 27 LC Nov. 28-Dec. 2 NYSOC.L Dec. 3 NYHS Dec. 4-24 NYSOC.L Dec. 26-31 " Extra Aug. 24 NYSOC.L Supplements Jan. 2 [3], 8 NYSOC.L Dated Jan. 11 " Jan. 13, 19 " Feb. 2 " Feb. 11 NYHS Mar. 2, 24 NYSOC.L Apr. 2, 11, 16, 20, 22 NYSOC.L May 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18, " 21, 22, 25, 29 " June 2, 5, 6, 8, " 10, 12, 15, 22 " July 9, 20, 22, 27, " 29 " Aug. 12, 15, 19, 22, " 26, 29 " Sept. 5, 12, 16 " Sept. 17 NYHS Sept. 19, 26 NYSOC.L Oct. 1, 3, 10, 14, " 25 [21], 24, 31 " Nov. 7, 25 " Nov. 27 HC Dec. 11, 30 NYSOC.L *July 17 is bound with July, 1800; Aug. 29 [26] is bound after Aug. 29.	SPECTATOR (Belden) Missing Nos. Supplement May 16 NYPL 1802 ADVERTISER (Wilson) Missing No. Jan. 1 NYSOC.L Dec. 31 Jan. 2-27 NYHS Jan. 28 NYSOC.L Jan. 29-Apr. 29 NYHS Apr. 30 NYSOC.L May 1-15 NYHS May 17 NYSOC.L May 18-July 3 NYHS July 5 NYSOC.L July 6-Oct. 9 NYHS Oct. 11, 12, 13 NYSOC.L Oct. 14-Dec. 30 NYHS Supplements Jan. 13 NYSOC.L Jan. 30 NYHS Feb. 3 NYSOC.L Aug. 9 " Oct. 21 " Dec. 6 " Dec. 30 NYHS HERALD (Burnham) Jan. 2-Dec. 29 NYHS
N.Y. JOURNAL Missing No. (Greenleaf) Jan. 1 Jan. 4, 8 NYHS Jan. 11 YALE Jan. 15-Mar. 8 NYHS	MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos. (Crookes) (Diary) Jan.-June July 27 WHS entire. Sept. 1, 24, 26 " July 1, 2, 3, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 5, " 4, 6, 7, 8, 7, 8, 9, 17, 24 " 9, 10, 11, Nov. 12, 13, 14, 16, " 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26 " 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 Aug. entire. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30 Oct. 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 30 Dec. entire.	MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos. (Crookes) (Diary) Jan. 1, 2, 5, Jan. 4, 8, 11, 13, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 18, 25 HC 15, 16, 19, Feb. 1, 8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 22, 13, 15, 20, 22, " 23, 26, 27, 23, 27 " 28, 29, 30 Mar. 1, 2, 4, 6, Feb. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, " 5, 6, 11, 23, 24, 30, 31 " 12, 16, 17, Apr. 5, 7, 8, 14, " 18, 19, 24, 19, 21, 23, 28 " 25, 26 May 3, 5, 8, 12, Mar. 3, 5, 17, 19, 24, 27 " 11, 12, 13, June 2 " 15, 18, 19, June 11, 12 WHS 20, 22, 25, June 14, 16, 21, 23, 26, 27, 2 28 HC Apr. 1, 2, 3 July 3, 5, 7, 8, " 6, 9, 10, 9, 10, 21, 28 " 12, 13, 15, Aug. 2, 11, 16, 23 " 16, 17, 20, Aug. 27 WHS 22, 24, 26, Sept. 2, 15, 20, 23, 27, 29, 30 27 HC May 1, 4, 6, Oct. 1, 13, 18, 20, " 7, 10, 11, 25, 27 " 13, 14, 15, Nov. 3, 15, 17, 19, " 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 29 " 22, 25, 26, Dec. 23 WHS 28, 29, 31 June 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30 July 1, 2, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24,
1801 ADVERTISER (Wilson) Missing Nos. Jan. 1-19 NYSOC.L Jan. 20 Jan. 21 NYHS July 14, 29 Jan. 22-28 NYSOC.L Dec. 25 Jan. 29, 30 NYHS Jan. 31-Feb. 19 NYSOC.L Feb. 20 NYHS Feb. 21-Mar. 18 NYSOC.L Mar. 19 NYHS Mar. 20-Apr. 17 NYSOC.L Apr. 18 NYHS Apr. 20-25 NYSOC.L Apr. 27 NYHS Apr. 28-May 6 NYSOC.L May 7 NYHS May 8 NYSOC.L May 9 NYHS May 11-26 NYSOC.L May 27 NYHS May 28, 29 NYSOC.L May 30 NYHS June 1-19 NYSOC.L June 20-22 NYHS June 23 NYSOC.L June 24 NYHS June 25-July 1 NYSOC.L July 2 LC July 3-13 NYSOC.L *July 15-28 " *July 30-Sept. 17 " Sept. 18 NYHS Sept. 19-Oct. 12 NYSOC.L Oct. 13 NYHS Oct. 14-31 NYSOC.L Nov. 2 LC	POST (Burnham) Nov. 16-Dec. 31 NYHS SPECTATOR (Belden) Jan. 3-Dec. 30 NYPL	

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Aug. 25, 26, 28, 30, 31	
Sept. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30	
Oct. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30	
Nov. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 30	
Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	

POST (BURNHAM)	Missing No.
Jan. 1-Dec. 28 Dec. 30, 31	NYPL Dec. 29 (Possibly not issued.)

SPECTATOR (Belden)	
Jan. 2	NYHS
Jan. 6-Feb. 27	NYPL
Mar. 3	NYHS
Mar. 6-Apr. 21	NYPL
Apr. 24	NYHS
Apr. 28-June 2	NYPL
June 5	NYHS
June 9-Dec. 29	NYPL

1803

ADVERTISER (Wilson)	
*Jan. 1	NYSOC.L
Jan. 3-Dec. 31	NYHS
Supplements	
Oct. 3	NYHS
Dec. 5	NYSOC.L

*Jan. 1 is bound with Jan. 1802.

HERALD (Burnham)	
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYHS

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 6, 19	HC 5, 7, 8,
Feb. 2	HC 10, 11, 12,
Feb. 8	AAS 13, 14, 15,
Feb. 25, 26	HC 17, 18, 20,
Mar. 2, 3, 9, 16, 17, 30	" 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27,
Apr. 2	AAS 28, 29, 31
Apr. 6, 27	HC Feb. 1, 3, 4,
May 18, 23, 25, 30	" 5, 7, 9,
June 1, 9, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29	" 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
July 1, 4, 13, July 16	" 21, 22, 23, AAS 24, 28

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
July 18, 19, 20, 27	HC Mar. 1, 4, 5,
July 29, 30	AAS 7, 8, 10,
Aug. 1	HC 11, 12, 14,
Aug. 3	AAS 15, 18, 19,
Aug. 15	HC 21, 22, 23,
Aug. 17, 23	AAS 24, 25, 26,
Aug. 24, 29	HC 28, 29, 31
Aug. 30	AAS Apr. 1, 4, 5,
Aug. 31	HC 7, 8, 9,
Sept. 5	" 11, 12, 13,
Sept. 6	AAS 14, 15, 16,
Sept. 7, 12	HC 18, 19, 20,
Sept. 13	AAS 21, 22, 23,
Sept. 19, 26	HC 25, 26, 28,
Sept. 27	AAS 29, 30
Oct. 4	" May 2, 3, 4,
Oct. 5, 10, 19, 31	HC 5, 6, 7, 9,
Nov. 2, 7, 15, 23, 28	" 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16,
Dec. 14, 19, 21	" 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31

June 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 27, 28, 30	
July 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28	
Aug. 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27	
Sept. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30	
Oct. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29	
Nov. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30	
Dec. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	

POST (Burnham)	
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYPL

SPECTATOR (Belden)	
Jan. 1-Aug. 17	NYPL
Aug. 20	NYHS
Aug. 24-Sept. 3	NYPL

SPECTATOR (Belden)	Missing Nos.
Sept. 7	NYHS
Sept. 10-Nov. 9	NYPL
Nov. 12	NYHS
Nov. 16-Dec. 31	NYPL

1804

ADVERTISER (Bruce)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-July 31	NYHS Aug. 1
Aug. 2-13	" Oct. 2
Aug. 14	NYSOC.L Dec. 11
Aug. 15-Oct. 1	NYHS
Oct. 3-Dec. 10	"
Dec. 12-31	"
Supplements	
Sept. 24, 29	NYHS
Oct. 29	"
Nov. 14	"
Dec. 5, 12	"

HERALD (Burnham)	
Jan. 4	AAS
*Jan. 7-Dec. 29	NYHS
*Feb. 4 is bound after Mar. 3, and Feb. 8 after Mar. 8.	

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31	
Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29	
Mar. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31	
Apr. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28	
May 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29	
June 1, 2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18	
July 2, 3, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31	
Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28	
Sept. 3, 5, 12, 19	

June 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	
July 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31	

CHECK-LIST OF EARLY NEWSPAPERS

449

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31	Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31
Sept. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29	Sept. 1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29
Oct. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30	Oct. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30
Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30	Nov. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30
Dec. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31	Dec. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31

Post (Burnham)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-July 13 NYPL	July 14
July 16-31 " "	Aug. 1
Aug. 2-Dec. 19 " "	Dec. 20, 25
Dec. 21, 22, 24 " "	
Dec. 26-31 " "	

Note: The fact that two files, otherwise complete, lack these four issues, and that the numbering of the issues, otherwise regular does not allow for these issues, makes it possible that there were no issues on these dates.

SPECTATOR (Mills)	
Jan. 4-Aug. 1 NYPL	
Aug. 4 NYHS	
Aug. 8-Dec. 29 NYPL	

1805

ADVERTISER (Bruce)	
Jan. 1-May 31 NYHS	
HERALD (Burnham)	
Jan. 2-Dec. 28 NYHS	

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2, 7, 8, 9, 16, 23, 28	Jan. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15,
Jan. 29 WHS	17, 18, 19,
Feb. 4, 6, 13, 20, 27	21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 30,
Mar. 4, 6, 11, 13, 18, 20, 27	31
Apr. 3, 10, 17, 24, 29	Feb. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15,
May 1, 8, 20, 22, 29	16, 18, 29, 21, 22, 23,
June 3, 4, 6 NYSOC.L	25, 26, 28
June 12 HC	Mar. 1, 2, 5,
June 28 NYSOC.L	7, 8, 9, 12,
July 1, 10, 15, 17, 22, 24, 31	14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22,

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Aug. 5, 7, 19, 21, 28	23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30
Sept. 2, 4, 9, 16, 18, 24	Apr. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9,
Sept. 27 NYSOC.L	11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18,
Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 28, 30	19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26,
Nov. 6, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27	27, 30
Dec. 2, 4, 9, 11, 18, 25	May 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31

June 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29	July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30
Aug. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31	Sept. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30
Oct. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31	Nov. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30
Dec. 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31	

Post (Burnham)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-Sept. 10 NYHS	Sept. 11
Sept. 12-Oct. 26 " "	Oct. 28
Oct. 29-Dec. 17 " "	Dec. 18
Dec. 19-31 " "	

Note: The issues of Sept. 11 and Oct. 28 may not have been published. Beginning with this year issues for Jan. 1, July 4, and Dec. 25 were regularly omitted.

SPECTATOR (Mills)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 2-Dec. 28 NYPL	

1806

HERALD (Burnham)	
Jan. 1-Feb. 26 NYSOC.L	
Mar. 1 NYHS	
Mar. 5-19 NYSOC.L	
Mar. 22, 26 NYHS	
Mar. 29 NYSOC.L	
Apr. 2 NYHS	
Apr. 5-May 10 NYSOC.L	
May 14 NYHS	
May 17-Dec. 31 NYSOC.L	

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 3 AAS	Jan. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9,
Jan. 13, 15, 20, 27, 29	10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18,
Feb. 3, 5 " "	21, 22, 23,
Mar. 3, 5, 12 " "	24, 25, 28,
Mar. 31 WHS	30, 31
Apr. 2 HC	Feb. 1, 4, 6,
May 14, 19, 21, 28	7, 8, 10,
June 9, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17,
July 2, 7, 16	18, 19, 20,
July 17 WHS	21, 22, 24,
July 21, 23 HC	25, 26, 27, 28
Aug. 4, 6, 13, 20, 27	Mar. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10,
Sept. 3, 10, 15, 17, 22	11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18,
Sept. 23, 26 NYSOC.L	19, 20, 21,
Oct. 1, 6, 8, 15, 22, 27, 29	22, 24, 25,
Nov. 3, 5, 10, 12, 17, 19, 26	26, 27, 28, 29
Dec. 8, 10, 17, 22, 31	Apr. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30
	May 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31
	June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30
	July 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31
	Aug. 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Sept. 1, 2, 4,	5, 6, 8, 9,
11, 12, 13,	16, 18, 19,
20, 24, 25,	27, 29, 30
Oct. 2, 3, 4,	7, 9, 10,
11, 13, 14,	16, 17, 18,
20, 21, 23,	24, 25, 28,
30, 31	Nov. 1, 4, 6,
7, 8, 11,	13, 14, 15,
18, 20, 21,	22, 24, 25,
27, 28, 29	Dec. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6, 9,	11, 12, 13,
15, 16, 18,	19, 20, 23,
24, 25, 26,	27, 29, 30

POST (Burnham)	
Jan. 2-6	NYPL
Jan. 7	NYHS
Jan. 8-Mar. 25	NYPL
Mar. 26	NYHS
Mar. 27-Apr. 25	NYPL
Apr. 26, 28	NYHS
Apr. 29-Dec. 6	NYPL
Dec. 8	NYHS
Dec. 9-30	NYPL
Dec. 31	NYHS
Extras	
Apr. 29	NYPL
Aug. 28	"

SPECTATOR (Mills)	
Jan. 1-Dec. 31	NYHS

1807

HERALD (Burnham)	
Jan. 3-May 27	NYHS
May 30	AAS
June 3-Sept. 26	NYHS
Sept. 30	AAS
Oct. 3-28	NYHS
Oct. 31	AAS
Nov. 4-Dec. 30	NYHS

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Jan. 5, 7, 12, 14,	26, 28
Feb. 2, 4, 9, 11,	16, 23, 25, 26
Mar. 2	23, 30
Mar. 9, 11, 16, 18,	23, 30
Apr. 1, 6, 15, 29	"
May 4, 13, 18, 25	"
June 3, 10, 15, 30	"
July 1, 8	"
July 14	AAS
July 21, 22, 28,	Aug. 10, 19
Sept. 9, 14, 16, 23,	30
Oct. 12, 21, 26	"
Nov. 2, 4, 30	"
Dec. 2	31

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Apr. 2, 3, 4,	7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 13,	14, 16, 17,
18, 20, 21,	22, 23, 24,
25, 27, 28,	30
May 1, 2, 5,	6, 7, 8, 9,
11, 12, 14,	15, 16, 19,
20, 21, 22,	23, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30	June 1, 2, 4,
5, 6, 8, 9,	11, 12, 13,
16, 17, 18,	19, 20, 22,
23, 24, 25,	26, 27, 29
July 2, 3, 4,	6, 7, 9,
10, 11, 13,	15, 16, 17,
18, 20, 23,	24, 25, 27,
29, 30, 31	Aug. 1, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8,	11, 12, 13,
14, 15, 17,	18, 20, 21,
22, 24, 25,	26, 27, 28,
29, 31	Sept. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 7, 9,	10, 11, 12,
15, 17, 18,	19, 21, 22,
24, 25, 26,	28, 29
Oct. 1, 2, 3,	5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 13,	14, 15, 16,
17, 19, 20,	22, 23, 24,
27, 28, 29,	30, 31
Nov. 3, 5, 6,	7, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13,	14, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20,	21, 23, 24,
25, 26, 27,	28
Dec. 1, 3, 4,	5, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12,	14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19,	21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26,	28, 29, 30,
31	

POST (Burnham)	
Jan. 2-Dec. 31	NYPL
SPECTATOR (Mills)	
Jan. 1-Oct. 28	NYPL
Oct. 31	NYHS
Nov. 4, 7	NYPL

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Nov. 11	NYHS
Nov. 14-Dec. 26	NYPL
Dec. 30	NYHS

1808

HERALD (Burnham)	
Jan. 2, 6, 9	NYHS
Jan. 13	AAS
Jan. 16-30	NYHS
Feb. 3	AAS
Feb. 6-Apr. 23	NYHS
Apr. 27	AAS
Apr. 30-May 28	NYHS
June 1	AAS
June 4, 8, 11	NYHS
June 15	AAS
June 18, 22	NYHS
June 25	AAS
June 29-Oct. 29	NYHS
Nov. 2	AAS
Nov. 5-Dec. 31	NYHS
Supplement	
Apr. 6	NYHS

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.
Mar. 4	AAS
June 22, 27	HC
June 28	WHS
July 23	"
July 25, 27	HC
Aug. 1, 8	"
Aug. 10	WHS
Aug. 15, 17, 22	HC
Aug. 23	WHS
Sept. 5, 8, 12, 14,	31
19, 21	HC
Oct. 17, 19	"
Nov. 2	"
Nov. 3	WHS
Nov. 7, 9, 14	HC
Nov. 18	WHS
Nov. 21	HC
Dec. 7, 14, 19, 28	"
Dec. 31	WHS
Jan.-Feb.	entire.
Mar. 1, 2, 3,	5, 7, 8, 9,
"	10, 11, 12,
"	14, 15, 16,
"	17, 18, 19,
"	21, 22, 23,
"	24, 25, 26,
"	28, 29, 30,
Apr.-May	entire.
June 1, 2, 3,	4, 6, 7, 8,
"	9, 10, 11,
"	13, 14, 15,
"	16, 17, 18,
"	20, 21, 23,
"	24, 25, 29,
July 1, 2, 4,	5, 6, 7, 8,
"	9, 11, 12,
"	13, 14, 15,
"	16, 18, 19,
"	20, 21, 22,
"	26, 28, 29,
"	30
Aug. 2, 3, 4,	5, 6, 9,
"	11, 12, 13,
"	16, 18, 19,
"	20, 24, 25,
"	26, 27, 29,
"	30, 31
Sept. 1, 2, 3,	6, 7, 9,
"	10, 13, 15,
"	16, 17, 20,
"	22, 23, 24,
"	26, 27, 28,
"	29, 30
Oct. 1, 3, 4,	5, 6, 7, 8,
"	10, 11, 12,
"	13, 14, 15,
"	18, 20, 21,
"	22, 24, 25,
"	26, 27, 28,
"	29, 31

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary) Nov. 1, 4, 5,
8, 10, 11,
12, 15, 16,
17, 19, 22,
23, 24, 25,
26, 28, 29,
30
Dec. 1, 2, 3,
5, 6, 8, 9,
10, 12, 13,
15, 16, 17,
20, 21, 22,
23, 24, 26,
27, 29, 30

POST (Burnham)
Jan. 2-Apr. 28 NYPL
Apr. 29 NYHS
Apr. 30-June 13 NYPL
June 14 NYHS
June 15-Nov. 9 NYPL
Nov. 10 NYHS
Nov. 11-Dec. 31 NYPL

SPECTATOR (Mills)
Jan. 2-Dec. 31 NYPL

1809

HERALD (Burnham)
Jan. 4-Feb. 1 NYHS
Feb. 4 AAS
Feb. 8-May 3 NYHS
May 6 AAS
May 10-27 NYHS
May 31 AAS
June 3-24 NYHS
June 28 AAS
*July 1-Oct. 11 NYHS
Oct. 15 AAS
Oct. 18-Nov. 11 NYHS
Nov. 15 AAS
Nov. 18-Dec. 20 NYHS
Dec. 23 AAS
Dec. 27, 30 NYHS

*Aug. 30 is bound with Aug. 1808.

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary) Jan. 2, 3, 4,
Jan. 16 HC 5, 6, 7, 9,
Feb. 9 WHS 10, 11, 12,
Feb. 21 AAS 13, 14, 17,
Feb. 22 WHS 18, 19, 20,
Mar. 4 " 21, 23, 24,
Apr. 22, 28 " 25, 26, 27,
June 9 " 28, 30, 31
Aug. 16 " Feb. 1, 2, 3,
Oct. 13 AAS 4, 6, 7, 8,
Oct. 17 WHS 10, 11, 13,
Nov. 7 " 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 20,
23, 24, 25,
27, 28
Mar. 1, 2, 3,
6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 13,
14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 20,
21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 27,
28, 29, 30,
31
Apr. 1, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8,
10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15,
17, 18, 19,

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary) Apr. 20, 21,
24, 25, 26,
27, 29
May entire.
June 1, 2, 3,
5, 6, 7, 8,
10, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16,
17, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27,
28, 29, 30
July entire.
Aug. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11,
12, 14, 15,
17, 18, 19,
21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26,
28, 29, 30,
31
Sept. entire.
Oct. 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 9,
10, 11, 12,
14, 16, 18,
19, 20, 21,
23, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28
30, 31
Nov. 1, 2, 3,
4, 6, 8, 9,
10, 11, 13,
14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 20,
21, 22, 23,
24, 25, 27,
28, 29, 30
Dec. entire.

POST (Burnham)
Jan. 3-July 3 NYPL
July 5 NYHS
July 6-Dec. 30 NYPL

POST (Burnham)
Jan. 3-July 3 NYPL
July 5 NYHS
July 6-Dec. 30 NYPL

SPECTATOR (Mills)
Jan. 4-Dec. 30 NYPL

1810

HERALD (Burnham)
Jan. 3-17 NYPL
Jan. 20 AAS
Jan. 24, 27 NYPL
Jan. 31 AAS
Feb. 3 NYPL
Feb. 7 AAS
Feb. 9[10]-21 NYPL
Feb. 24 AAS
Feb. 28-Mar. 10 NYPL
Mar. 14 AAS
Mar. 17-Nov. 17 NYPL
Nov. 21 AAS
Nov. 24-Dec. 29 NYPL

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary) Jan. entire.
Feb. 6 AAS Feb. 1, 2, 3,
Feb. 7 WHS 5, 8, 9,
Mar. 20 AAS 10, 12, 13,
Mar. 28 WHS 14, 15, 16,
Aug. 23 " 17, 19, 20,
Sept. 11, 25 AAS 21, 22, 23,
Dec. 13 " 24, 26, 27,
28

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary) Mar. 1, 2, 3,
5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 12,
13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 19,
21, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27,
29, 30, 31
Apr.-July
entire.
Aug. 1, 2, 3,
4, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10, 11,
13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18,
20, 21, 22,
24, 25, 27,
28, 29, 30,
31
Sept. 1, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8,
10, 12, 13,
14, 15, 17,
18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 24,
26, 27, 28,
29
Oct.-Nov.
entire.
Dec. 1, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8,
10, 11, 12,
14, 15, 17,
18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 24,
25, 26, 27,
28, 29, 31

POST (Burnham)
Jan. 2-July 11 NYPL
July 12 NYHS
July 13-Dec. 31 NYPL

SPECTATOR (Mills)
Jan. 3-Dec. 29 NYPL

1811

HERALD (Burnham)
Jan. 2-Dec. 28 NYPL

MERCANTILE ADVERTISER Missing Nos.
(Crookes) (Diary) Jan.-Feb.
entire.
Mar. 1, 2, 4,
Apr. 10 AAS 5, 6, 7, 8,
June 4 WHS 9, 11, 13,
Aug. 24 AAS 14, 15, 16,
Dec. 3 " 18, 19, 20,
21, 22, 23,
25, 26, 28,
29, 30
Apr. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6, 8,
9, 11, 12,
13, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19,
20, 22, 23,
24, 25, 26,
27, 29, 30
May entire.
June 1, 3, 5,
6, 7, 8,
10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15,
17, 18, 19,
20, 21, 22,

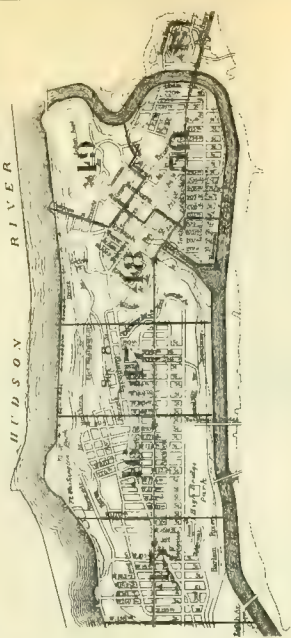
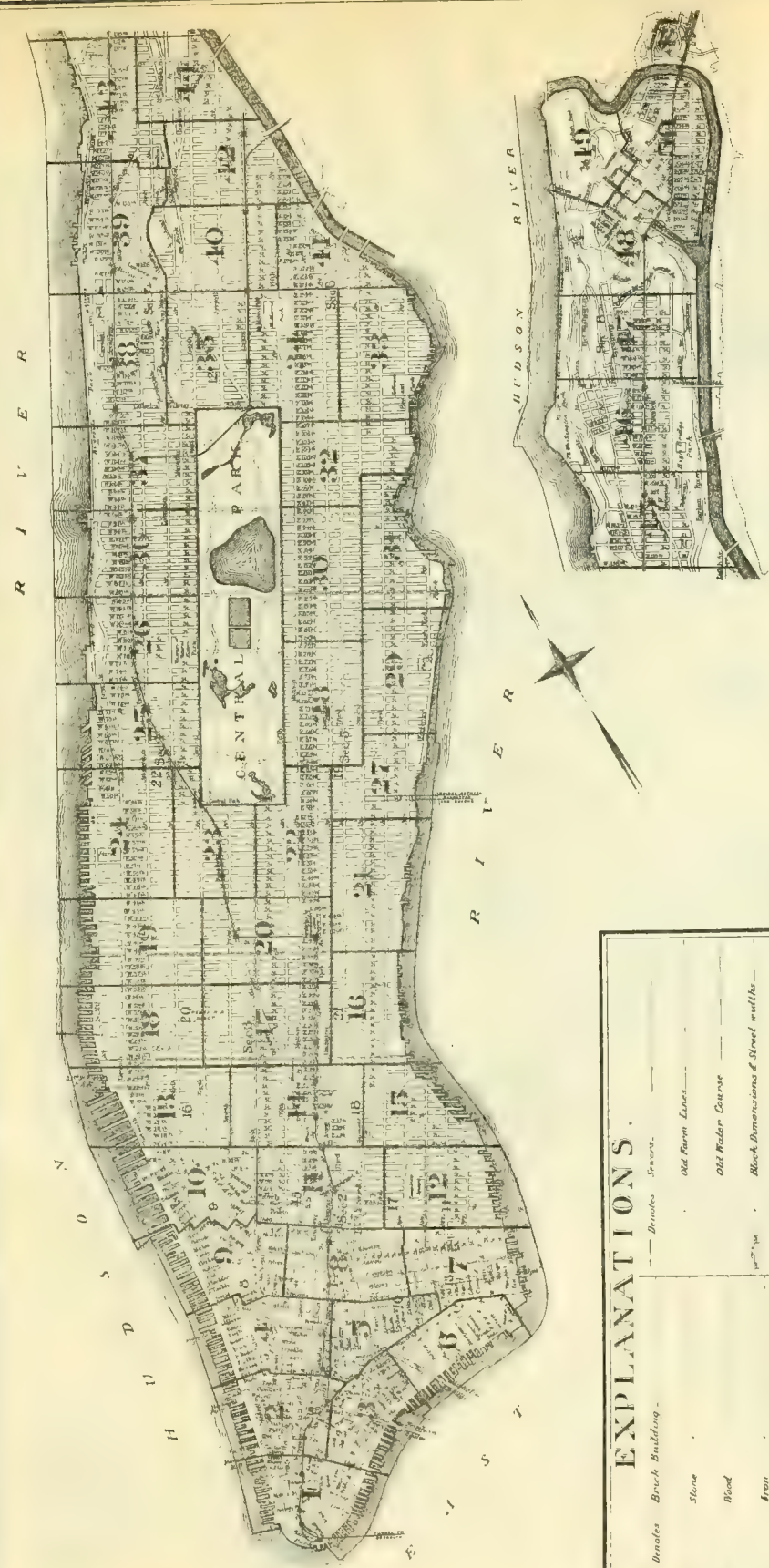
MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.	MERCANTILE ADVERTISER (Crookes) (Diary)	Missing Nos.	Post (Burnham)	
	June 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29		Sept.-Nov. entire.	Jan. 2-30	NYHS
	July entire.		Dec. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31	Jan. 31	NYPL
	Aug. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31			Feb. 1-9	NYHS
				Feb. 11	NYPL
				Feb. 12-June 19	NYHS
				June 20	NYPL
				*June 21-Dec. 31	NYHS
				*July 28 is bound after July 27.	
				SPECTATOR (Mills)	
				Jan. 2-July 31	NYPL
				Aug. 3	NYHS
				Aug. 7-Dec. 28	NYPL

VI

MAP OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
IN 1908

SHOWING STREETS, BUILDINGS, DIMENSIONS
ELEVATION ABOVE HIGH WATER, ETC





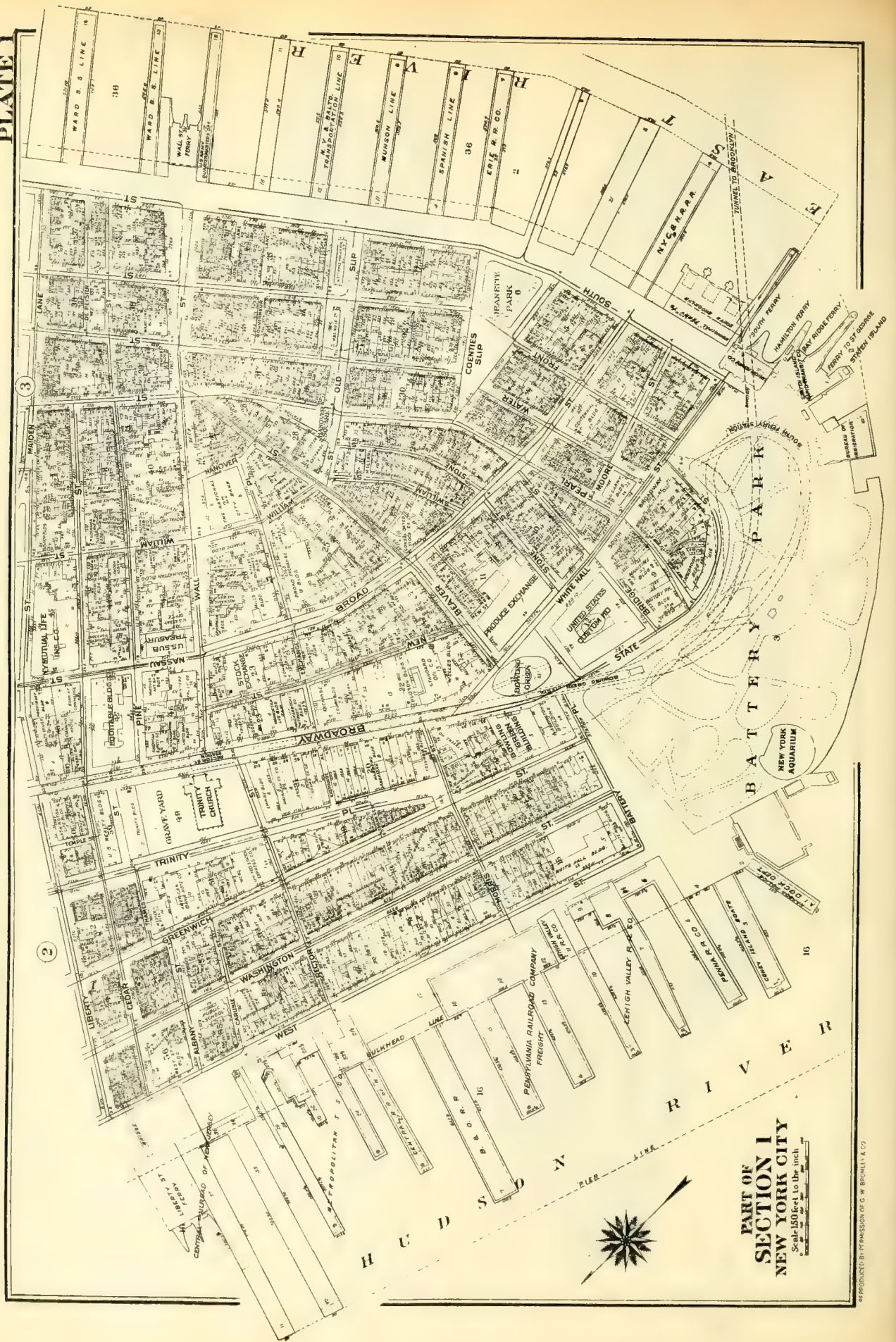
OUTLINE AND INDEX MAP OF NEW YORK CITY BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Scale 1800 feet to the inch

Not for building & lines indicate location
of boundaries of Plates in this Atlas

EXPLANATIONS.

<input type="checkbox"/> Dashed	Brick Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Dashed	Streets
<input type="checkbox"/> Stone	Stone	<input type="checkbox"/> Old Farm Lines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Road	Road	<input type="checkbox"/> Old Water Course	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron	Iron	<input type="checkbox"/> Block Dimensions & Street walls	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brick Building with Stone Front		<input type="checkbox"/> Lot Numbers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron	Iron	<input type="checkbox"/> Lot Dimensions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wood	Wood	<input type="checkbox"/> House Numbers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Covered with Iron		<input type="checkbox"/> Number of Stories & Basement	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brick Stable or Shed		<input type="checkbox"/> Number of Stories	
<input type="checkbox"/> Road		<input type="checkbox"/> Elevations above high tide	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Main with stop		<input type="checkbox"/> Block Numbers	
<input type="checkbox"/> Subway and Stations		<input type="checkbox"/> Adjoining Plate	



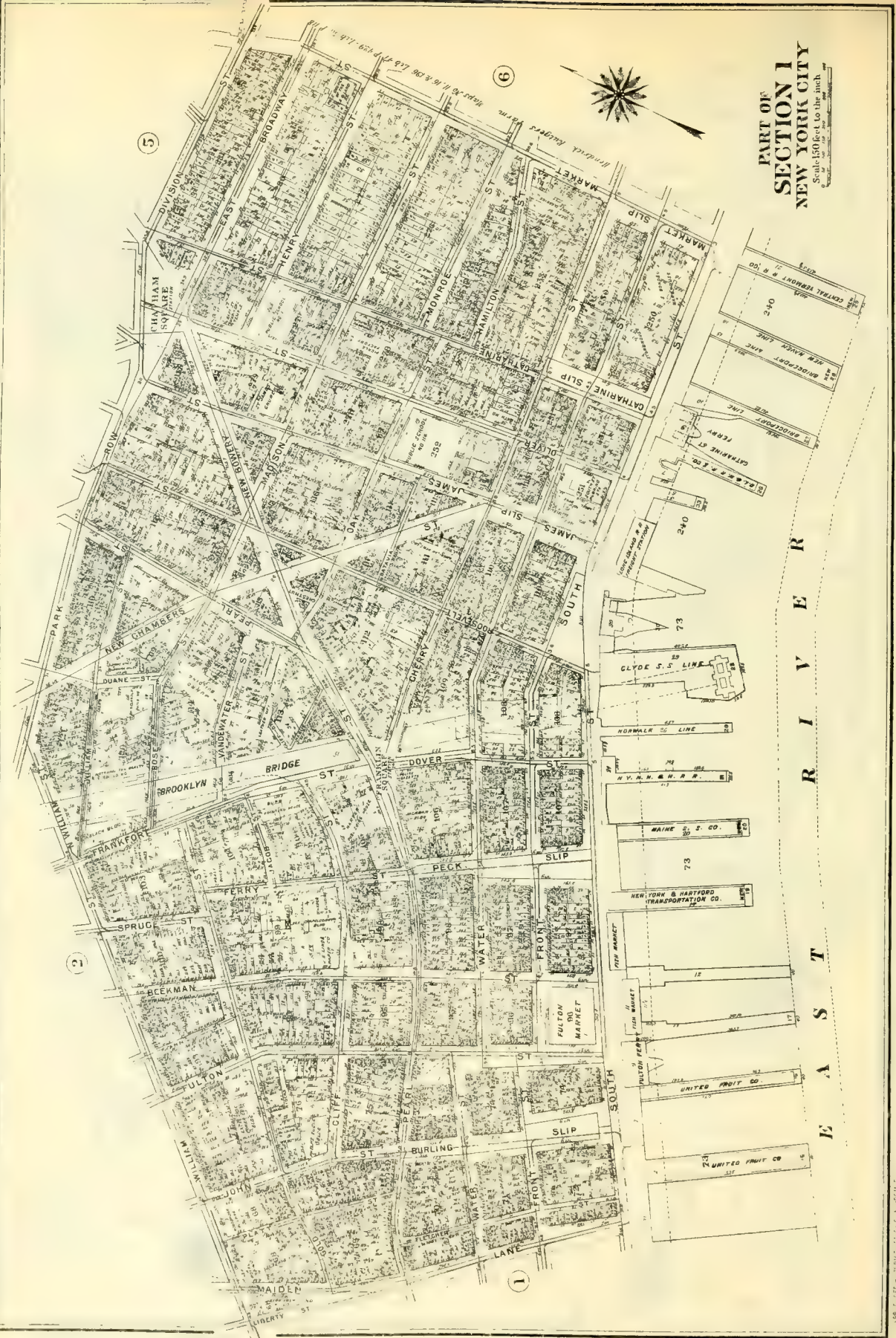
PART OF
SECTION I
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to 1 inch



PART OF
SECTION 1
NEW YORK CITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



PART OF
SECTION I
NEW YORK CITY
Scale 150 feet to the inch

EAST RIVER



PART OF
SECTIONS 1 & 2

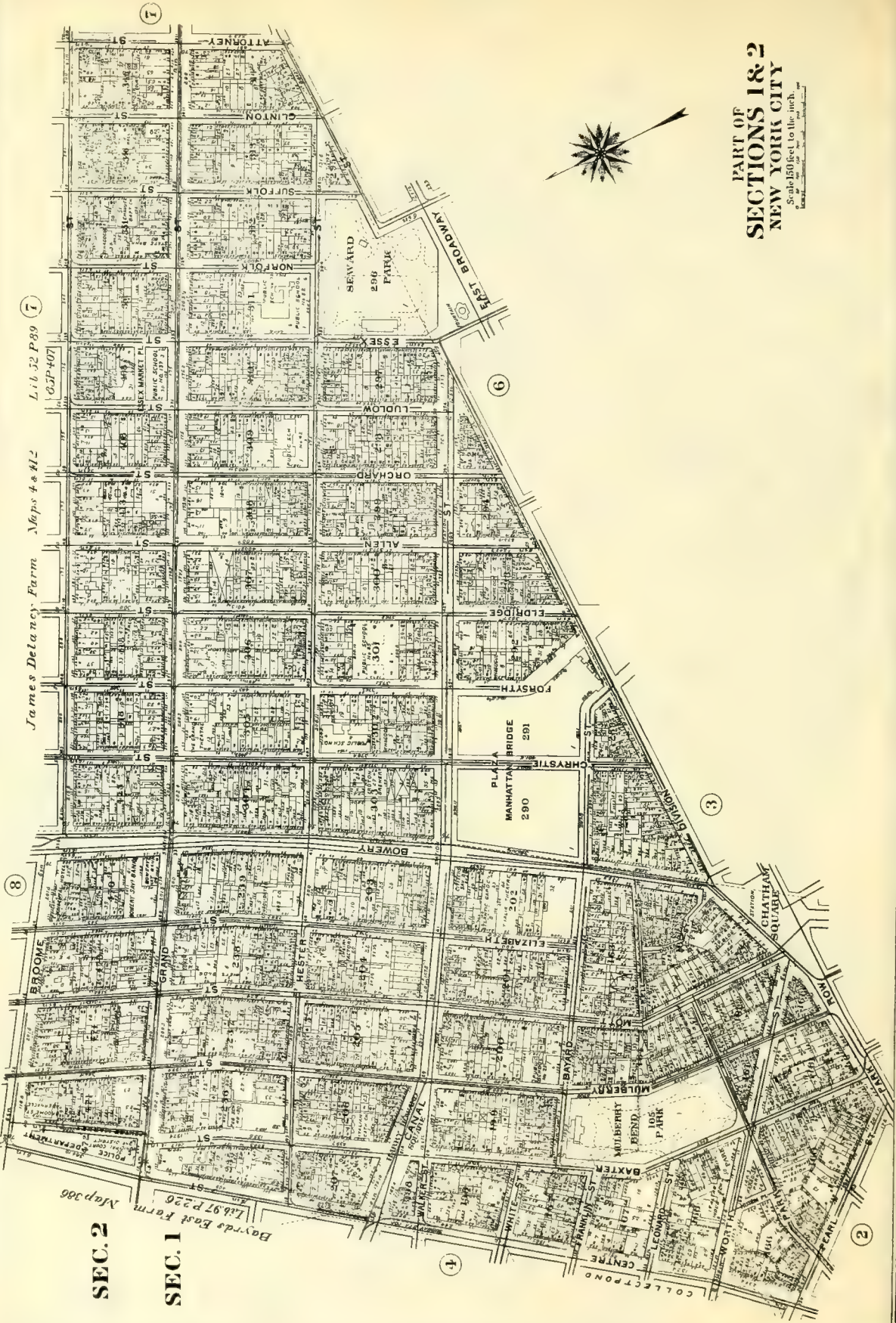
Scale 1 inch = 100 feet

1880-1881

2



James Delancy Farm Maps 4 & 412 Lib 52 P 89 037-407

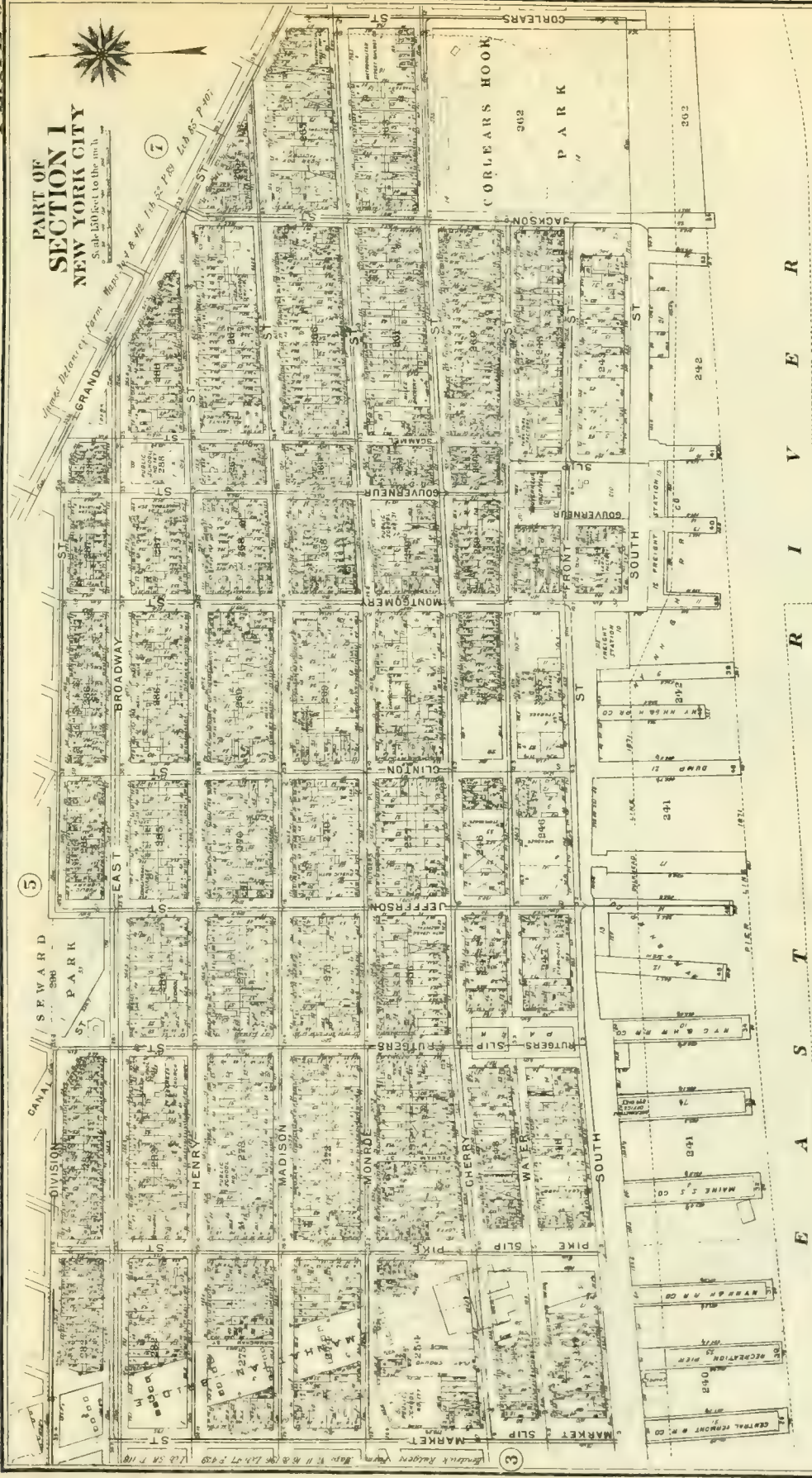


SEC. 2 Bayrds East Farm Map 386 Lib 97 P 226

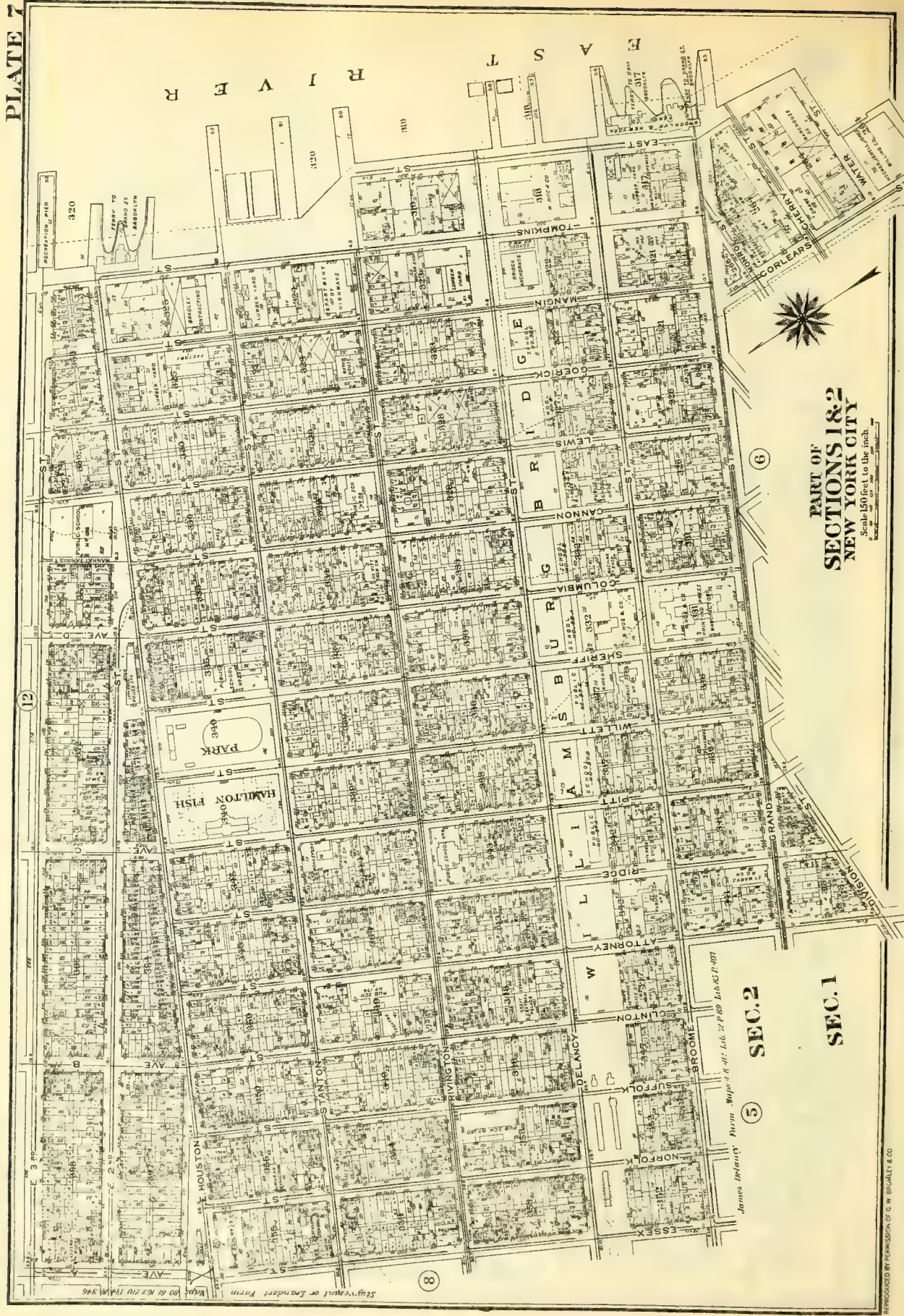
SEC. 1

PART OF
SECTION I
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 120 feet to the inch



EAST SOUTH
MARKET SLIP
PIKE SLIP
CORLEARS HOOR
PARK



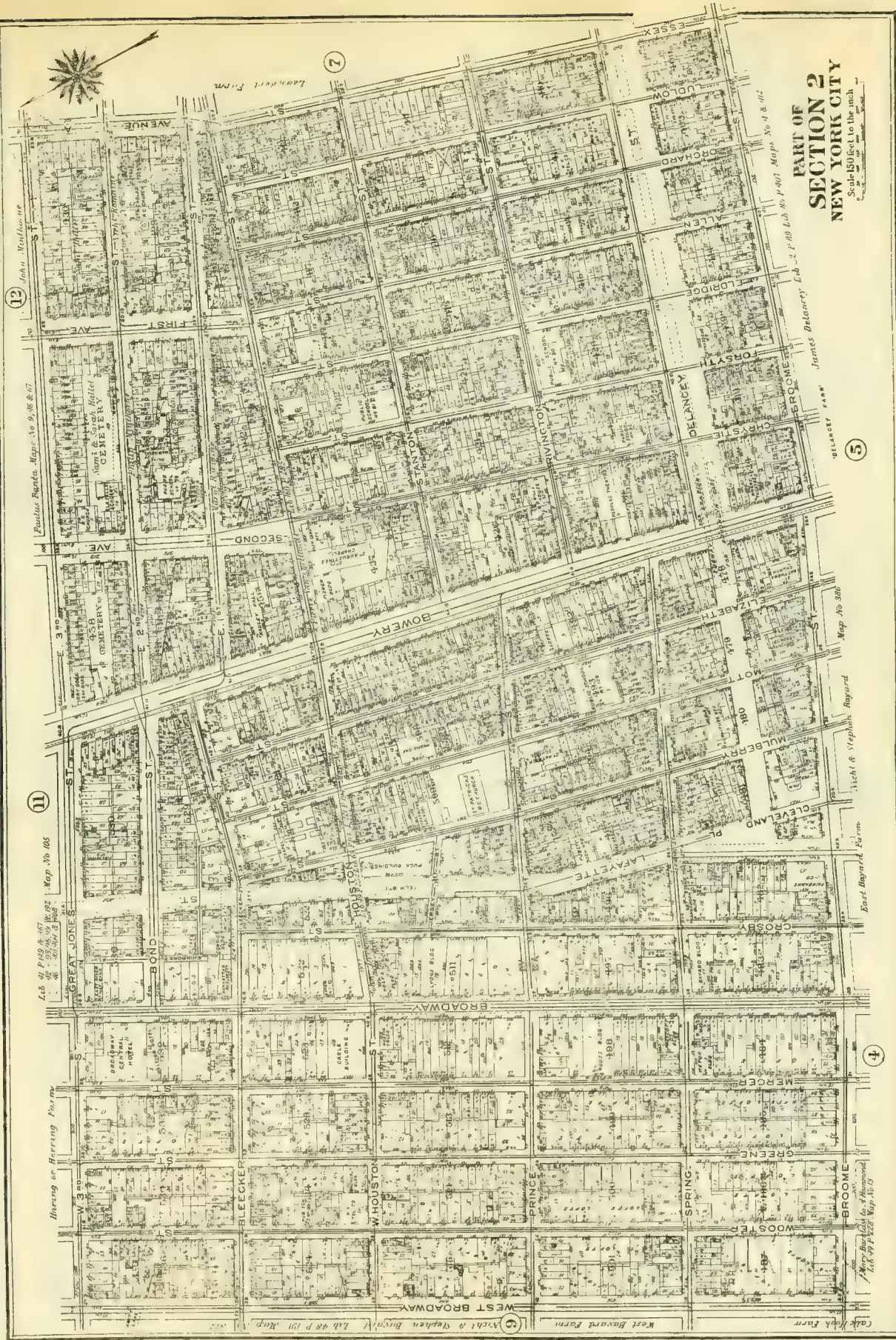
PART OF
SECTIONS 1 & 2
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch

SEC. 1

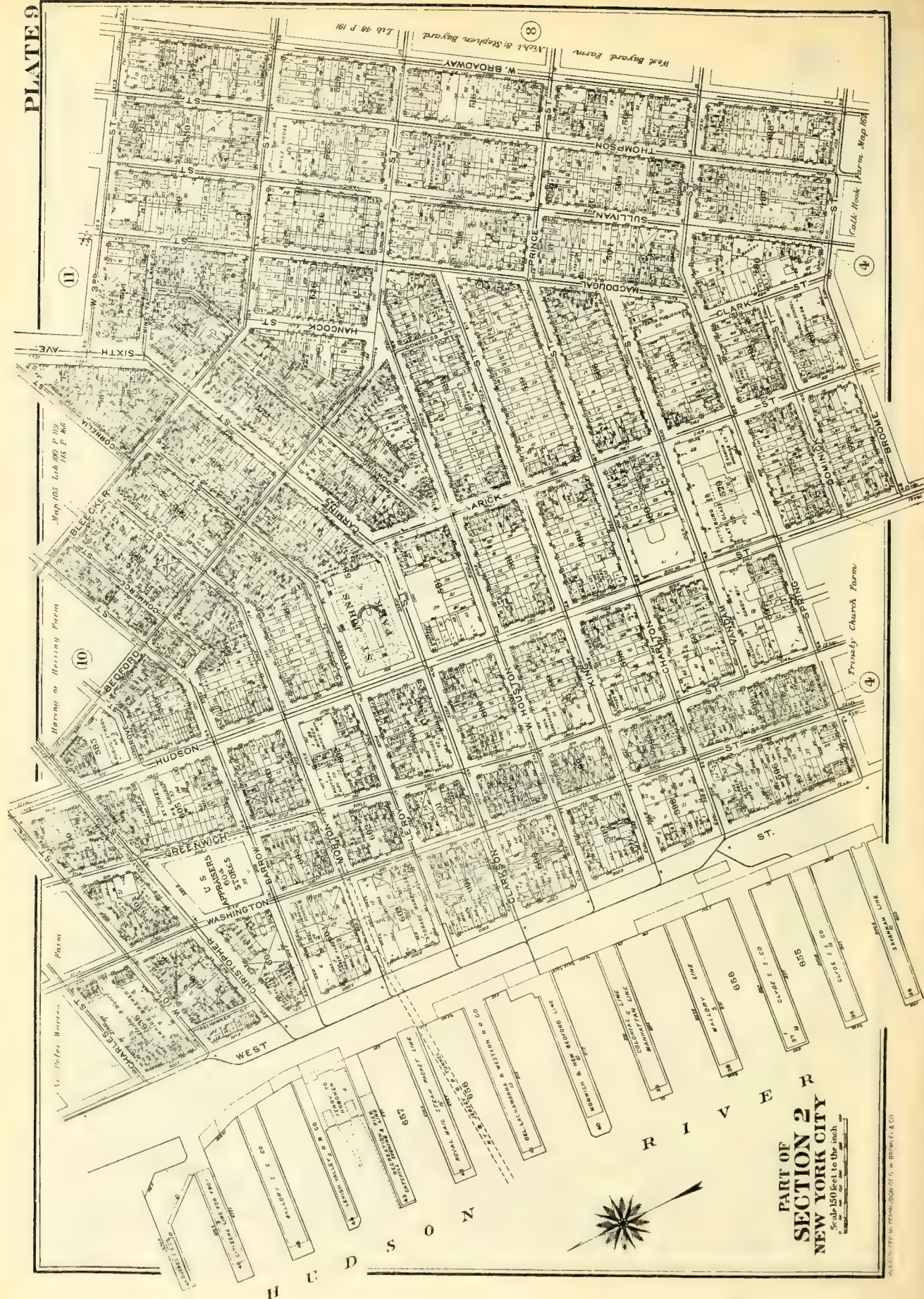
SEC. 2

James Delaney From Map 4 of 1892 Lib. 451-101



PART OF
SECTION 2
NEW YORK CITY

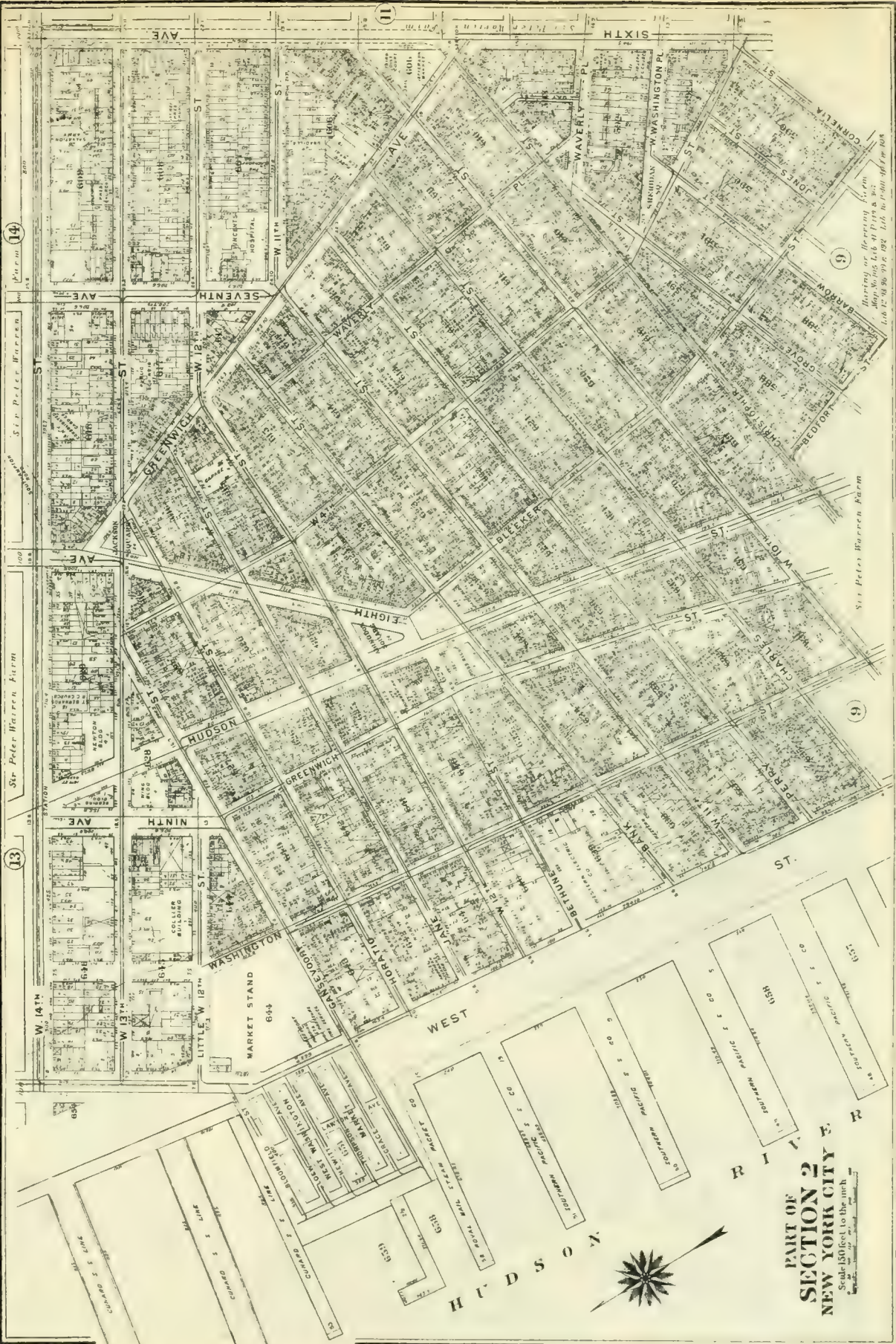
Scale 150 feet to the inch



PART OF
SECTION 2
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch





PART OF
SECTION 2
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch

Survey of Warren Farm
Map No. 106, L.S. 41, P. 19 & 20
L.S. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

St. Peter Warren Farm

14

13

6

5

PLATE II

Henry Spradger

Map 119 L 240 P 136

David Mann to Don Pounds
 Feb 69 p 501

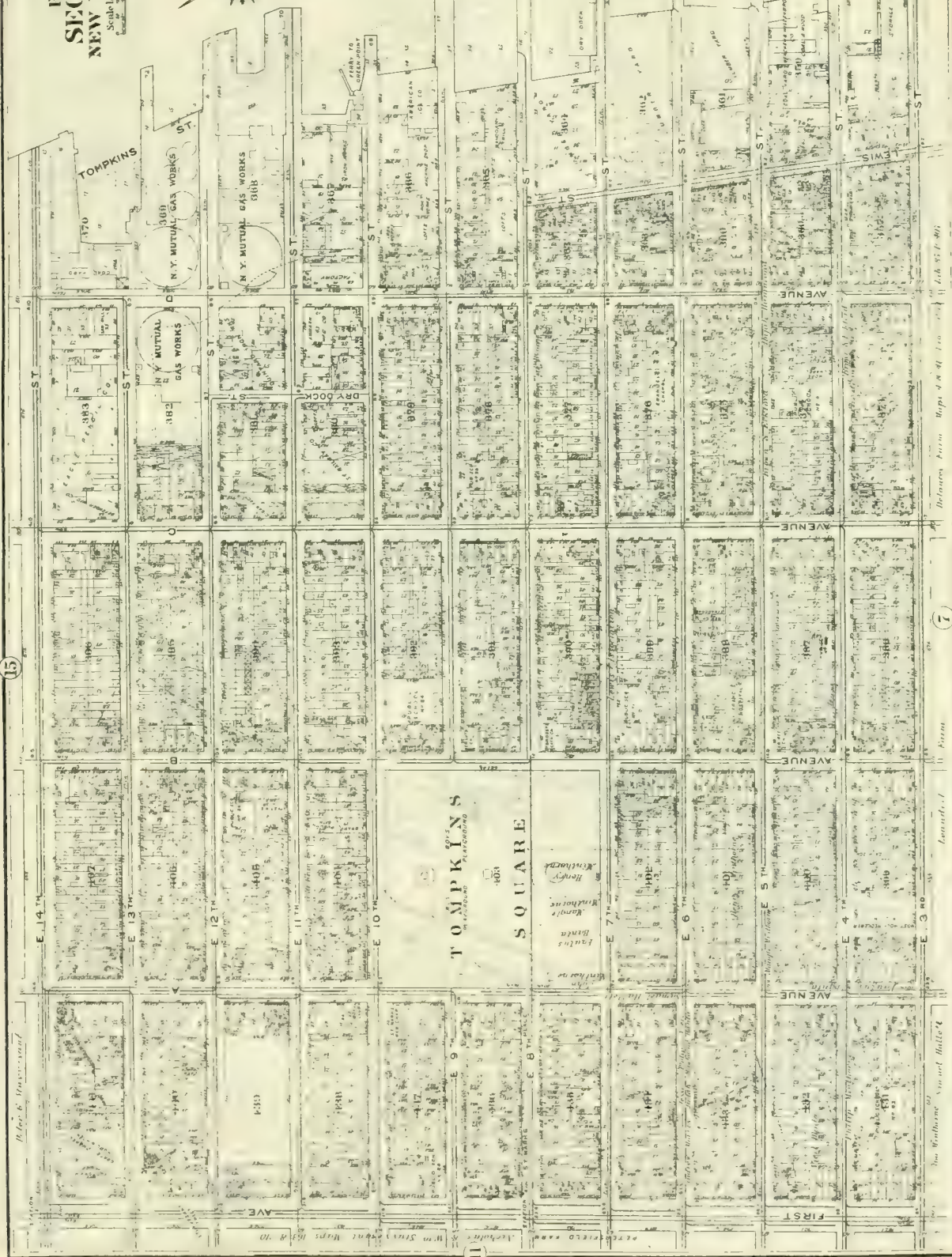
REVISED 1998 Peter G. Meyer and Urs Schaller

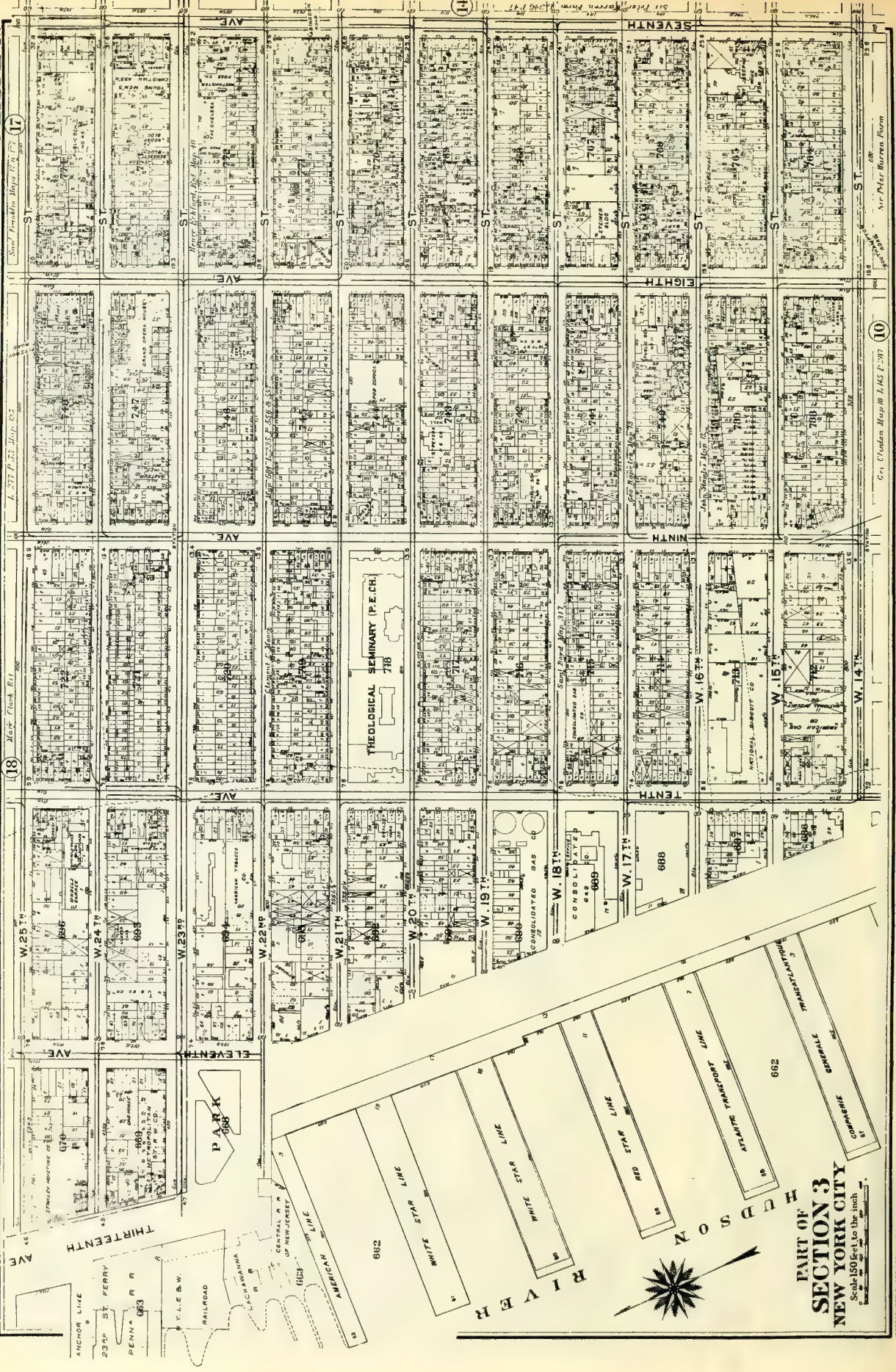
**PART OF
SECTION 2
NEW YORK CITY**

Scale 150 feet to the inch

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF G W BRIMLEY & CO

Scale 150 feet to the inch

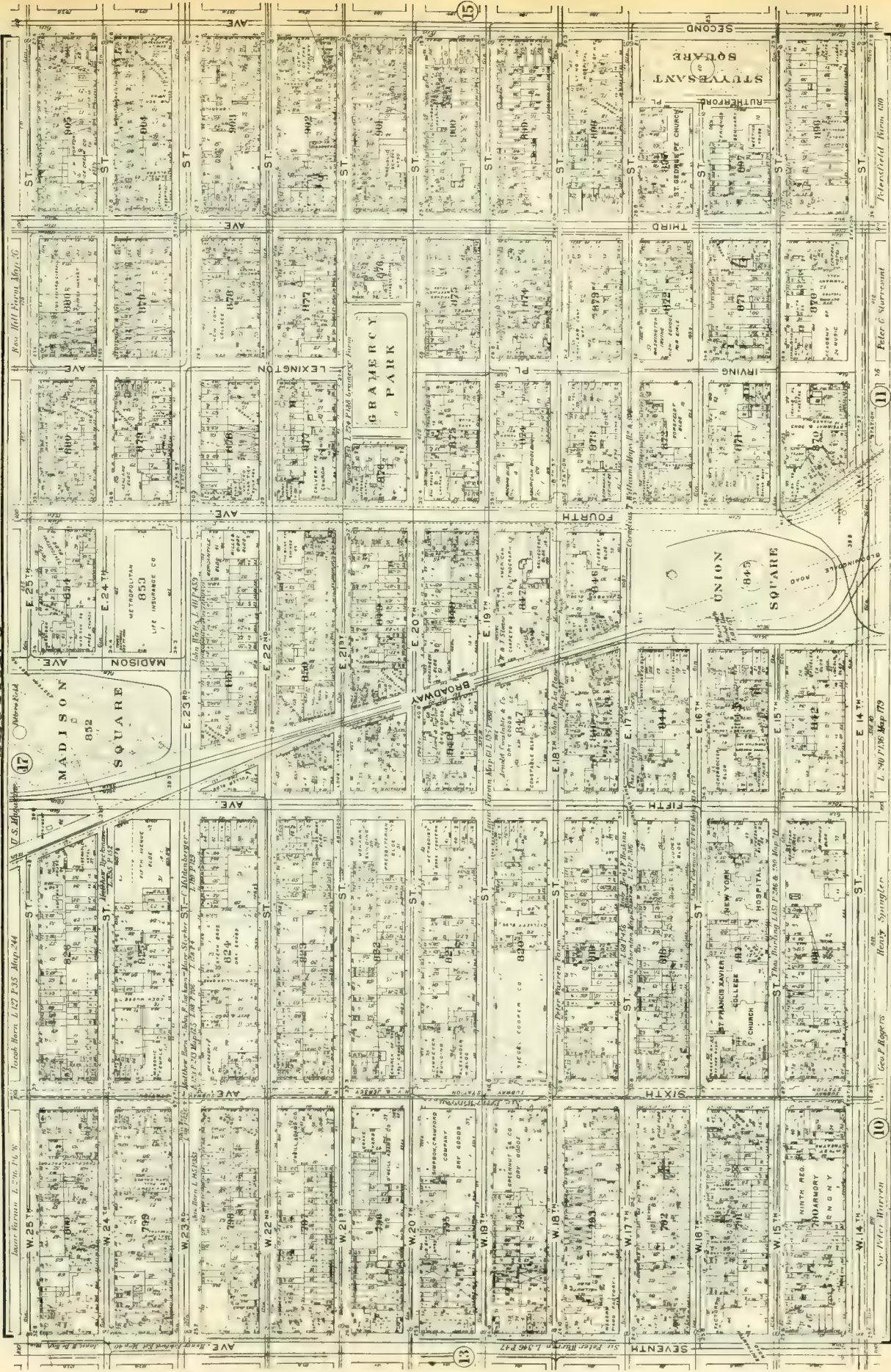




PART OF
SECTION 3

Scale 150 feet to the inch

PLATE 14



Scale 150 feet to the inch

Scale 150 feet to the inch





**PART OF
SECTION 3
NEW YORK CITY**

Scale 150 feet to the inch
 0 25 50 75 100 Feet

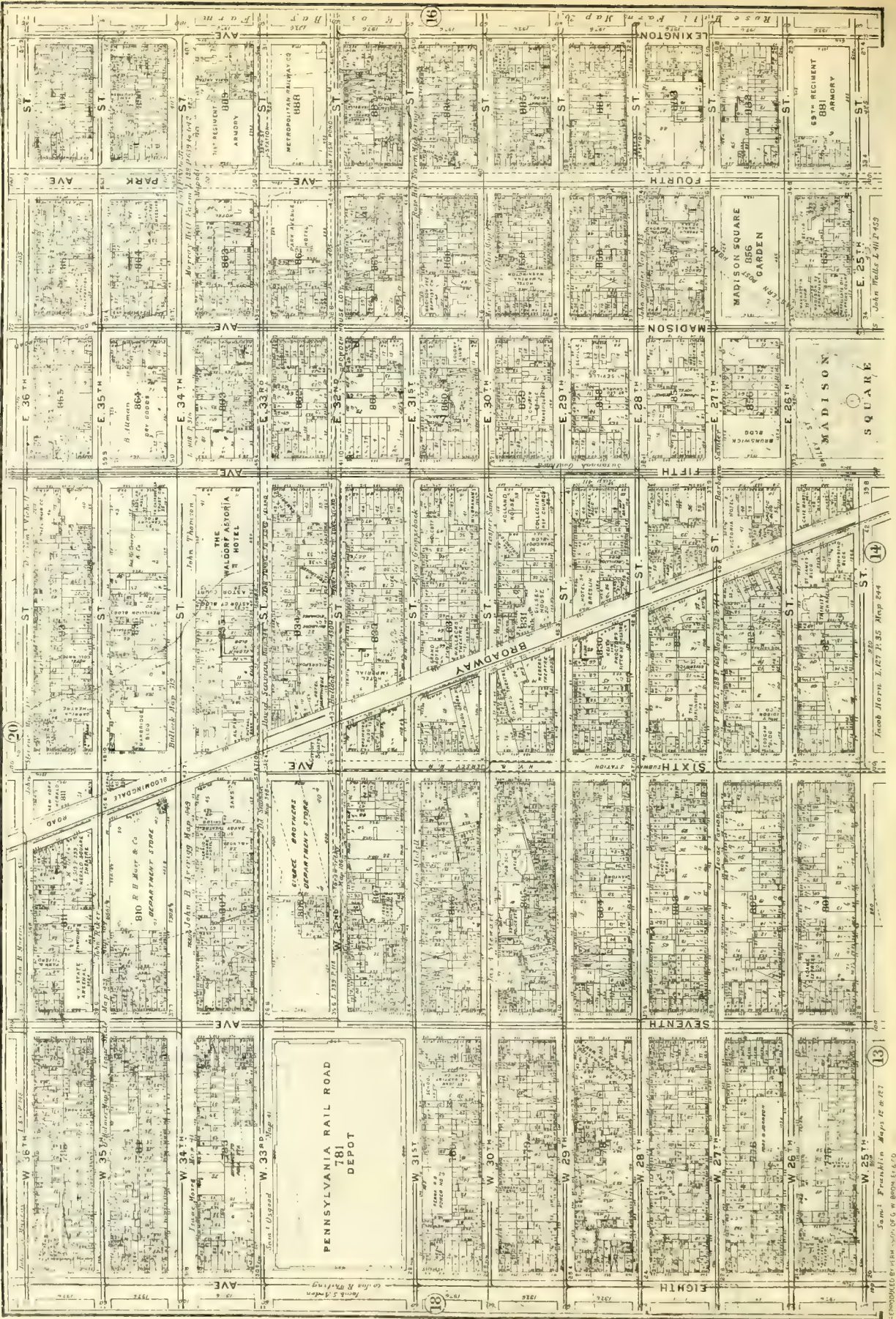
ESTABLISHED 1844

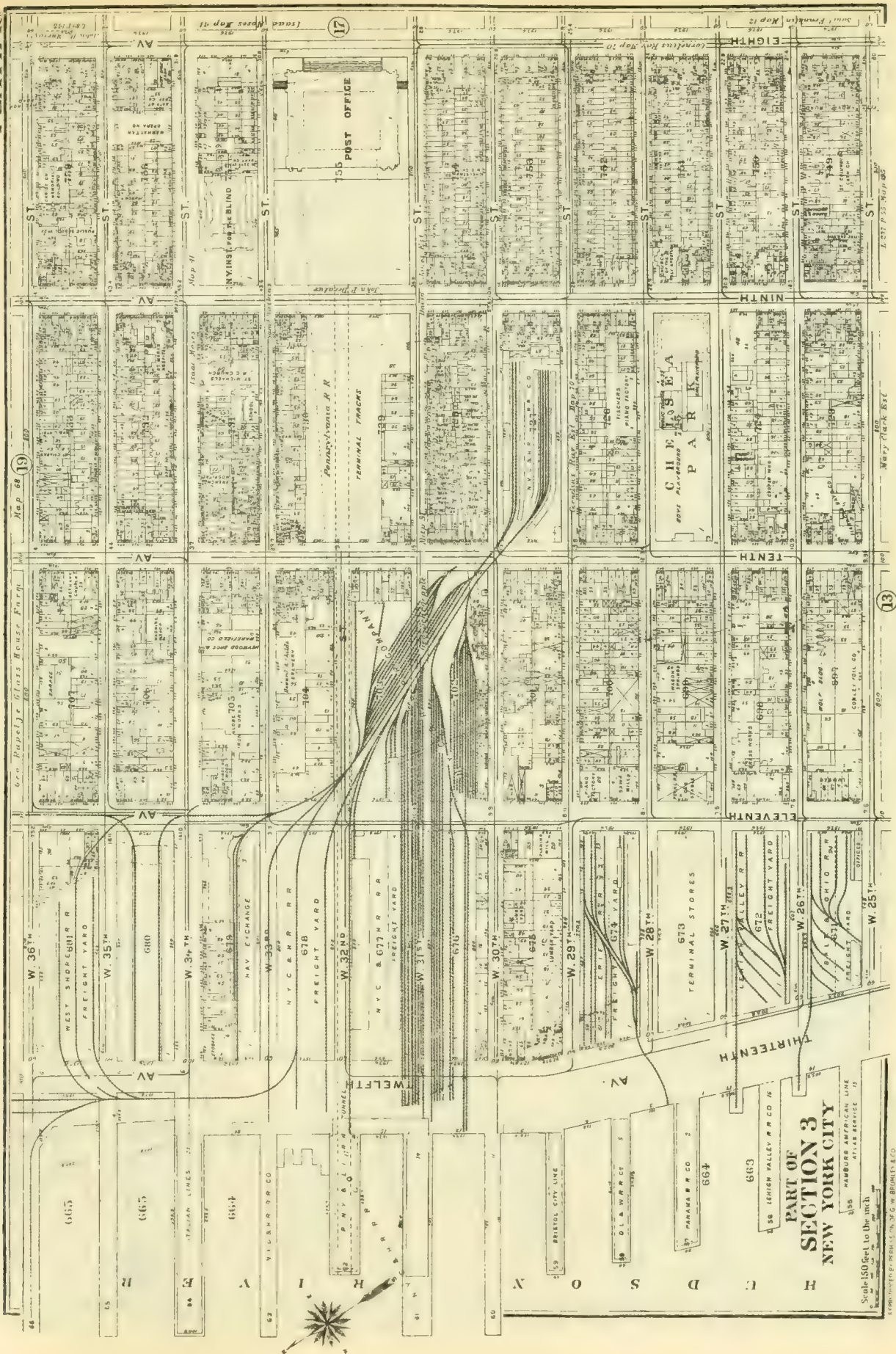
 $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta), \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

PART OF SECTION 3

Each 150 feet to the inch.

PLATE 17

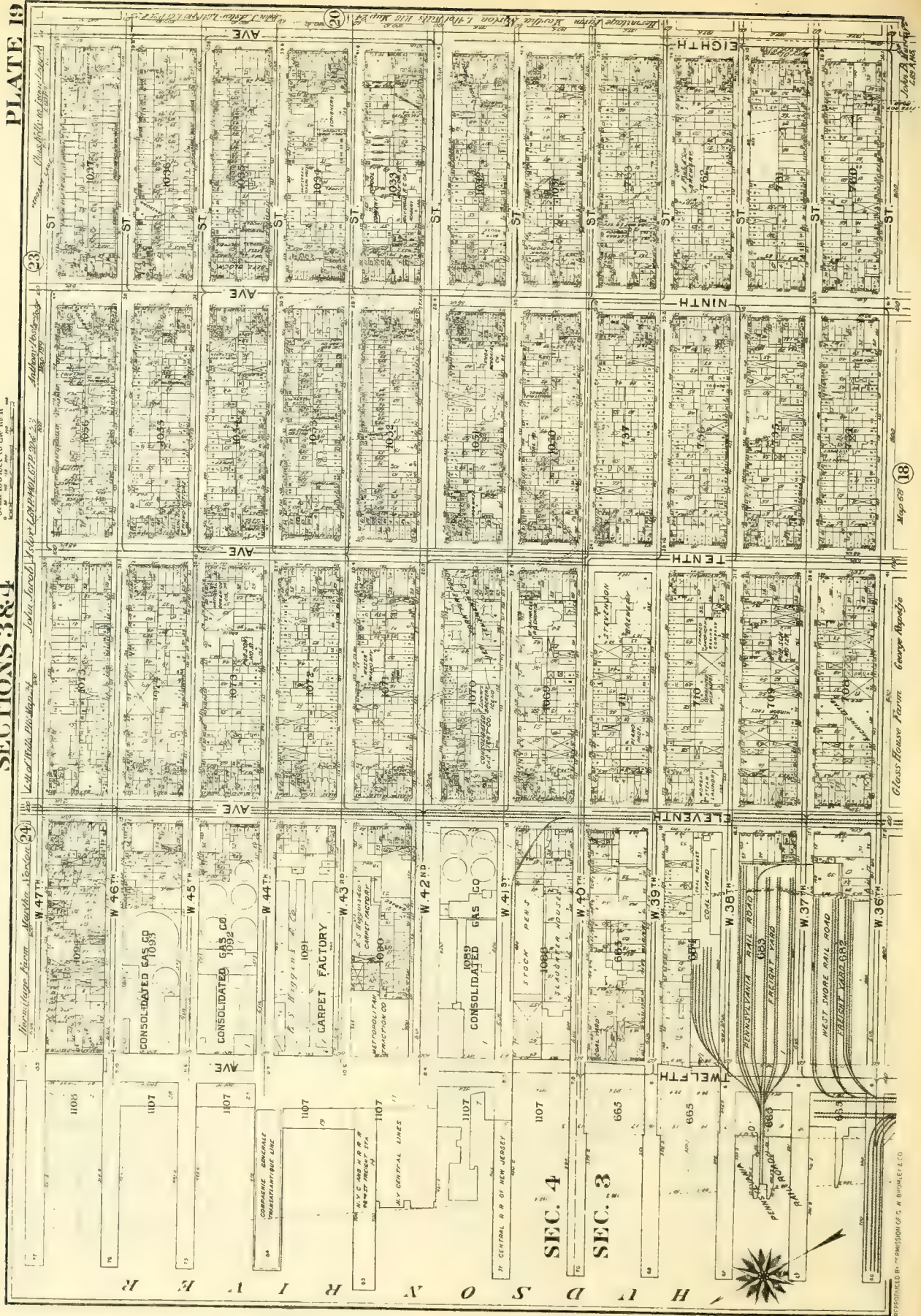




PART OF SECTIONS 3 & 4

Scale 150 feet to the inch

PLATE 19



**PART OF
SECTION 5
NEW YORK CITY**

Scale 1.50 (Cent to the inch)

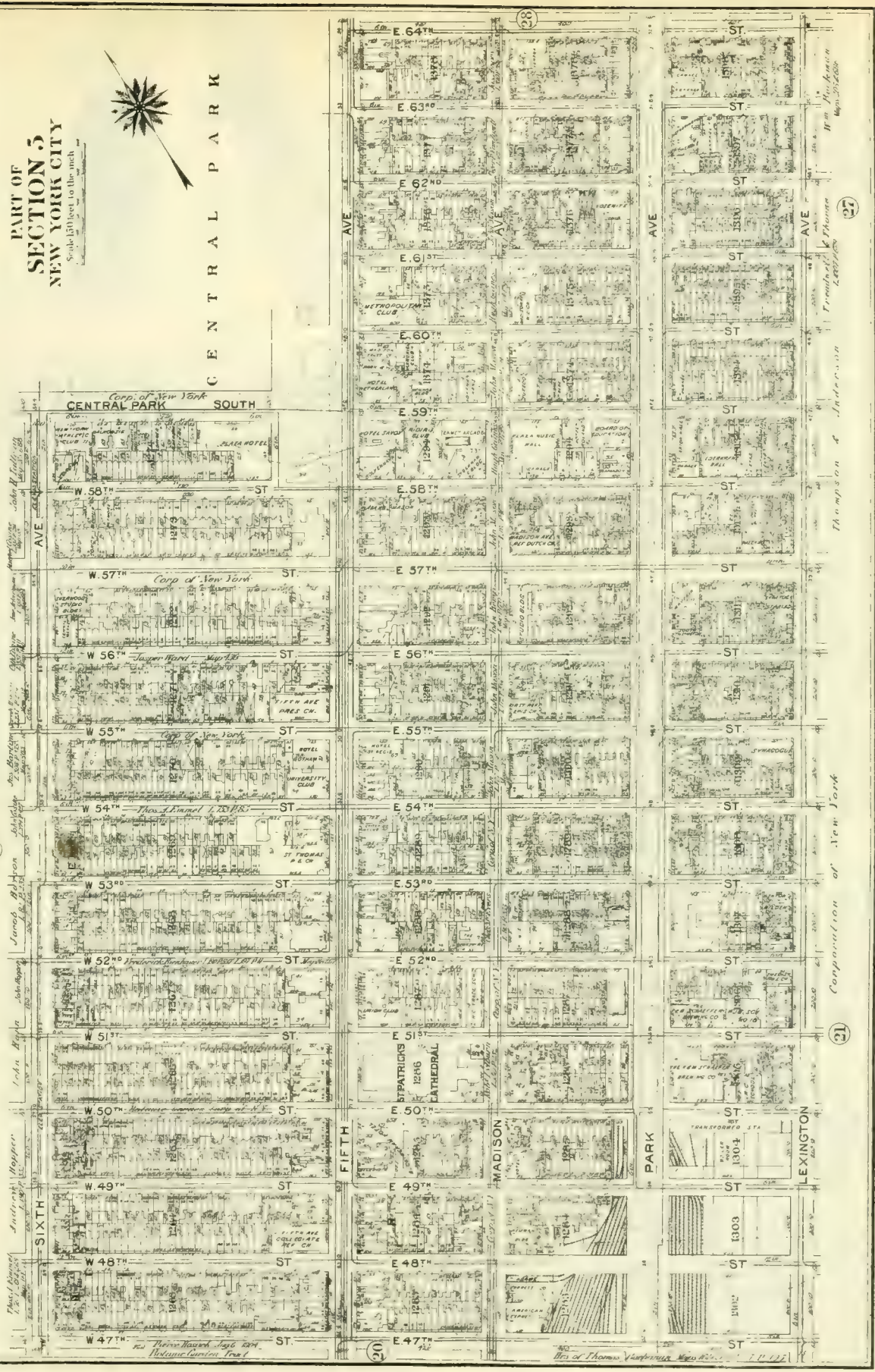
E A S T I' E R



PART OF
SECTION 5
NEW YORK CITY
Scale 130 feet to the inch



CENTRAL PARK



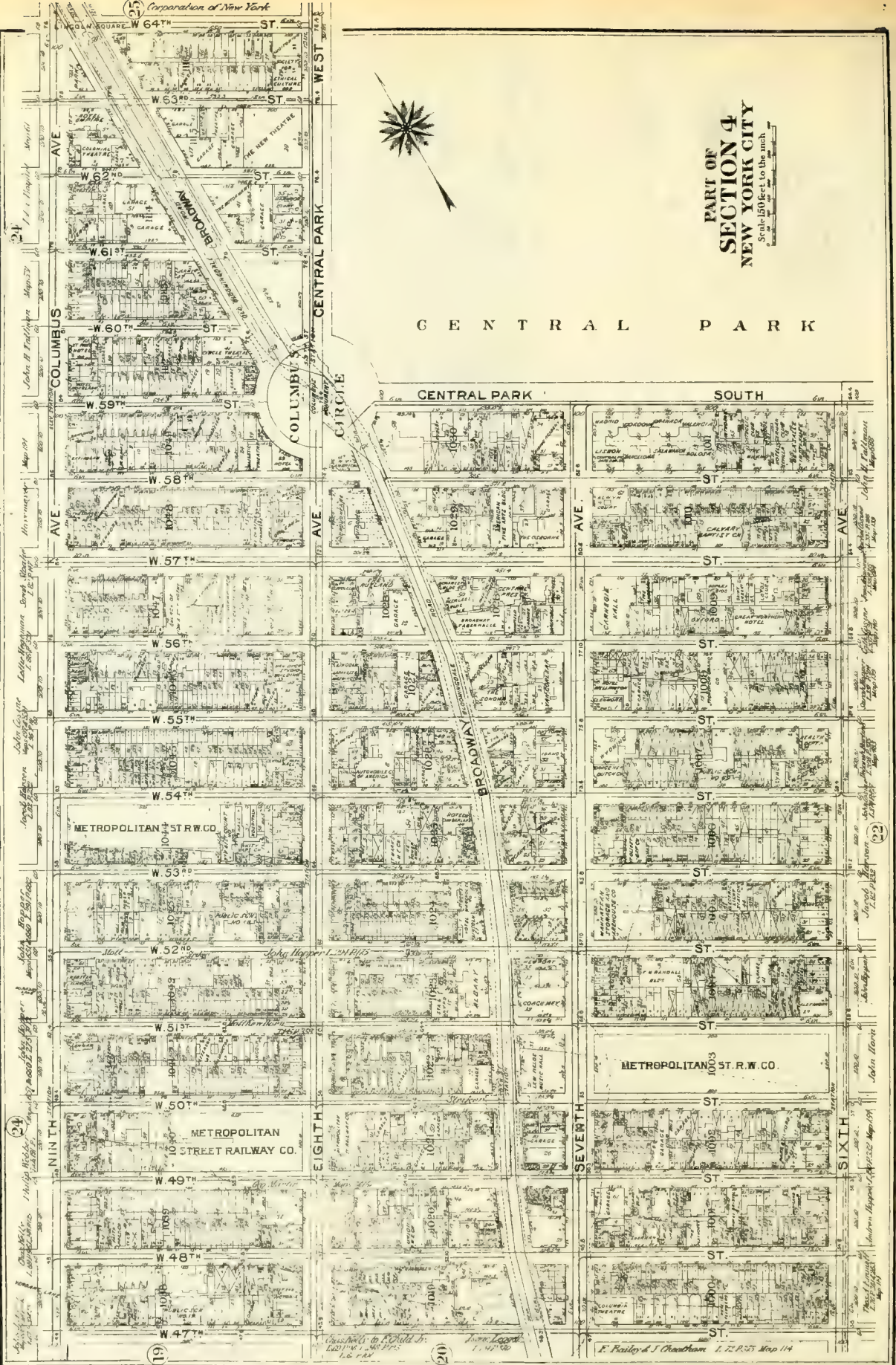
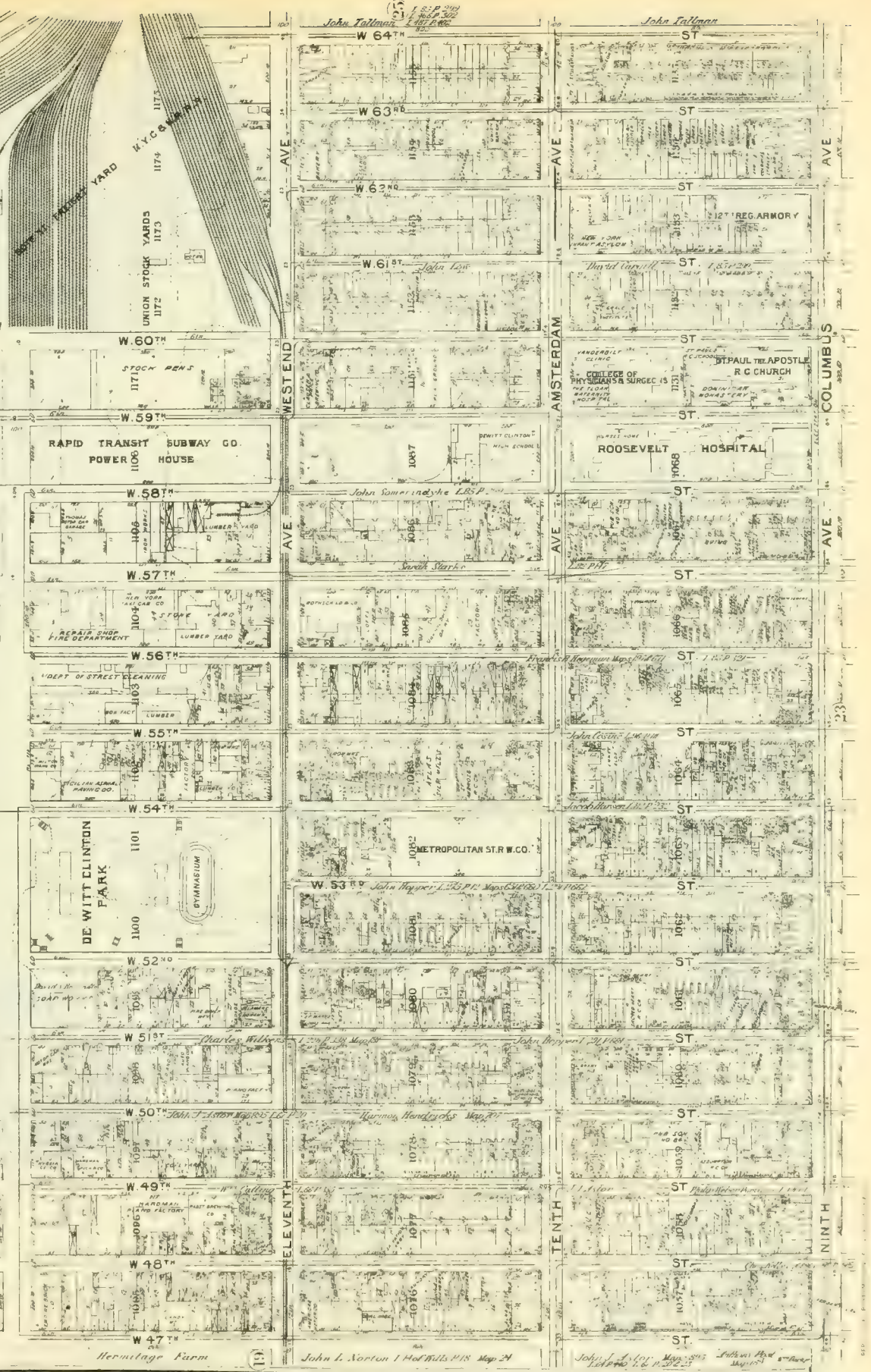
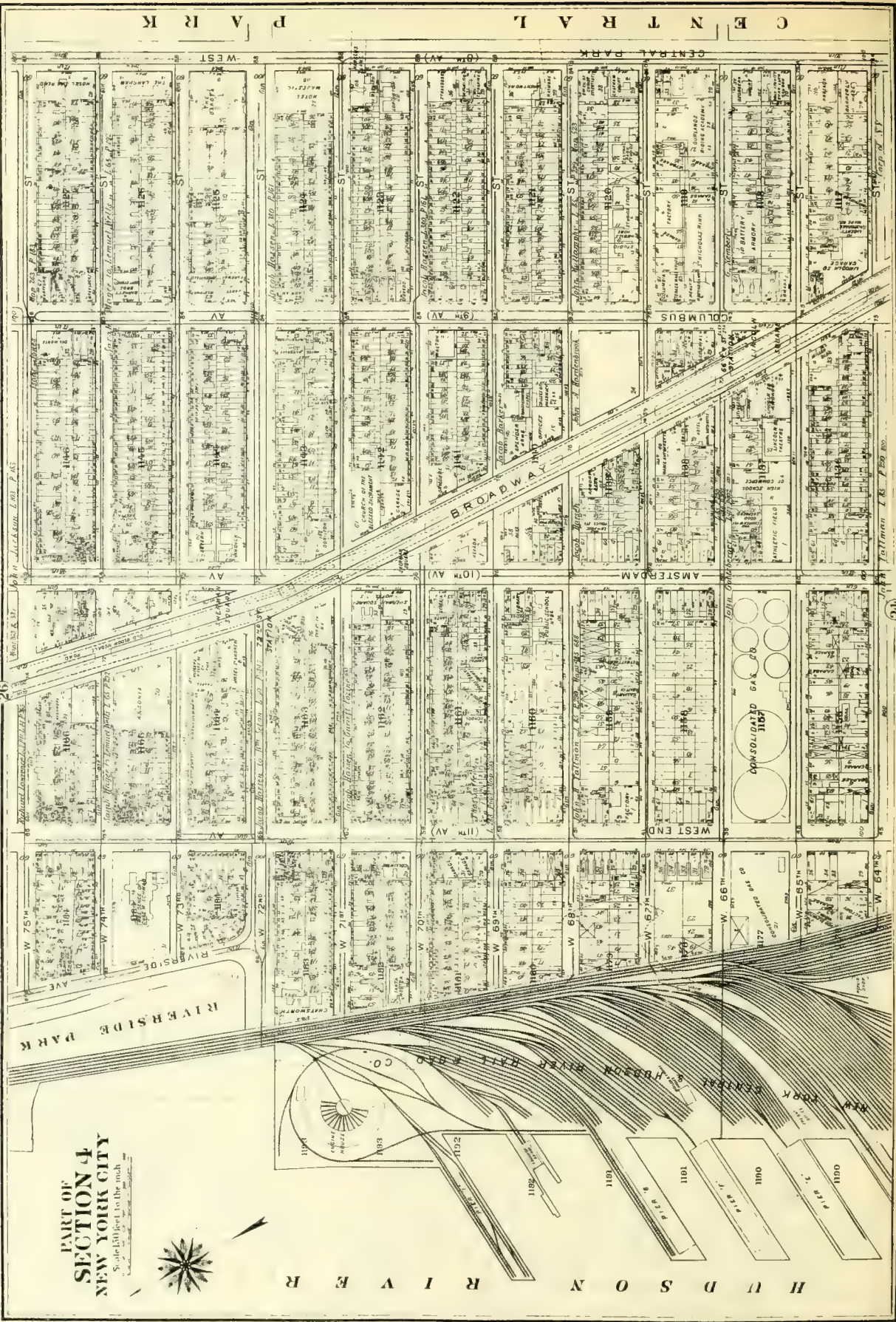


PLATE 24
PART OF
SECTION 4
NEW YORK CITY
Scale 50 feet to the inch





PART OF
SECTION 4
NEW YORK CITY
Scale 1/16 inch to the inch



H U D S O N R I V E R

C E N T R A L P A R K

P A R K

26

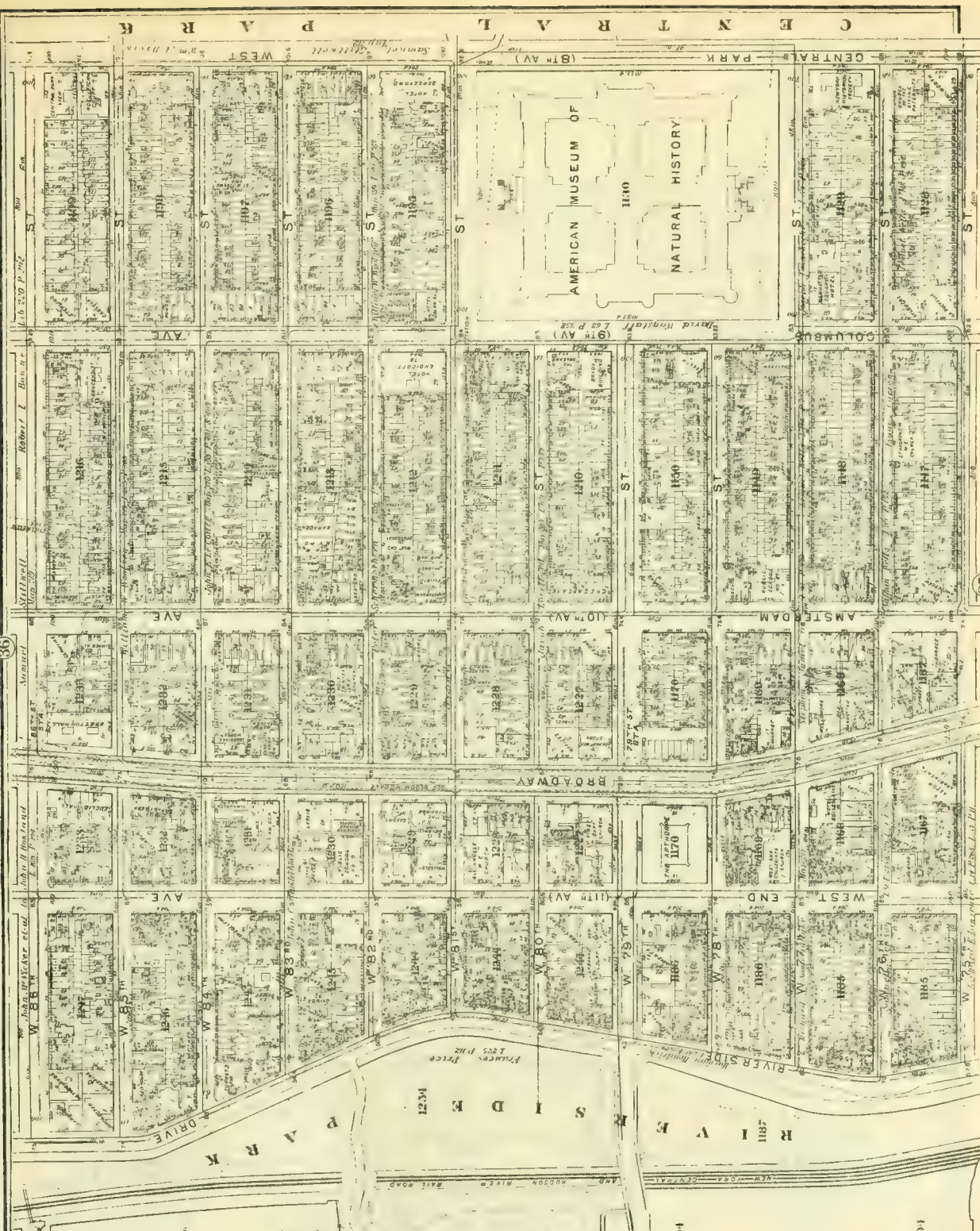
24

H I T D S O N R I V E R



PART OF
SECTION 4
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch



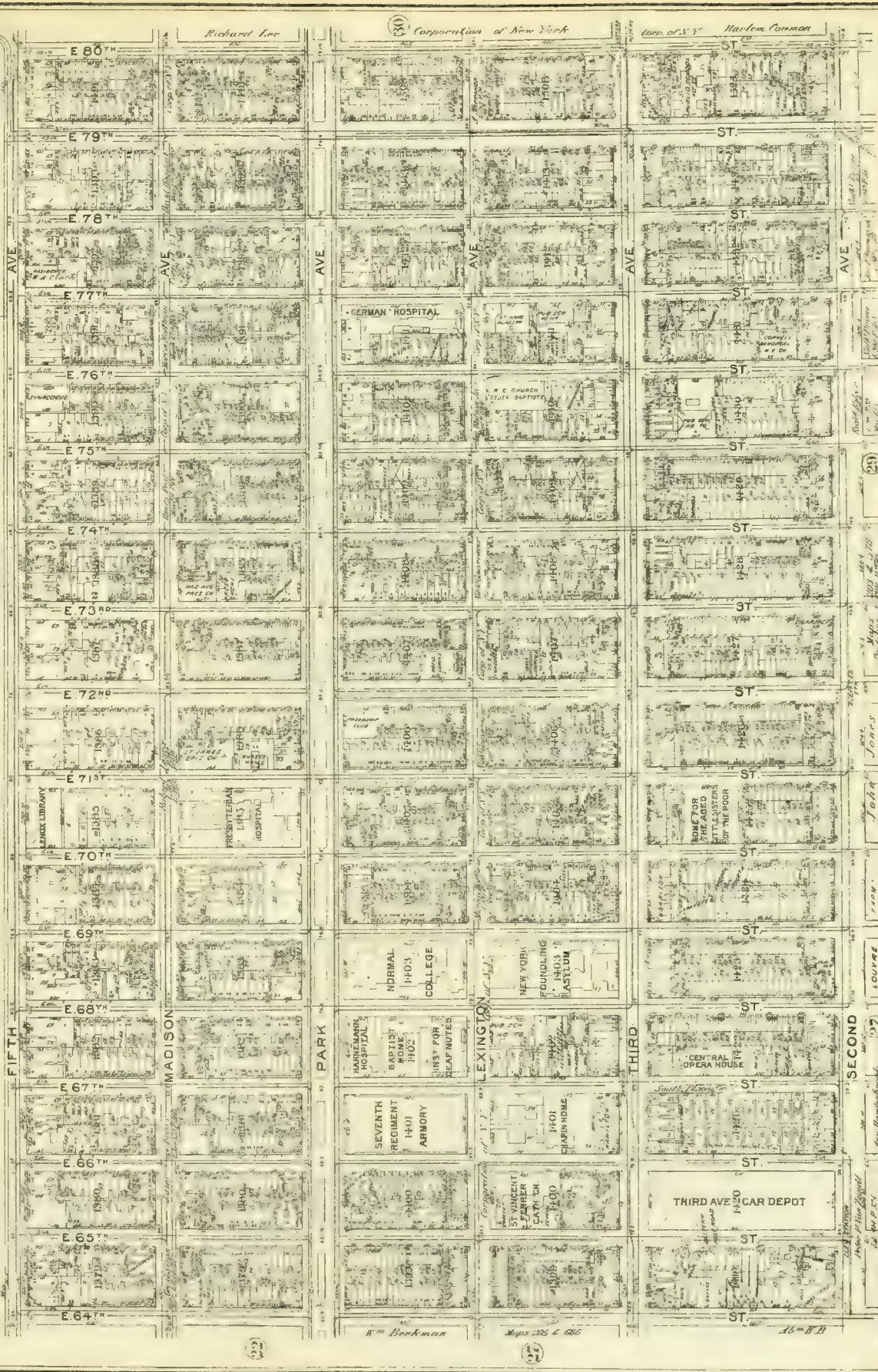
PART OF
SECTION 5
NEW YORK CITY

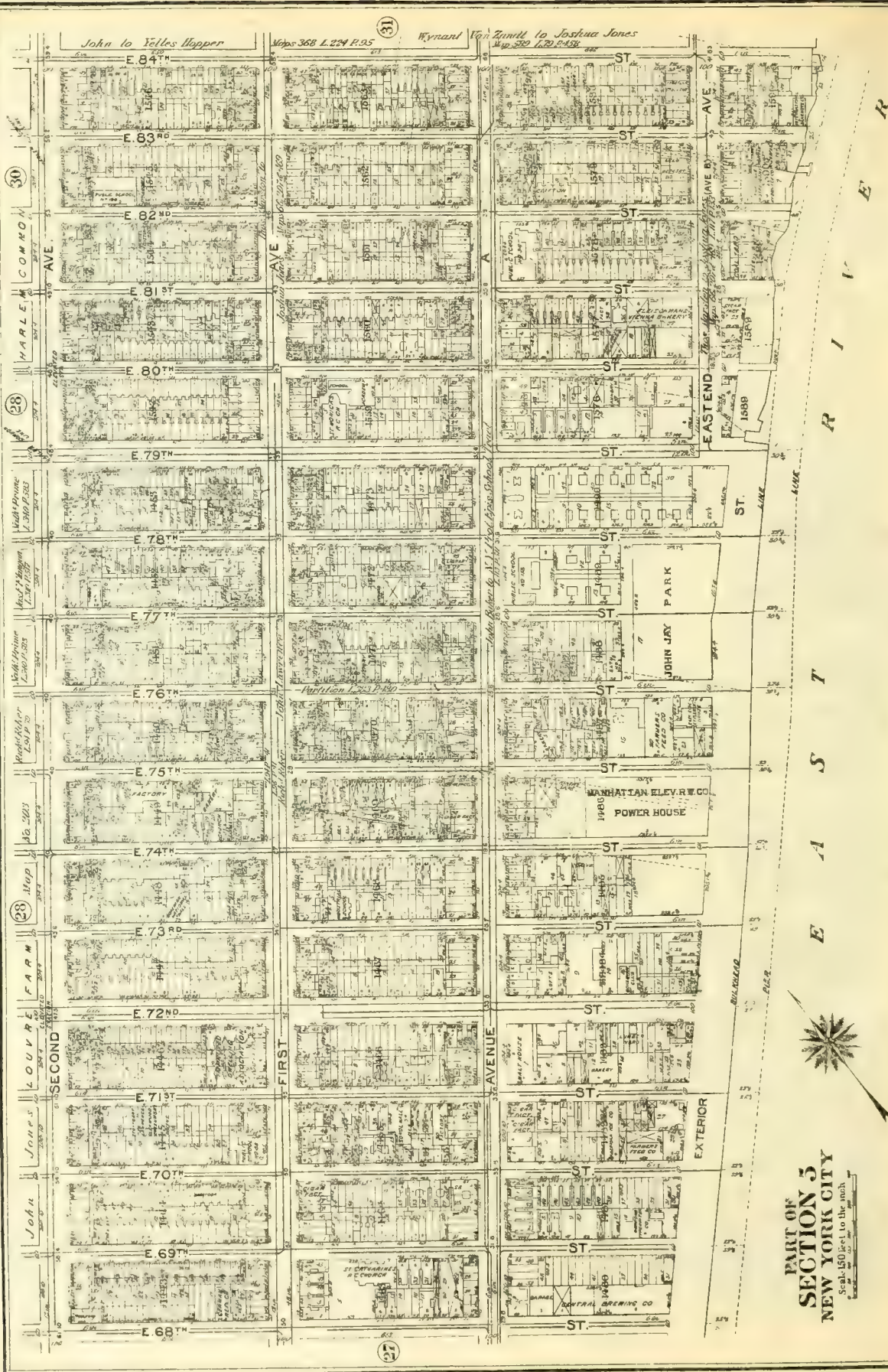
Scale 50 feet to the inch

C E N T R A L

P A R K

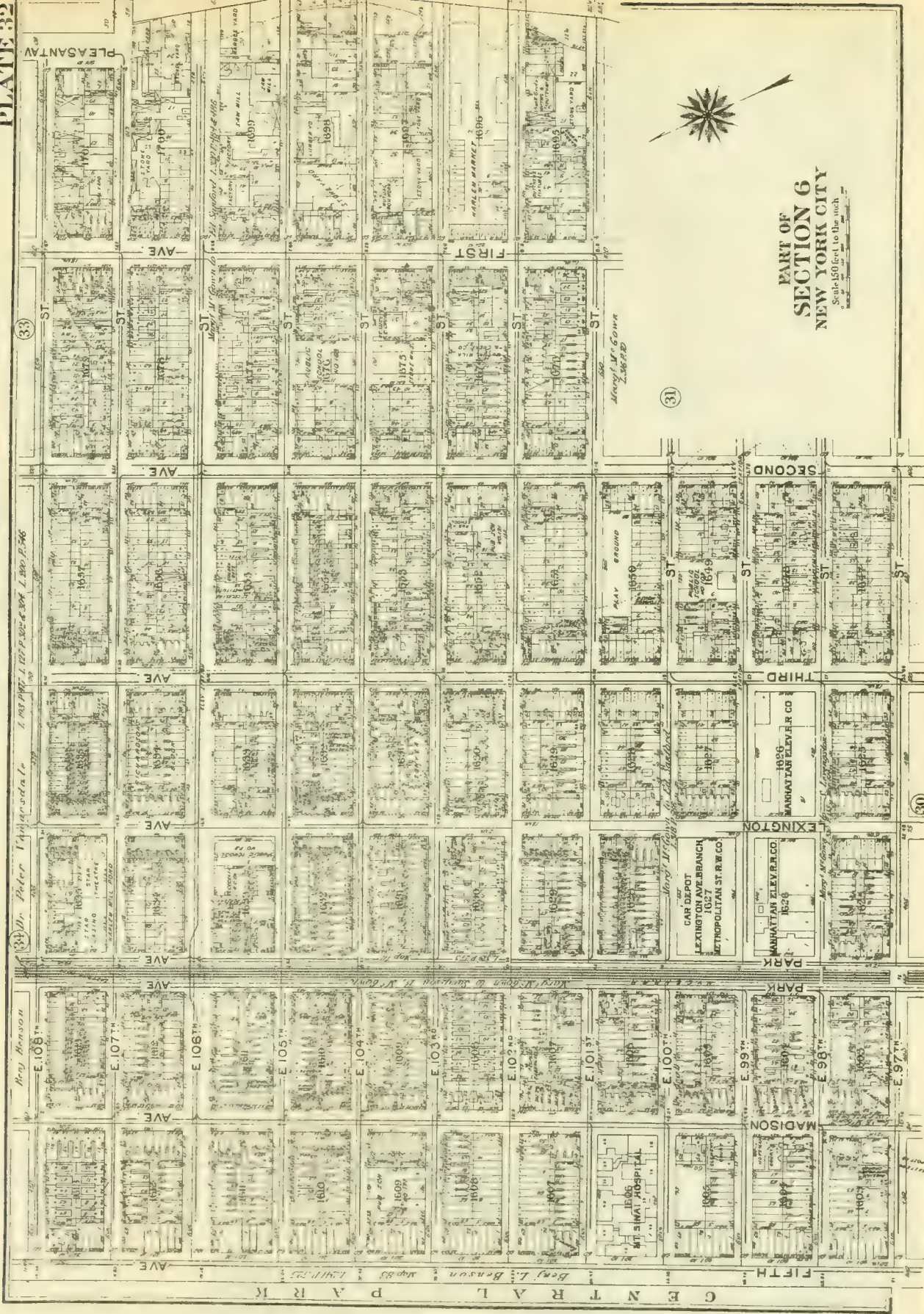
PLATE 28





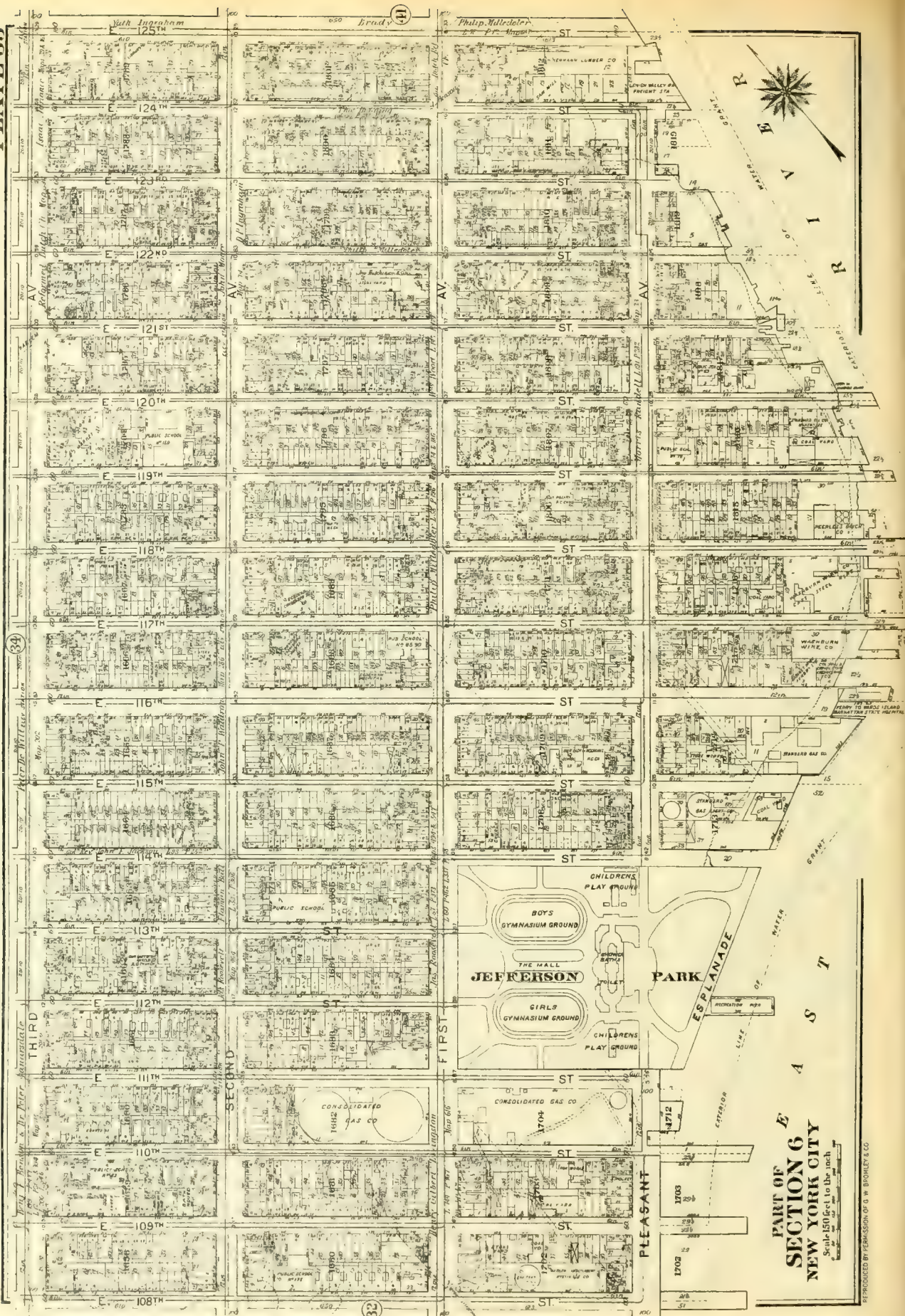
Dr. Peter Van der Sijpe, 1814-1872, 1872-1884, 1884-1896

Bry Benson



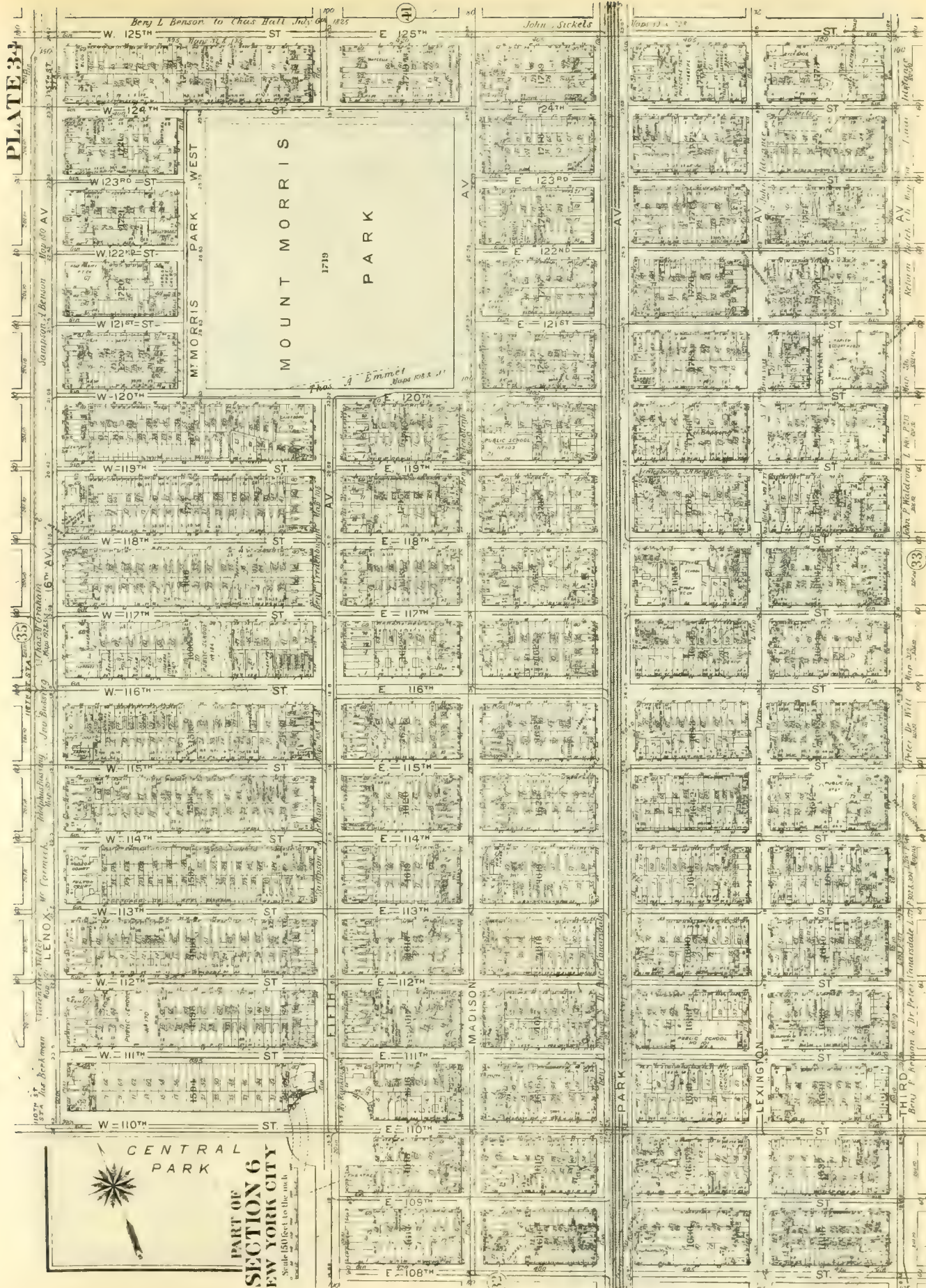
PART OF
SECTION 6
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch



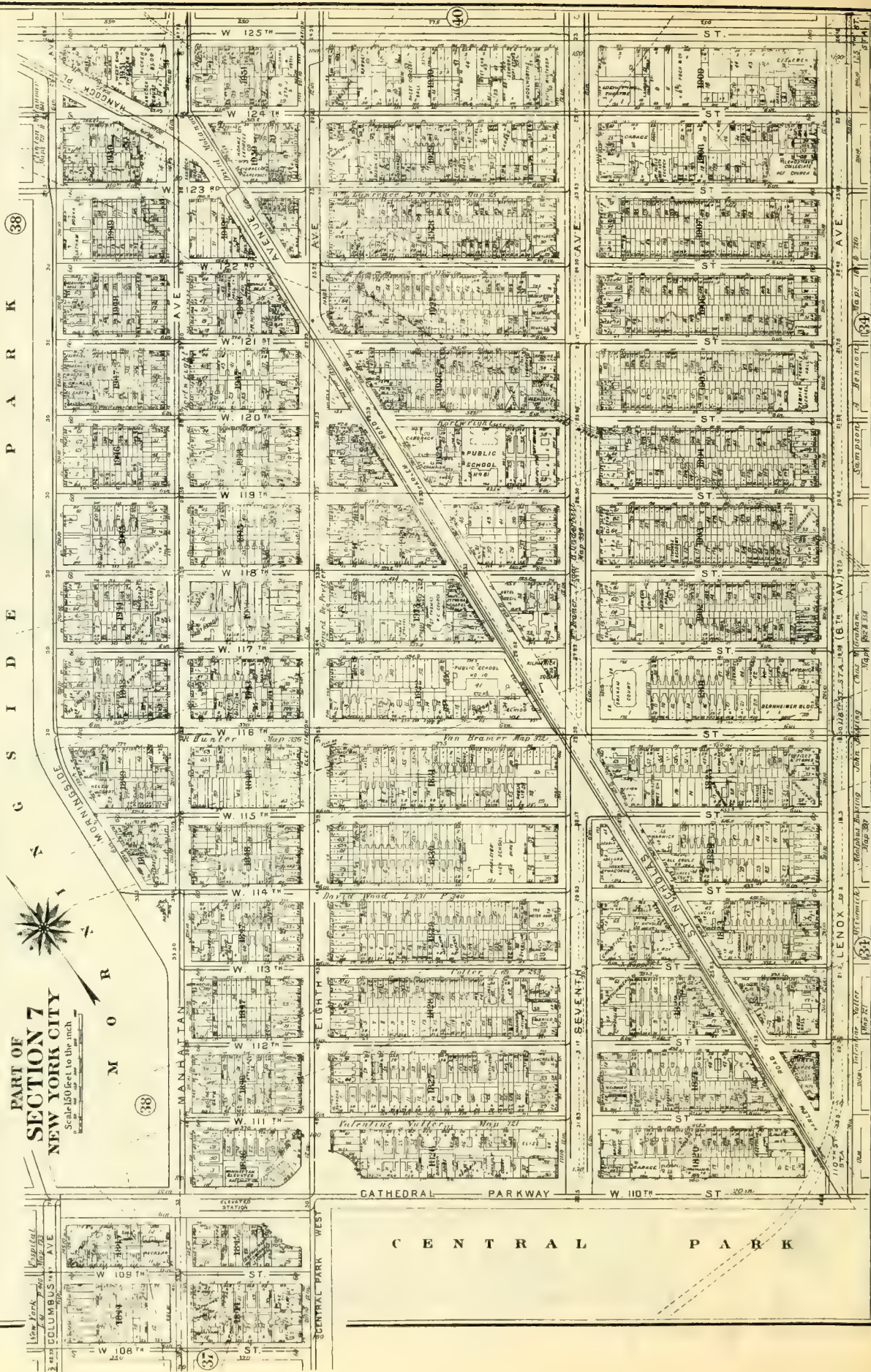
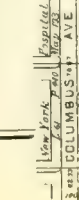
PART OF
SECTION 6
NEW YORK CITY

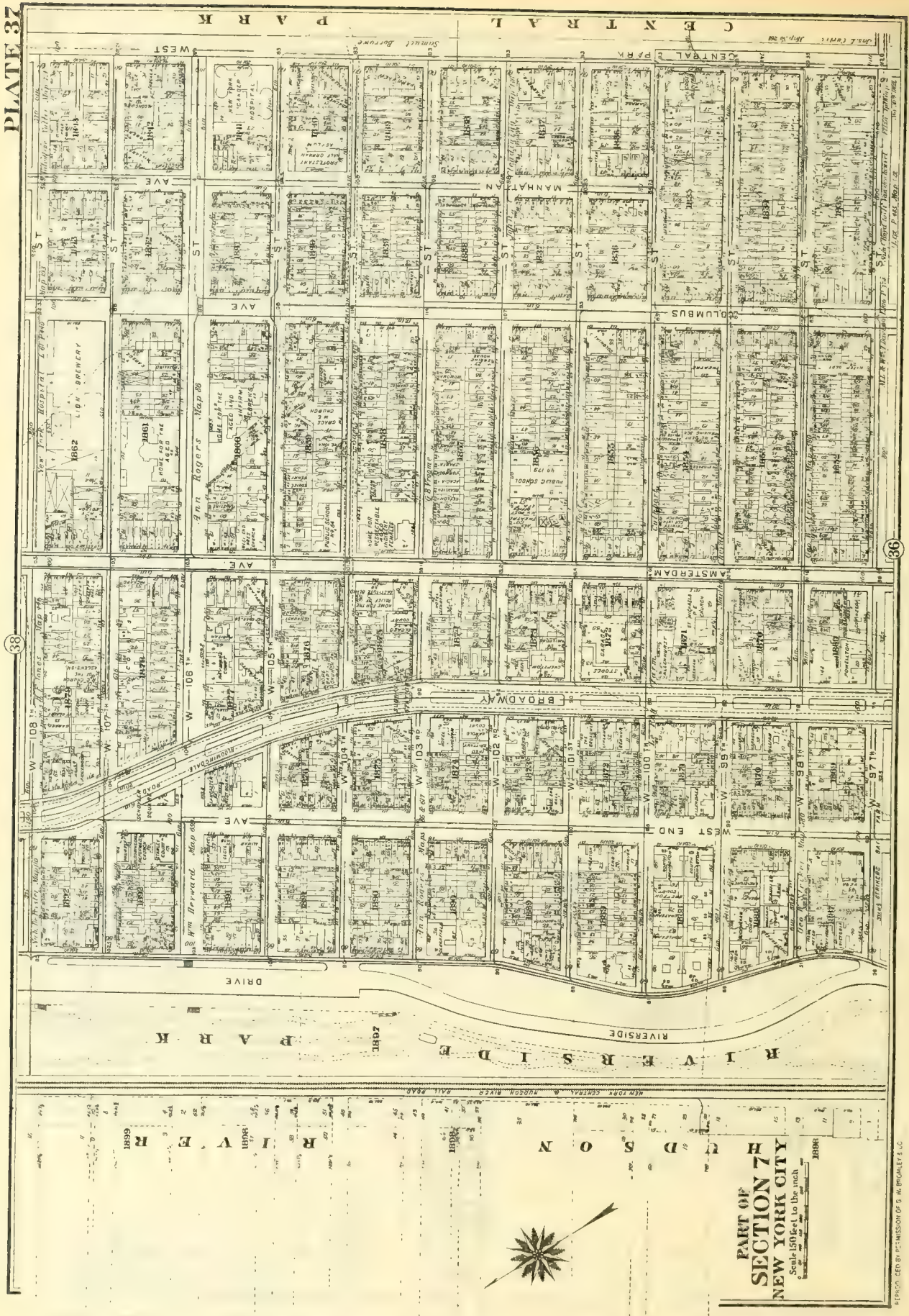
Scale 150 feet to the inch



20232	NEW YORK	SPITAL
	1-41	May 1933
	COLUMBUS	AVE

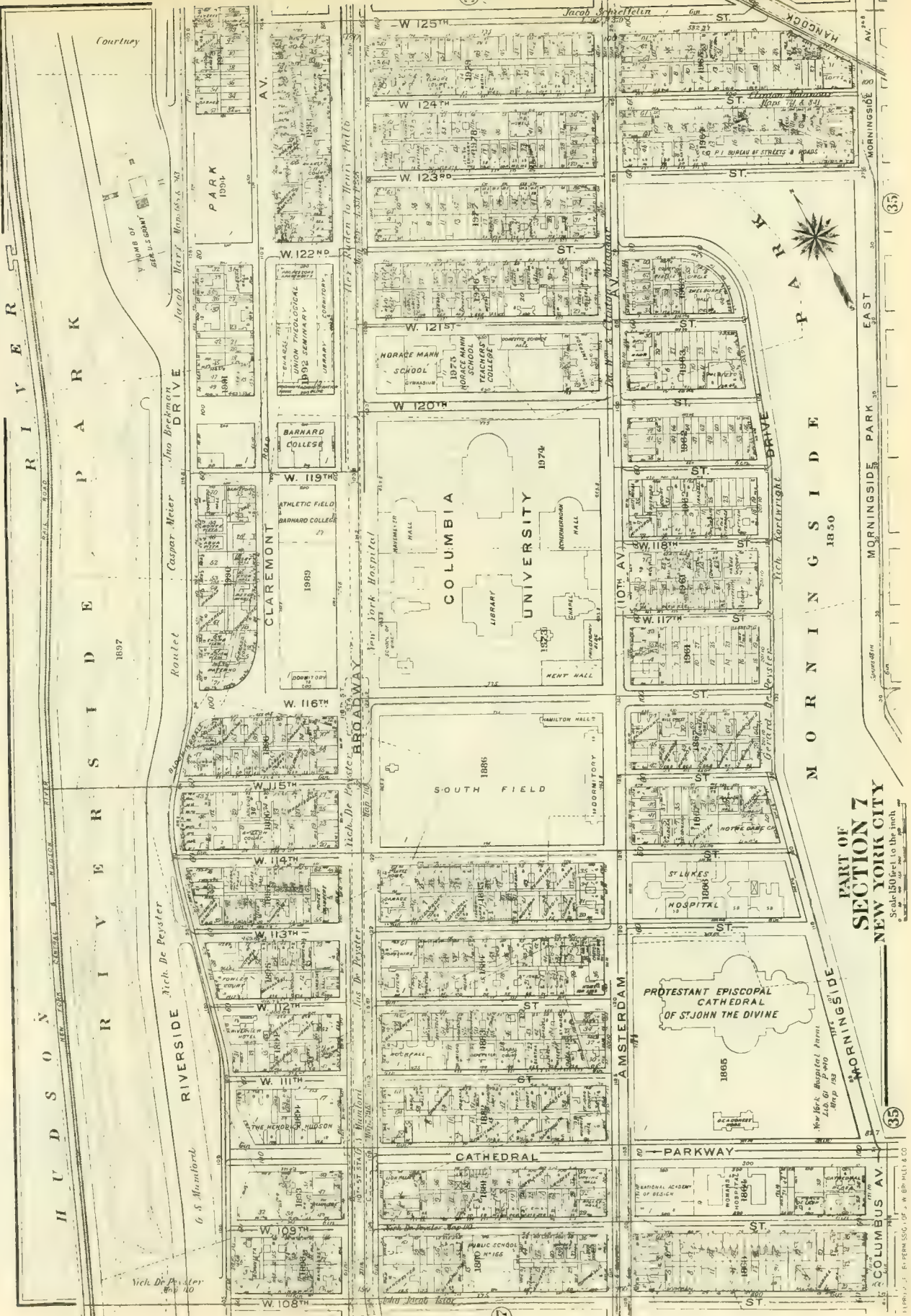
**PART OF
SECTION 7
NEW YORK CITY**





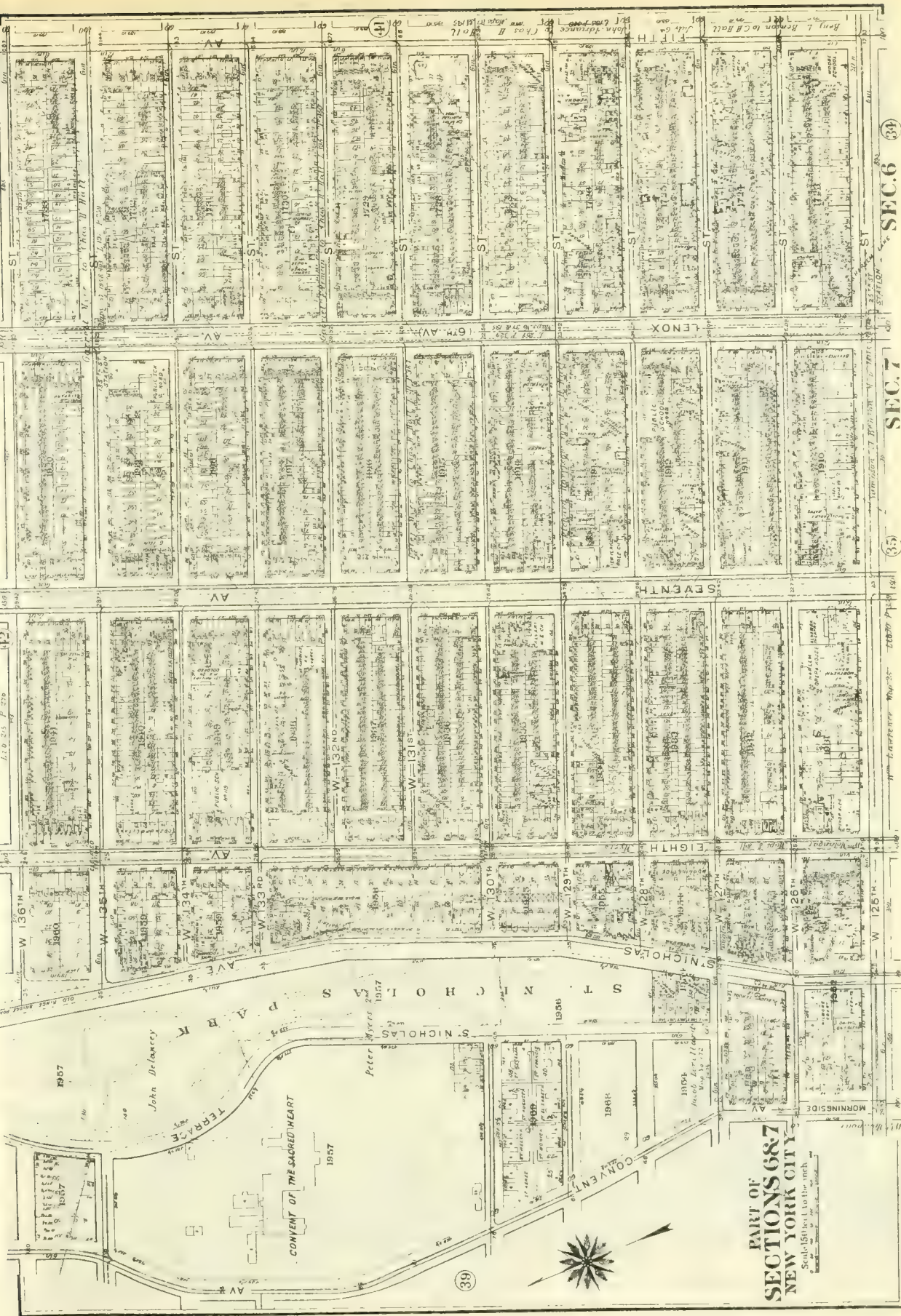
PART OF
SECTION 7
NEW YORK CITY
Scale 150 feet to the inch

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PART OF
SECTION 7
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch

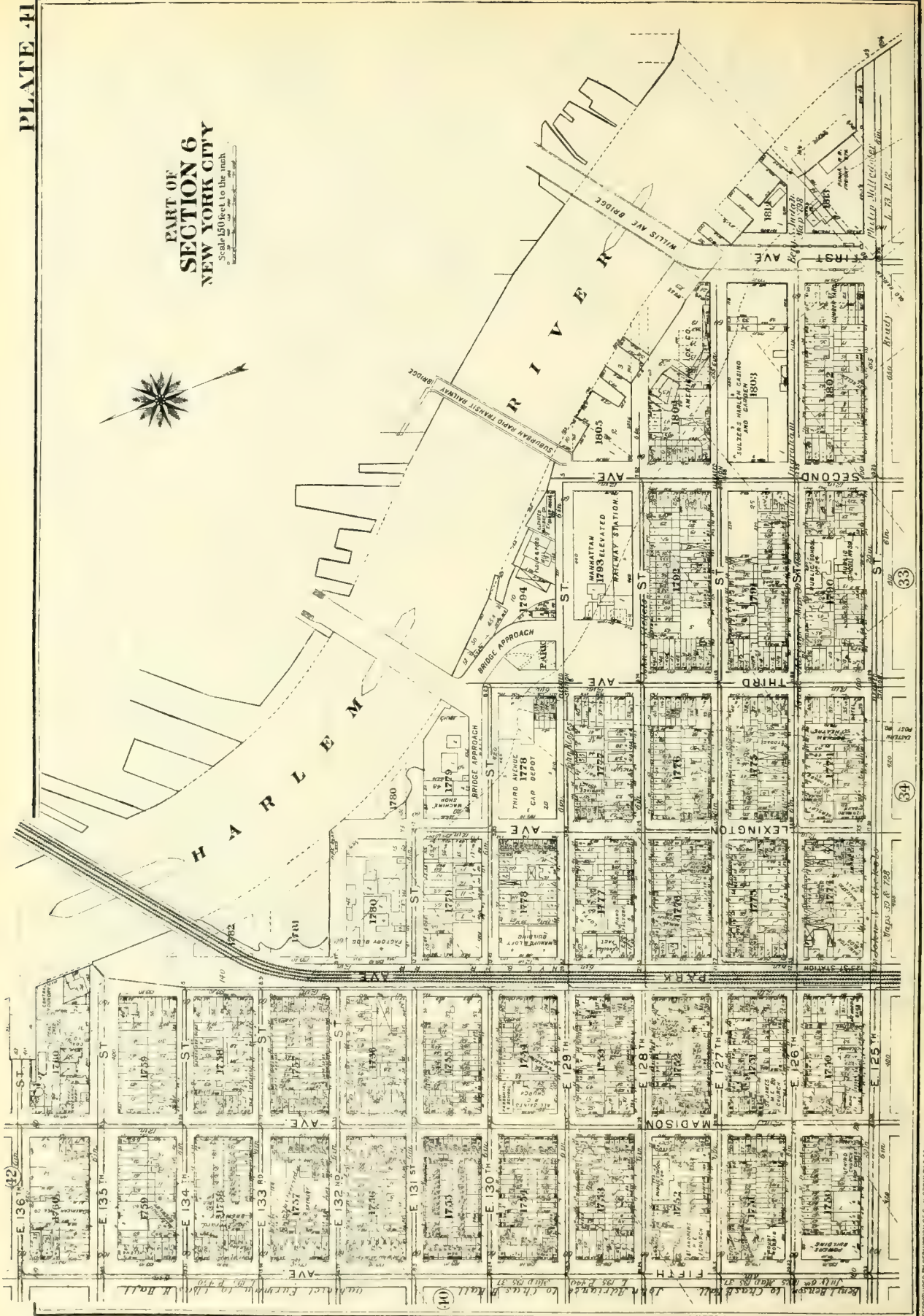


PART OF
SECTIONS 6 & 7
NEW YORK CITY-

Scale 150 feet to the inch

PART OF
SECTION 6
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 150 feet to the inch



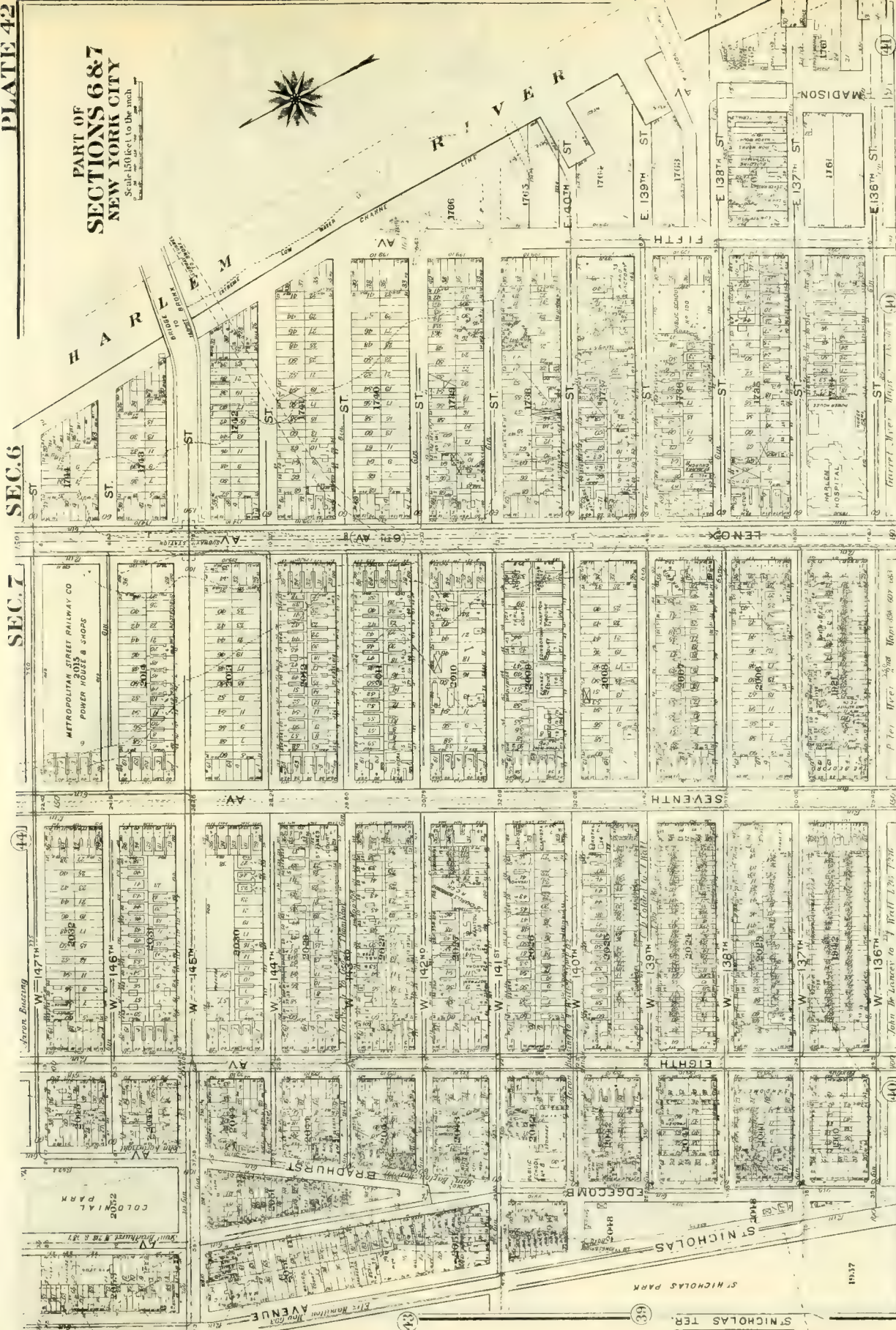
PART OF
SECTIONS 6 & 7
NEW YORK CITY

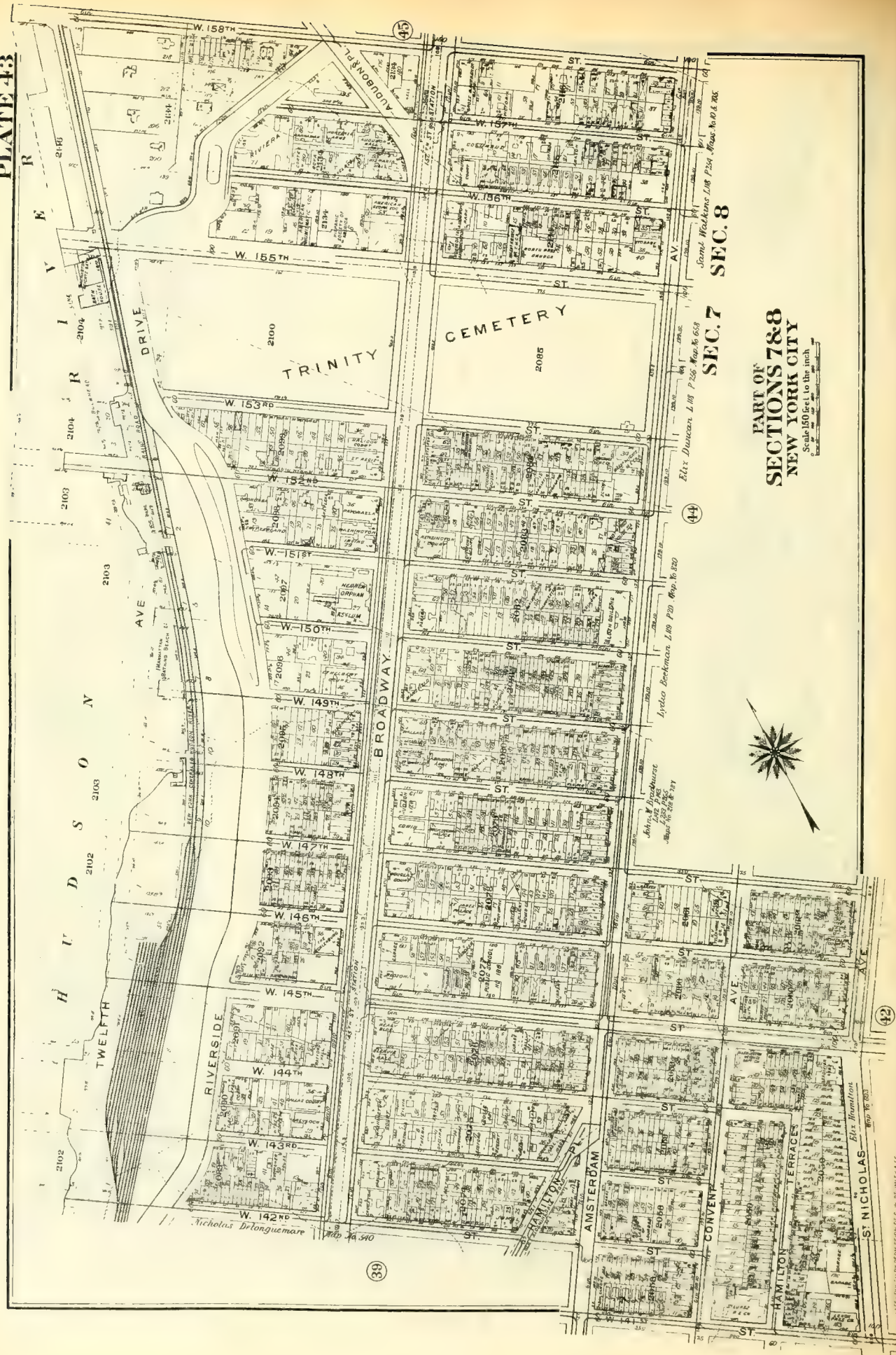
Scale 150 feet to the inch



RIVER

HARLEM





PART OF
SECTIONS 7&8
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 100 feet to the inch

SEC. 8

SEC. 7

St. Nicholas L. 108 P. 254 Map No. 61 & 62

Eliz. Duane L. 108 P. 256 Map No. 658

Lydia Beckman L. 108 P. 257 Map No. 659

John W. Bruchman L. 108 P. 258 Map No. 660

PART OF
SECTIONS 6, 7 & 8
NEW YORK CITY

Scale 13(1) et to the m.h

SPEC. 3

N-H A T T A N
F I E L D

SPEC. 7

9.6

**PART OF
SECTION 8
NEW YORK CITY**
Scale 160 feet to the inch.

Stephen James
Litho. P. 19 Map. No. 10 S. 100
1906

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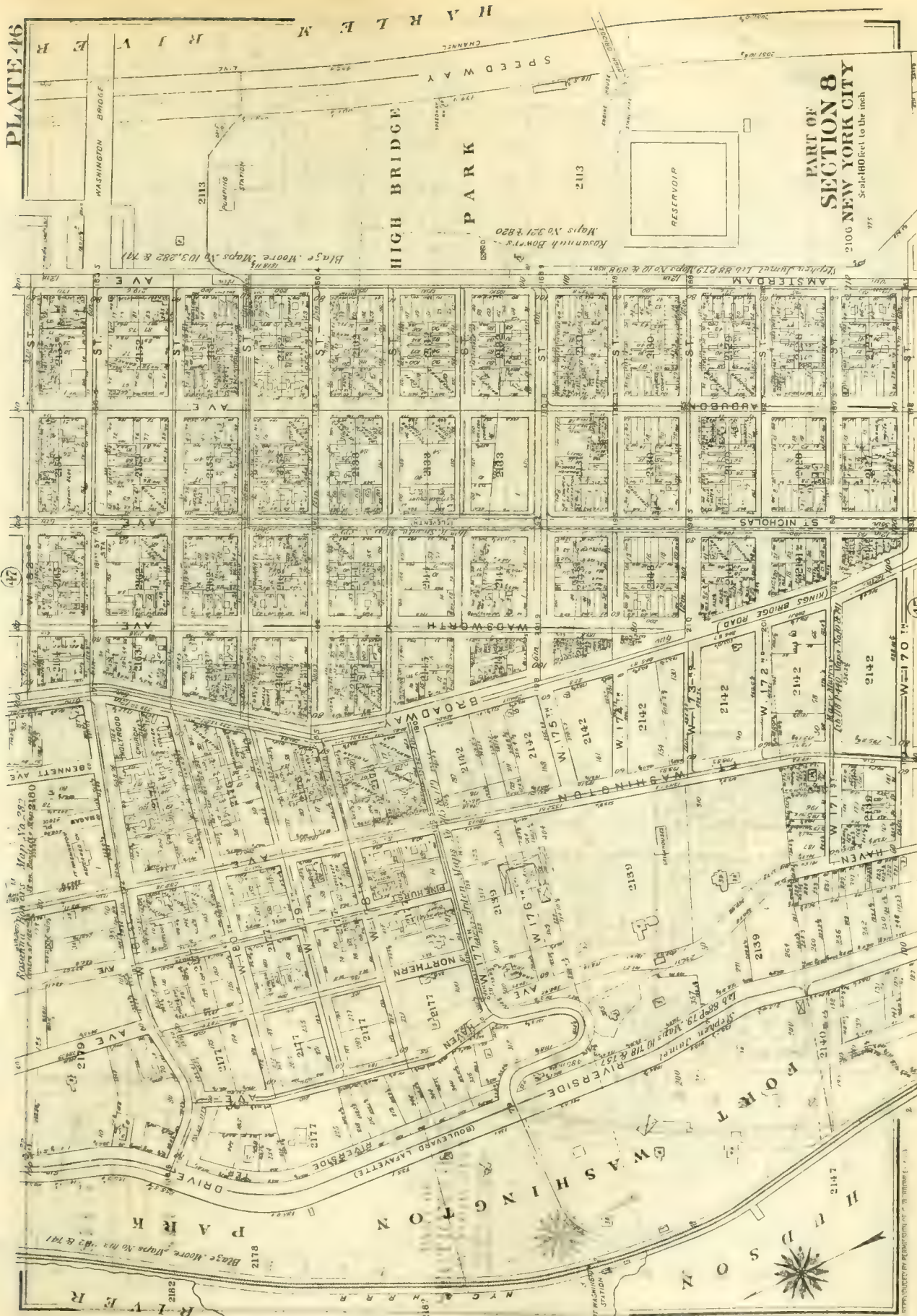
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PART OF
SECTION 8
2106 NEW YORK CITY
Scale 140 feet to the inch

(47)

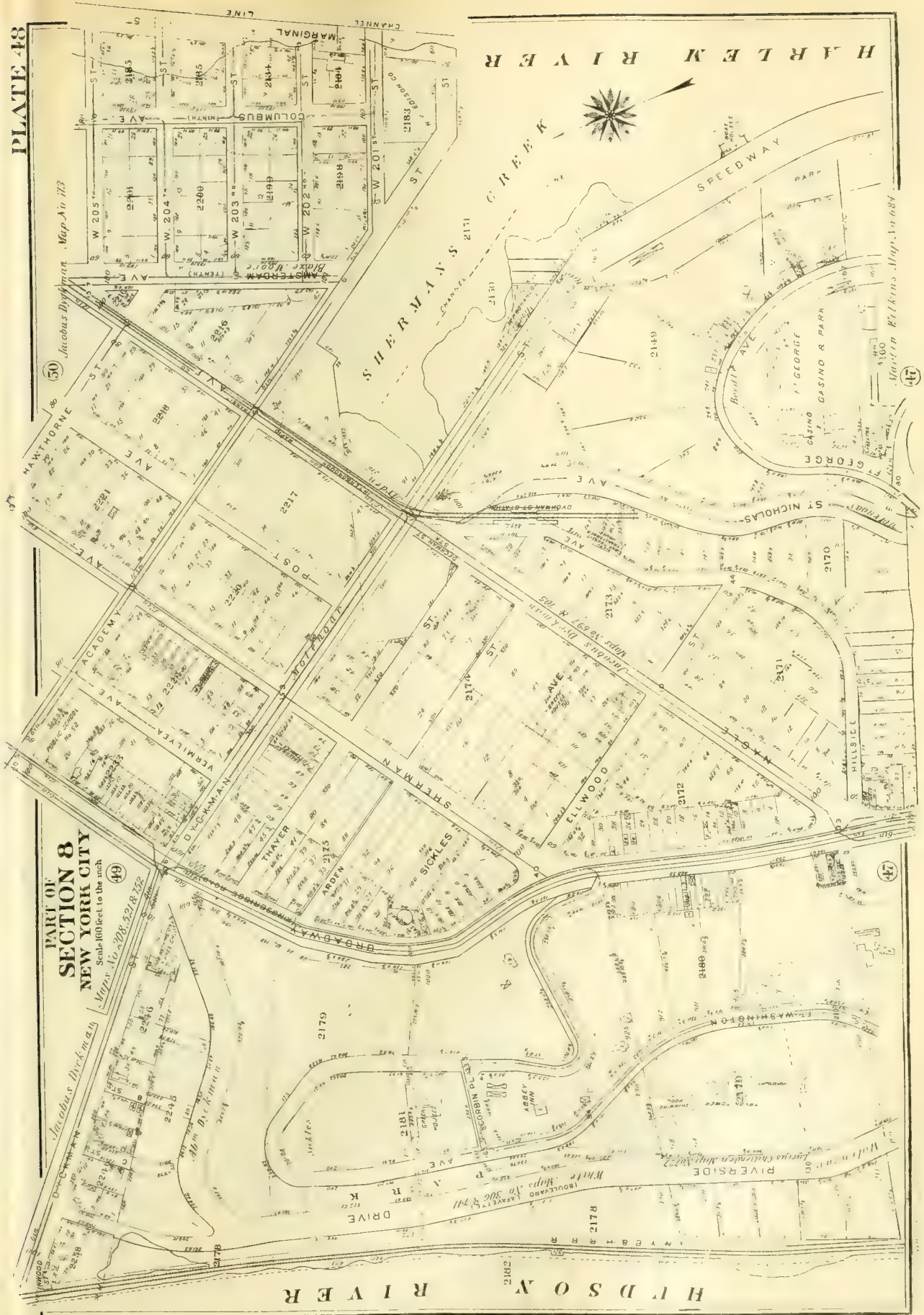
(45)

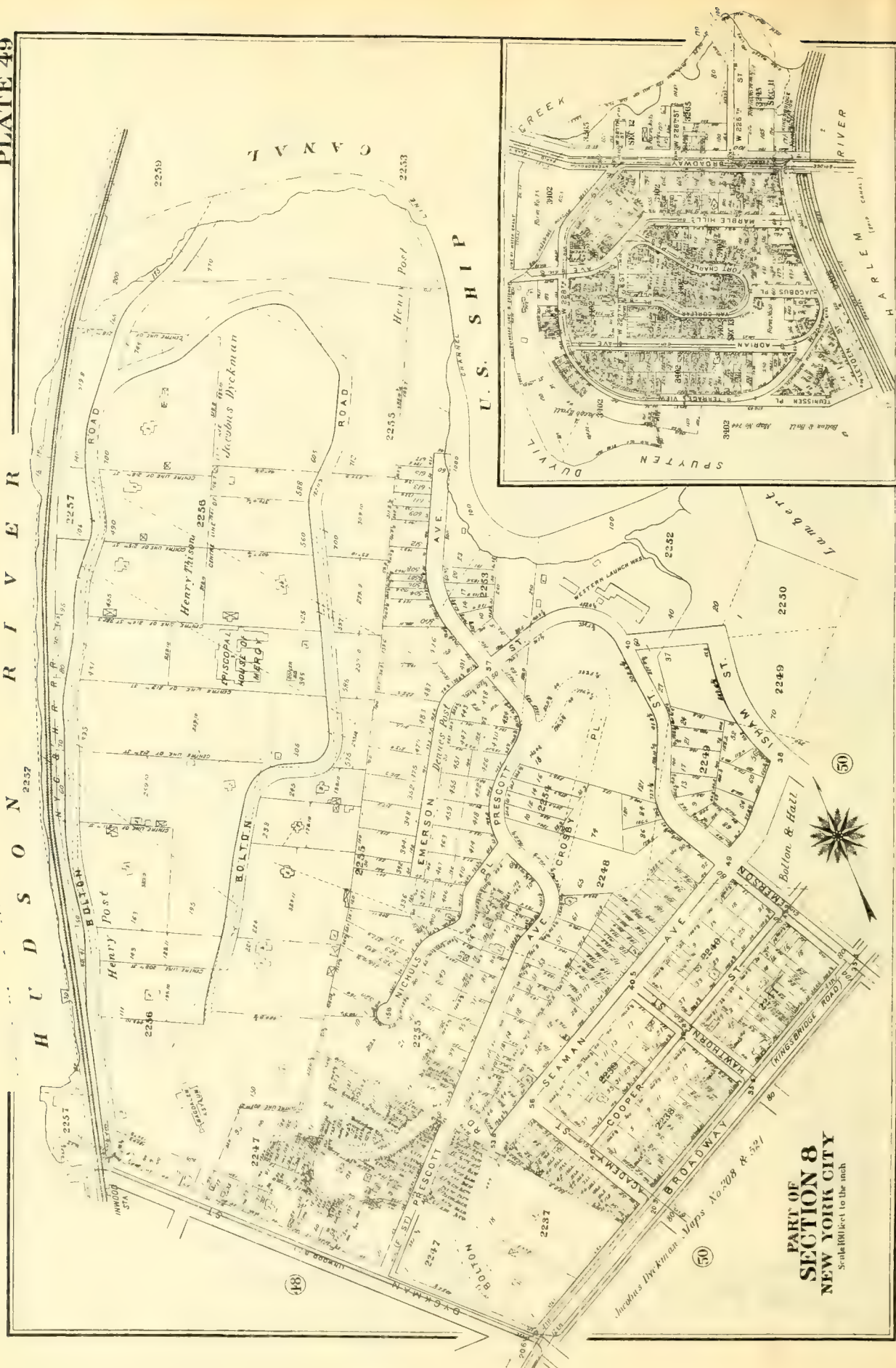
River Park
Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741
May 10, 1893
Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741

Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741
May 10, 1893
Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741

Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741
May 10, 1893
Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741

Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741
May 10, 1893
Blase, Moore, Maps No. 103, 282 & 741





**PART OF
SECTION 8
NEW YORK CITY**

PART OF
SECTION 8
NEW YORK CITY
Scale 100 feet to the inch

